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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 493--79th Congress

Chapter 544--2d Session

H. R. 5990

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 493

D. C. APPROPRIATION ACT, 1947. Includes appropriations for weight-measure inspection, inspection of foods, distribution of surplus commodities and relief milk, cooperation with this Department in providing milk for school children, administration of a food-conservation program through victory gardens and canning projects, and Federal purchases of products from D. C. penal institutions.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 5990

February 25, 1946	Hearings: House, H. R. 5990.
April 3, 1946	House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 5990. House Report 1867. Print of the bill as reported.
April 5, 1946	Debated and passed House with amendments.
April 6, 1946	H. R. 5990 referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.
April 11, 1946	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 5990. Senate Committee reported H. R. 5990 with amendments. Senate Report 1466. Print of the bill as reported. Amendment proposed by Senator O'Mahoney. Print of the amendment.
June 15, 1946	Debated in Senate and passed with amendments. Senate conferees appointed.
June 17, 1946	Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate numbered.
June 20, 1946	House Conferees appointed.
June 25, 1946	House received Conference Report. House Report 2331.
June 27, 1946	House agreed to Conference Report and acted on items in disagreement.
June 28, 1946	Senate agreed to Conference Report and acted on items in disagreement. Senate appointed Conferees for further Conference.
June 29, 1946	House appointed Conferees for further Conference.
July 1, 1946	House received 2d Conference Report. House Report 2442.
July 2, 1946	House agreed to 2d Conference Report.
July 3, 1946	Senate agreed to 2d Conference Report.
July 9, 1946	Approved. Public Law 493.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued April 4, 1946
For actions of April 3, 1946

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HIGHLIGHTS: Received nomination of N. E. Dodd to be Under Secretary of Agriculture. Received letter from Grange opposing minimum-wage bill and recommending amendments to tie wages to cost-of-living, to continue exemption of certain processing plants, and to authorize Secretary of Agriculture to define "area of production". Senate committee reported 2nd appropriation rescission bill. House debated Federal pay bill. Rep. Cooley introduced a revised version of his farm credit bill.

SENATE

1. NOMINATION. Received the nomination of N. E. Dodd to be Under Secretary of Agriculture (p. 3097).
2. LABOR STANDARDS. Continued debate on S. 1349, the minimum-wage bill (pp. 3066-7, 3095-7). Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a letter from Fred Bailey, of the Grange, opposing the bill in its present form and recommending that it be amended to provide for a minimum of 55 cents an hour, to be tied to the cost-of-living index, to continue the exemption of certain processing plants, and to delegate to the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to define "area of production" (pp. 3066-7).
3. SECOND APPROPRIATION RESCISSION BILL. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 5604, which includes an item relating to emergency supplies for territories and possessions (S. Rept. 1103) (p. 3067).
4. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., criticized OPA regulations regarding clothing, farm machinery, etc. (pp. 3068-9).
5. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY; ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Aiken inserted his correspondence with a power company favoring this project as a means of obtaining more electric power (pp. 3070-1).
6. CLAIMS. Received appropriation estimates for payment of various types of claims (S. Docs. 158, 159, 160, 161, and 162). To Appropriations Committee. (p. 3066.)

HOUSE

7. FEDERAL PAY BILL. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 5939, to provide an 18½% increase in Federal salaries (pp. 3099-3122).

During the discussion Rep. Rees, Kans., explained an amendment he intends

to propose to provide for increases on a graduated scale (pp. 3110-1) and Rep. Jackson, Wash., explained the basis for the 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ % increase as the increased cost of living, increased wage levels in industry, and the loss of overtime pay (pp. 3111-3).

8. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 5990 (H. Rept. 1867) (pp. 3122, 3127).

9. FARM LABOR; PARITY PRICES. Rep. Stigler, Okla., spoke favoring the inclusion of farm labor in the parity formula (pp. 3123-5).
10. FLOOD CONTROL. Received from the War Department a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$1,610,000 for rivers and harbors (p. 3126).
11. PRICE CONTROL. Received from the National Shrimp Canners Association a petition requesting that shrimp be eliminated from price control (p. 3127).

BILLS INTRODUCED

12. FARM CREDIT. H. R. 5991, by Rep. Cooley, N. C., to simplify and improve credit services to farmers and promote farm ownership by abolishing certain agricultural lending agencies and functions, by transferring assets to the Farmers' Home Corporation, by enlarging the powers of the Farmers' Home Corporation, by authorizing Government insurance of loans to farmers, by creating preferences for loans and insured mortgages to enable veterans to acquire farms, by providing additional specific authority and directions with respect to the liquidation of resettlement projects and rural rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 3127.)
- H. R. 5992, by Rep. Kilday, Tex., to amend section 500 (d) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, which section provides that loans guaranteed under the Act may be made by any Federal Land Bank, national bank, private bank, building and loan association, etc. that is subject to examination and supervision by an agency of the U. S. or any State. (p. 3127.) To World War Veterans' Legislation Committee.
13. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE. H. R. 5988, by Rep. Walter, Pa., to improve the administration of justice by prescribing fair administrative procedure. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 3127.)
14. POSTAGE. H. R. 5993, by Rep. O'Brien, Mich., to provide for the extension of the air-mail postal service. To Post Office and Post Roads Committee. (p. 3127.)
15. INFLATION. H. Res. 582 and 583, by Reps. Smith, Maine, and Woodhouse, Conn., creating a select committee of the House to study and investigate the cost of living. To Rules Committee. (p. 3127.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

16. FOREIGN TRADE. Speech in the House by Rep. Curtis, Nebr., discussing his amendment to the Philippine trade bill to fix a minimum quota on Philippine sugar (pp. A1979-80).
17. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Merrow, N. H., inserted an American Farm Bureau Federation resolution opposing subsidies and favoring the extension of price controls for one year (pp. A1989-90).
- Rep. Keefe, Wis., inserted a constituent's article, "The Politics of OPA", (pp. A1998-9).

What we do there is to supplement wages or salaries so as to offset living costs, but you do not subsidize luxuries. I think that is the thing this Congress ought to have in mind when it deals with a bill that at the outset may very conceivably embrace \$430,000,000 in public funds. So I am going to give my particular attention to the amendment that will be offered by the gentleman from Kansas because I am inclined to believe it is fair in those brackets where the Congress can afford to be generous.

Now, for the remaining time, I want to leave one other observation with you. Assuming that \$300,000,000 or \$400,000,000 or \$420,000,000 is pumped into the economic blood stream of the country it, of course, is going to add to the inflationary force to which Brother Bowles and Brother Porter have been addressing themselves to the country in the last few weeks just prior to the time that the House considers OPA. The Committee on Banking and Currency is holding hearings in a room in the House Office Building, fashioning amendments and getting ready to complete action on a bill that is to be brought in here possibly next week, and here we are going to do the very thing against which Mr. Baruch and a great many others warned us, and that is, to pump even more money into the blood stream of the country. The result will be what? The result will be exactly this, and I want the RECORD to show it, because a few months hence when this question will be raised from the rostrum of every State and municipality of the country, prices will increase, whether there is an OPA or no OPA, and they will increase whether OPA is extended by simple resolution or whether the basic act is modified substantially. Prices will increase even if Congress terminates OPA, but there will come a time a few months hence when we begin to confront the electorate and they will say to us, and particularly those who feel that there should be substantial revision in the Price Control Act, "You were one of those who helped to accelerate increases in prices." No; the acceleration is going to take place by the combined efforts on the part of everybody on both sides of the aisle of this House and the other body in the legislative branch when we approve additional hundreds of millions of dollars to be pumped into the economic life of this country, which is really and truly the great inflationary force with which we have to operate. I am mentioning it today because that argument is going to resound from this well within the next few days and it is going to reverberate all over the country for months to come until finally the political destiny of the House and the Senate has been determined by the electorate. But I want the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for this 3d day in April 1946 to show my observation, at least, that despite Mr. Bowles and despite Mr. Porter we are adding to the forces that will make prices go up, even though OPA may be liquidated, when the House has expressed itself and the Senate likewise as to the destiny of this agency that says it has been holding the line. It

has been holding the line by simply keeping vigil as the price range goes up day after day and week after week. As evidence of that fact, examine the remarks inserted by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] in today's RECORD. It includes a table of prices assembled by the Detroit News showing price increases of staple commodities of 133 percent since 1940. Making allowance for what increases took place between 1940 and 1942, when price control became effective, it is even then an astonishing increase and simply indicates that OPA has been standing by and watching them increase from year to year and seeking to give certain direction and to impose certain limits on increases. But the trend has been there for years, notwithstanding OPA.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that no matter what the fate of OPA might be, there will be certain price increases for awhile until production can move into high gear. If OPA is in existence, it will grant price increases even as such increases are being presently granted in various lines of endeavor. If OPA is liquidated, it is only natural that some prices would increase to a point where they reflect current costs. Who will contend that this is unfair? In any event it is well to have this fact recorded before we begin our deliberations on OPA extension rather than afterward.

Now getting back to the pending bill, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON] used the phrase which is very timely. He spoke of the postal pay raise bill as a "bread and butter" bill and that the pending measure should serve the same function. If that be true, it is easy enough to test the fairness of the increases that would result to those in the higher pay brackets. Consider a Federal employee whose basic salary is \$8,000. Under Public Law 106 which is now in effect, his pay for the present fiscal year would be \$8,750. Under the committee bill he would receive, \$10,368.75 or an increase of \$1,618.75 over and above his present pay. How much of that \$1,618.75 would be devoted to bread-and-butter purposes by one in that salary grade? Obviously that would be the test in the case of any person who is affected by the provisions of this bill.

Now let us take a person whose basic salary is \$2,500. Under Public Law 106 which became effective on July 1, 1945, he would presently be receiving \$2,870. Under the proposal for a percentage increase as carried in the committee bill he would be raised to \$3,400.95, an increase of \$530.95 above his present rate. This increase when averaged out over a 12-month period would be about \$45 per month. It must be quite obvious that such an increase is wholly justifiable because it does offset in the main the cost-of-living items which a person in that salary grade would have to purchase. The gentleman from Kansas is, therefore, on sound ground in suggesting a graduated scale of increases which is higher in the low-salary brackets and which diminishes in the higher brackets. This would be, in truth and in fact, an

effectuation of a cost-of-living increase as distinguished from the proposal presented to us by the committee.

I am frank to say that this bill does not deal with the basic problem which has been so long evident and that is a complete overhauling of the Classification Act of 1923. If this were done, proper provision could then be made for that scientific group about whom we have heard so much this afternoon. This would mean a liberalization of the whole basic act and the creation of new classifications which would be commensurate with the special skill, talent, and learning which specialists in this field possess. Salary scales could be created which might appear abnormally high and yet they are the answer to the competitive force which siphons good men out of Government into industry.

I favor a fair and equitable bill, and I am persuaded that the amendment which the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] contemplates would measurably improve this proposal.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, if this bill (H. R. 5939), passes, Federal employees will have received two salary increases within a period of about 9 months. The first increase averaged 15.9 percent for all Federal employees coming within the scope of the bill, about one and a quarter million. The present bill calls for an increase of 18.5 percent or a total of more than 34 percent.

If this bill passes it will bring the average annual income per Federal employee up to about \$2,525 per year, taking into consideration the Federal Government's contribution to the civil-service retirement fund.

Figures provided me by the Civil Service Commission indicate that there are roundly three million persons still on the Federal pay roll.

A hue and cry is constantly being voiced by certain Members on both sides of the aisle against the Federal bureaucracy, that it is eating out the substance of our people. It is an overgrown giant that we must destroy or it will destroy us. The tax burden that will be placed upon the people—somewhere between twenty-five and thirty-five billion dollars annually—will be so crushing as to materially lower the standard of living, notwithstanding all the ballyhoo we hear about social gains and all that sort of nonsense. The Federal Budget is still completely out of balance. The data relating to our financial condition are so lacking and uncertain as to throw the whole problem of Federal finances into a state of utter confusion.

I ask this simple question: Is it consistent to claim that the bureaucracy must be shorn of its power, that the Budget must be balanced and our finances put in order, and at the same time vote these salary increases for the very bureaucracy that we would destroy? Does not the increasing of these salaries further intrench the bureaucracy and make it that much more difficult to abolish?

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1947

APRIL 3, 1946.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COFFEE, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 5990]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in
explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the
District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The Budget estimates for the purposes contained in the bill and
forming the bases of consideration for committee action will be found
in the Budget for the fiscal year 1947 on pages 669 to 726, inclusive.

In this appropriation measure it is the purpose of the committee
to recommend funds sufficient for the efficient operation of essential
functions of the government of the District of Columbia. After a
careful examination of the estimates and rather exhaustive hearings,
taking into consideration the sources of revenue and the fact that the
District of Columbia can have no bonded indebtedness, the recom-
mendations contained herein represent the best judgment of the
District of Columbia subcommittee of the committee, and the sub-
committee is unanimous in such recommendations.

The proposed reductions below Budget estimates are rather sub-
stantial, but in view of the financial condition of the District and
having in mind the possibility that the District government will be
further burdened with additional demands for increased compensa-
tion, and the difficulty of promptly obtaining additional revenues, it
is believed those who pay the tax will appreciate the action of the
committee.

A tabulation of the over-all Budget estimates and committee recommendations thereon show—

Total Budget estimates.....	\$81, 505, 000
Amount recommended by committee.....	72, 585, 009

Decrease under Budget estimates.....	8, 919, 991
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Including the amount of \$6,994,700 required to meet increased pay costs authorized by the acts of June 30, 1945 (Public Law 106), July 6, 1945 (Public Law 134), July 14, 1945 (Public Law 151), and July 21, 1945 (Public Law 158), the amount carried in the bill reflects a decrease of \$800,655.50 below the amounts appropriated for fiscal year 1946.

POPULATION OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The population of the District of Columbia is now approximately 940,000, which is an increase of more than 40 percent in the last 5 years and now exceeds the population of 14 of the States.

REVENUES

Revenues of the District of Columbia fall into three classifications, namely, the general fund, the highway fund, and the water fund. In addition to these funds the Federal Government for the past several years has made a lump-sum contribution of \$6,000,000 as its share toward the expenses of the local government.

Information presented to the committee indicates an estimated revenue for fiscal year 1947 under the classification "general fund," of \$51,325,000, plus an unappropriated surplus and unobligated balance for fiscal year 1946 and prior years of \$4,054,171.09; from the highway fund, \$6,320,000, plus an unappropriated surplus and unobligated balance for 1946 and prior years of \$1,490,738.77; and from the water fund, \$3,390,000, plus an unappropriated surplus and unobligated balance for 1946 and prior years of \$902,099.62. These amounts, plus the assumed further contribution of \$6,000,000 by the Federal Government, the proposed sale of securities from the public works investment fund of \$8,135,928.91, and from water-fund investments of \$729,900.38, make a grant total of \$82,347,838.77, or \$842,838.77 in excess of the Budget estimate of \$81,505,000. The \$842,838.77 would be an unappropriated surplus at end of year as shown in estimate on page 10 of the hearings. (See pp. 10 and 11 of hearings for complete break-down.)

During the past two fiscal years there has been set aside out of revenues \$10,000,000 to be used in the postwar era for essential capital improvement. It had been the hope and expectation of the committee to use this fund for essential construction and employment producing activities to avoid or at least alleviate periods of unemployment in the postwar period. The present budget contains approved estimates for numerous construction projects but it is questionable, in view of the situation in the building industry, whether this is the appropriate time to inaugurate a public building program. In the first place there is a critical housing shortage and priorities are being claimed for private housing, especially veterans' housing. The price of construction material is not favorable and the labor,

skilled and otherwise, is not presently available to take care of the private housing needs and at the same time supply labor for public construction.

The committee, however, has approved funds for continuing essential construction in the amount of \$11,419,180, but has denied \$5,757,-120 for the starting of new construction which has been justified as needed but which, in the opinion of the committee, may be deferred to a more favorable time. Recent discussions of the housing shortage and the order regarding housing just issued by the Civilian Production Administration make further comment upon this subject unnecessary.

The increased cost of government, construction, labor costs, and all other items, makes it necessary to find new sources of revenue or increase existing sources, or curtail services now being performed by government. The committee is informed that studies are now being made in search of new sources as well as of increasing existing sources in the most equitable manner. The Commissioners are to be commended for undertaking such a study and looking to the future needs of the District. They will find encouragement and perhaps some ideas as to sources of new revenue from discussions reported in the hearings.

PERSONNEL

In considering the estimates for increased personnel it was the general policy of the committee to disallow funds for expanded services except in highly meritorious cases, and to allow increased personnel only for the purpose of establishing the 40-hour week.

In a few instances it was found that the request for additional employees was based on the fact that the particular agency had no vacancies and was faced with the fact that a returning veteran was entitled to the job left when he entered the service. In such instances, which appear rare, it may be necessary for the agency to reduce its present personnel sufficiently to place in their former positions veterans who have been discharged from service and desire to return to their former jobs.

Attention of the committee has been invited to the effect the operation of Public Law 106 has had upon the day-and-night operations of District institutions. The enforcement of this act is difficult and extremely costly. The situation is such, in the committee's opinion, that a study of the effects of the act should be made, and, if such study reveals the need therefor, proper remedies should be sought.

CHARITY RACKETS

The committee has heretofore expressed concern over the failure of the Commissioners to secure suitable legislation to prevent the exploiting of charity. There are certain well-recognized organizations such as the District churches, the community chest, and the Red Cross whose campaigns are unquestioned, but the committee is convinced that there is a considerable amount of soliciting by individuals and organizations from within and without the District which should be carefully controlled. The Commissioners are requested to make a study of this subject matter to the end that adequate controls may be provided including availability of records showing the amount of collections, costs of collections, salaries paid, and ultimate disposition of funds.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

The committee was impressed with the general efficiency of the Assessor's Office and can appreciate some of the difficulties experienced by that Office in keeping the assessed valuation of property current with the rapidly increasing values. Under rent control, incomes from private housing units have not been permitted materially to increase and for that reason values have remained more stable. On business property, however, there has been no such control and income from this type of property has, in many instances, increased materially resulting in greatly increased values. It is the thought of the committee that where property value has increased and such increase is not properly reflected in the assessed valuation that consideration should be given to the reassessment of the property. Diligence on the part of the Assessor in this field should result in a substantial increase of revenues.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE

Following the policy previously expressed of allowing funds for more personnel only in highly meritorious cases, the committee has approved funds for two additional pay-roll clerks. The request for one assistant property survey officer and three other pay-roll clerks is disapproved although the justification as to the latter by comparison with other Government agencies was very convincing. On checking with the agencies with which comparison had been made the statements that a certain number of pay-roll clerks were used for a stated number of employees could not be verified. It further developed that pay-roll clerks in other agencies perform duties not performed by pay-roll clerks in the auditor's office. Where comparisons of such matters are made with other agencies of government it is suggested that a statement from such agencies be obtained from an official thereof covering the matter at issue and submitted for consideration of the committee.

In its report of last year the committee suggested that the auditor make a comprehensive survey of the expenditures for adult assistance under "Public Welfare." Testimony concerning expenditures for this purpose had been conflicting and it was the desire of the committee to have authentic information upon which to base its future action. The committee appreciates that such an undertaking was a difficult one and wishes to commend the auditor for his diligence and efficiency in producing a detailed and comprehensive report. It was not possible, of course, for the auditor to survey each and every adult assistance case. He reported that the survey covered every tenth case and upon such limited number of cases the report was based.

The "Public Welfare" in making answer to the findings contained in the Auditor's report confine their response only to the very limited number of cases mentioned and attempt to justify or explain their activities using only those particular cases. They have not indicated an intention of surveying other cases not surveyed by the Auditor to determine what the situation may be with regard to them. They have shown a disposition to criticize the Auditor for undertaking such an investigation. In requesting the Auditor to make the investigation and report back to the committee through the Commissioners

it was not the purpose or intent of the committee to create any dissension between the agencies concerned and there appears no reason for the Public Welfare people to take this as a personal matter. An attempt is being made to clarify conflicting opinions in order to arrive at a proper basis for the expenditure of funds provided by taxpayers. The Auditor performed a service requested of him by this committee and if all parties to this or any other matter would show an attitude of cooperation looking to the proper expenditure of public funds it would be helpful to the committee. In the instant matter the question uppermost for consideration is whether or not the funds made available for public assistance to unfortunate people are being expended in a manner such as will secure the greatest good for such unfortunates. Upon this question the committee would like to have more light and less heat. During the hearings it was pointed out by welfare officials that under the public assistance titles of the Social Security Act "assistance" is defined as "money payments" and is intended for persons who are capable of managing their own affairs, and not to be used for establishing controls over the conduct of individuals. There is no quarrel with this.

However, from the Auditor's standpoint he is required to make certain determinations before he may approve charges against local funds. For instance, applicants for public assistance must meet certain requirements as to length of time they have lived in this jurisdiction, etc., and unless information concerning such requirements is presented to the Auditor's Office it is not possible for that official to make a determination that such applicants have met the necessary requirements to be entitled to payments. It is, of course, possible that there is a conflict of laws. If so, there should be a clarification in such way as may be appropriate. In the circumstances, it is recommended that the Commissioners continue the study to determine what is necessary to bring these conflicting points of view into harmony, keeping in mind the necessity for adequate control of the expenditure of public funds.

BOARD OF INDETERMINATE SENTENCE AND PAROLE

The committee has considered the recommendation of the Honorable Frank R. Jelleff, Chairman, that there be three unpaid members of the Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole and a fourth member on a salary basis, and while being sympathetic to such views considers this to be a matter for legislative consideration rather than a matter to be considered by this committee.

LICENSE BUREAU

The committee has approved funds for one additional inspector and one clerk. Until the past year this Bureau was a part of the Assessor's office. It is now functioning as a separate unit, but no new or additional functions appear to be contemplated for the ensuing year. Inasmuch as 24 police officers are assigned to this work, the request for additional personnel other than the inspector and clerk does not appear justified.

Information presented in the hearings discloses that fees received for licenses do not cover the cost of inspection although in theory

such license fees should cover the cost of supervision and inspection. It is the opinion of the committee that present license fees are entirely inadequate; that they should be examined and recommendations made for securing a proper adjustment of such fees, bearing in mind that in each and every instance the license fee should be sufficient to cover the cost of inspection, etc., and, where activities requiring license are given public protection through the police force or otherwise, that the license be sufficient to cover the expense of such protection.

OFFICE OF RECORDER OF DEEDS

The committee has eliminated from the Budget estimate for the Office of Recorder of Deeds one guard and four clerks which would be additional to the present staff. Other increases such as printing and binding and supplies and materials have been approved, and in addition thereto the committee has approved a request for \$1,050 for the purchase of an automobile and included language for such purchase. The justification for this item does not indicate sufficient full-time official need for an automobile to justify providing a chauffeur and maintenance in this appropriation. It is feasible, however, to place the car in the pool in the Central Garage and permit its use for other purposes at times when the Office of Recorder of Deeds has no official need for it, and in this manner provide the chauffeur and maintenance costs from the appropriation for the Central Garage.

In connection with the recordation of instruments presented to and required by law to be recorded in the Office of Recorder of Deeds it is the opinion that material savings may be effected by the use of photostatic methods. Other agencies of government have found such methods expedient and satisfactory. Accordingly it is recommended that the Commissioners cause a study to be made for the purpose of subsequent installation of photostatic methods in the interest of economy.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The committee has recommended \$14,833,192 for operating expenses and \$2,579,280 for capital outlay, or a total of \$17,412,472. Funds for additional personnel for general administration have not been approved. In particular, a supervisor for census enumerators working during the summer months should not be needed for a full year. Supervision of this group might well be done by existing personnel whose regular work is slack during the summer months.

An administrative assistant, clerk-stenographer, and requisition clerk are eliminated because they are recommended on the basis of an anticipated expanded and extended construction program which, under the bill herewith presented, will not be unusually excessive. Work in the requisition department should gradually decrease with the elimination of many of the complicated wartime procurement procedures.

The statistical clerk is denied because this does not appear to be the time for expansion of programs.

The chauffeur and automobile and maintenance of same are eliminated as one automobile would not provide satisfactory transportation for the superintendent and nine members of the Board. If the one were allowed it is the opinion of the committee that there would

follow requests for additional cars for each of the 10 persons involved and create a precedent for other boards to make similar requests. The committee is looking for ways of saving money rather than encouraging additional expenditures of tax funds.

Under general supervision and instruction, the request for additional teachers has not been approved. The committee is of the opinion that the services of teachers has not been sufficiently utilized. In schools operating two shifts teachers are required to teach only 3½ hours per day. The committee urges the Board of Education to utilize a greater portion of the teachers' time and it is believed that through proper administrative procedures the need for additional teachers can be met by adjusting hours of teachers now employed.

Careful study was given the "Capital outlay" program for school construction. In view of present housing shortages and restrictions on building materials the committee has authorized funds only for the continuation of work on buildings presently under construction. It is not the purpose of the committee to authorize funds for starting new construction. Following this formula the Budget estimates for construction of school buildings have been reduced by \$1,782,300, and funds for furniture and equipment to supply school buildings by \$164,420.

This policy will not prevent the purchase of sites where there is a necessity therefor but will permit a more careful determination of the need for new sites.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

Of 11 new positions requested for the Public Library the committee has disallowed 2 positions for librarians and 2 for junior librarians. It likewise has disallowed funds for the construction of major branch-library buildings in Anacostia, Cleveland Park, Pleasant Plains, the remodeling of the Takoma Park building, and including furniture, equipment, and treatment of grounds.

RECREATION DEPARTMENT

Increases approved for this department allow for four additional recreation directors, \$16,000 for part-time leaders, and sufficient supplies, materials, and equipment for the use of such additional employees.

Because of construction conditions the "Capital outlay" item is reduced to \$156,700, which is an increase of \$84,400 over the amount authorized for the same item for the present fiscal year.

POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS

Funds for the Police and Fire Departments are approved in substantially the amounts submitted by the Bureau of the Budget and show a slight increase over the present year's appropriations. Both departments requested funds for additional personnel, the former on the demand for more uniformed officers, the latter because of returning veterans. It was not found advisable to provide the requested increases in personnel, but upon careful consideration of the matter it is suggested that the Commissioners examine these departments and determine whether or not, through the use of civilian employees,

uniformed personnel presently assigned to clerical or similar duties may be reassigned.

A new paragraph has been included in the language under "Metropolitan Police," the purpose of which is to provide funds to enable the Commissioners appropriately to handle ceremonies attendant upon the return of military or naval leaders or visits by foreign dignitaries. Heretofore this need has been met through popular subscription, but now that Washington has become, in fact, the Capital of the world, the need for such a fund is deemed to be essential. The recent triumphant return of distinguished war heroes has emphasized this need.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

Increases requested by the juvenile court in the amount of \$35,700, with the exception of one clerk-stenographer and one clerk-typist, and equipment in the amount of \$1,665, have been approved.

In the municipal court all increases approved by the Budget with the exception of funds for one messenger; \$3,103 for equipment, and \$500 of the amount requested for lawbooks have been approved. In addition to the Budget-approved items there is also approved an amount of \$18,000 for the purpose of providing four court reporters for the municipal court. This is a new item and experimental in nature. It is ardently recommended by the chief judge, and while there is some disagreement as to the necessity for such reporters in this court, the urgency with which the chief judge presented the item has prevailed. The addition to the court will be watched with interest.

Items of increase approved by the Budget for the Municipal Court of Appeals, with the exception of \$2,000 for equipment and \$500 for library purposes, have been approved.

It is the suggestion of the committee that consideration be given to the consolidation of the libraries of the municipal court and the municipal court of appeals. It would seem that one complete library should serve the needs of both courts.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Under the title "Operating expenses" of this general heading the committee has eliminated all increases of personnel except five semi-skilled laborers and one laborer-foreman whose duties it will be to rid the District of Columbia of rats and pests. Recent events have emphasized the need for such an all-out campaign. The committee in approving this additional personnel for the control of rodents will expect a more vigorous enforcement of the police regulations which invest the Health Officer with adequate control authority. The Health, Police and Refuse Departments should immediately unite in joint action to remove all rodent harborages and to rid the city of this menace. The committee will look to the Health Officer for leadership in this campaign.

In addition to the elimination of increases of personnel under this item, the committee has disallowed some \$9,300 for equipment and travel, and has deferred until a more propitious time the construction of a building for a health center in Northwest Washington.

Under the heading "Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sanatorium" the requested increase of 83 personnel has been reduced to 47, which it is

believed will permit the sanatorium to operate efficiently, reopen wards now closed and place all employees on a 40-hour week. Reductions have not been made in other items of increase.

For the Gallinger Municipal Hospital the committee recommends an increase of 120 personnel and 46 pupil nurses. This disallows approximately one-half the requested increase of personnel, and the recommendation includes the elimination of \$62,600 for equipment, supplies and materials that should not be required with the disallowance of funds for the personnel. A part of the personnel eliminated and the greater portion of the funds for supplies and equipment which is disallowed were justified for staffing and equipping a new building to be used as a pediatric clinic. The best information available to the committee is that this new clinic will not be ready for occupancy until toward the end of fiscal year 1947 and therefore will not require full year appropriations for personnel and supplies.

There is included in the Budget estimates an amount of \$625,000 for Freedmen's Hospital. It appears, however, that this amount will not be required for the ensuing fiscal year due to the fact that during the present fiscal year a new method of contributions or payments has been put into effect. Instead of a percentage of hospital costs, daily rates have been established by the Federal Board of Hospitalization under which the charge is \$8.85 per patient-day for general care and \$4.20 per patient-day for tuberculosis care. Based upon experience for 6 months, it is recommended to the committee that an appropriation of \$400,000 for fiscal year 1947 will suffice. This recommendation has been accepted.

PUBLIC WELFARE

The Budget estimate for "Public Welfare" for fiscal year 1947 of \$13,171,800, is approximately one-sixth of the total budget for the District of Columbia, and is a very substantial increase over appropriations for the present year, which total in all \$9,903,020. It is astounding to know that one out of every six dollars in the total budget is requested for public welfare. It is further noted that in excess of 20 percent of the amounts requested under this heading is for personal services.

Of the new and additional employees requested the committee recommends that only 82 be provided for and that amounts for travel, communications, printing and binding, supplies and materials, equipment, etc., be reduced by \$29,983; that the estimate for board and care for children be increased \$50,000 over the present fiscal year appropriation for that purpose; that all funds for capital outlay be eliminated; and that funds for personnel, equipment, supplies and materials, etc., contemplated to be used in new buildings be eliminated.

Of the additional personnel recommended five are for social work to permit a more thorough screening of all applicants for assistance so that no persons not entitled to benefits from the District of Columbia will be placed on the rolls.

Language has been included in the act to permit contracts with the House of Mercy for the care and maintenance of women and children.

PUBLIC WORKS

There has been approved for the Office of Municipal Architect an amount of \$80,000, which is a reduction from the amount requested of \$5,600, but an increase over the amount of the present year's appropriations of \$2,200. In view of restrictions on new buildings and the consequent elimination of numerous construction projects that otherwise might have been approved, it is the opinion of the committee that the needs of this Office will not require an expenditure greater than provided herein.

In the appropriation item for "Operating expenses, Electrical Division" the amount requested for new positions to put the activity on a 40-hour week have been allowed, but requests for \$9,113 for additional personnel have been disallowed. The requested increase for lighting of additional streets and change-over from 60- and 100-candlepower lamps to 250-candlepower street lights is approved in the amount of \$25,000, and the requested increase for purchase of lamp-posts, globes, and luminaires is limited to \$25,000.

Capital outlay, Electrical Division.—The estimate under this item has been reduced from \$137,000 to \$80,000. The major portion of the amount eliminated was for a proposed new police station, the construction of which has been deferred.

Central Garage.—The Budget estimate of \$109,000 has been reduced by \$9,000, leaving a sum greater than the present year's appropriation by \$10,900. Several of the cars in the pool are well worn and should be replaced but it is the thought of the committee that numerous of the cars may be kept in sufficient repair to render efficient service during the ensuing year.

Capital outlay, Street and Bridge Division (payable from highway fund).—This item covers the design and construction of all paving and general alley, sidewalk, and street improvements, and when appropriations are available the design and construction of all major bridge, grade crossing, and other projects in accordance with the highway plan. In the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 certain provisions were made for three postwar years upon a fund-matching basis. Questions have arisen concerning the authority of District officials to enter into contracts for the purposes intended in the above-mentioned act until matching funds have been authorized and appropriated. In view of the questions that have arisen, the proper officials of the District government presented a request for an appropriation of an additional \$800,000 over the Budget estimate, and upon their explanation, considering the fact that it is expected there will be at the end of fiscal year 1947 a reserve of \$800,000, the committee has recommended for appropriation in this bill the amount requested. Language necessary to make the intent of the committee clear has been included in the bill.

Department of Vehicles and Traffic (payable from highway funds).—For fiscal year 1937 there was appropriated for this item \$63,000. The Budget estimate and the requested appropriation for fiscal year 1947 is \$630,000, just 10 times the appropriation of only 10 years ago. For fiscal year 1942, the half-way mark between the dates above mentioned, the appropriation was \$161,270. It is difficult to believe traffic problems will be more complex and demanding than they were

just before the war period when there were no restrictions and every demand for new cars was met. The facts do not show that as a result of increased expenditures traffic conditions have improved, and personal contact with traffic in the District is not convincing that increased appropriations for this agency reflects improved traffic conditions.

It is the keen desire of the committee that everything possible be done to solve traffic problems, but past experience has shown that additional expenditures alone will not improve conditions. The need for improvement in the problems of traffic is acute and the committee, in providing an appropriation of \$547,600, the largest ever made for this function, is insuring the financial needs for solving the problems in the hope that conditions can and will be improved. This recommended fund does not, however, carry the increased amount requested for double the number of traffic lights on street corners. To the committee that does not appear to be a crying need. In fact additional lights might well result in further confusion. Increases requested in the Inspection Service are not approved. The increase of \$13,902 for personnel in the Engineering and Administrative sections is not approved; and additional amounts requested for traffic safety education are not approved. The amounts remaining under these headings are sufficient reasonably to handle the work of the respective offices under proper guidance. The committee will watch with particular interest the expenditures and the results obtained under this appropriation.

In order that the Motor Vehicle Parking Facility Act of 1942 may be carried into effect and aid in the solution of some of the traffic problems an amount of \$17,600 has been included in this appropriation together with the necessary language.

Capital outlay, Refuse Division.—Two of the three items proposed for construction under this item are approved, namely, an incinerator and a transfer station, in the total amount of \$422,000. It is the opinion of the committee that the garage and shops building may be deferred until a later time when conditions in the construction industry are more favorable.

Operating expenses, Water Division (payable from water fund).—Estimates for increases in this service have been reduced by \$43,000 for personal services and \$13,600 for supplies and materials, etc., leaving an increase over the present year's appropriation of \$196,350.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

Capital outlay.—A request for the construction of 10 new items was proposed under this appropriation, and the committee has approved eight, believing that the remaining two may be deferred until conditions in the construction industry are more favorable.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

The Budget estimate of \$393,400, which is an increase of \$17,730 over the appropriations for the present year, has been approved. It is, however, the opinion of the committee that the financial responsibility for the maintenance and improvements of this park is a respon-

sibility of the Federal Government and should not be placed upon the taxpayers of the District of Columbia. Accordingly, the Commissioners are requested to prepare suitable legislation to adjust this situation.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore enacted are recommended:

On page 17, line 1, in connection with Recreation Department the limitation of \$500 on the amount that might be advanced to the superintendent of recreation is increased to \$1,000.

On page 18, line 17, in connection with the Metropolitan Police:

For all expenses necessary to enable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to maintain public order and protect life and property in said District during the period of public recognition extended to returning military or naval personnel or visiting dignitaries, including the cost of removing and relocating streetcar loading platforms, roping of streets, erection of stands, printing of signs, and operating of temporary comfort stations, \$5,000: Provided, That the certificate of the Commissioners shall be sufficient voucher for the expenditure of \$1,000 of this appropriation for such purposes as they may deem necessary.

On page 23, line 19, in connection with Health Department:

cadet nurses at stipends and allowances to be fixed by the Commissioners,

On page 31, line 13, in connection with Adult Correctional Service:

at rates to be fixed by the Commissioners.

On page 32, line 10, in connection with Adult Correctional Service, Working capital fund:

and orders for such products and services shall be considered as obligations upon appropriations in the same manner as orders for contracts placed with private contractors

On page 32, line 20, in connection with Adult Correctional Service, Working Capital fund:

Provided further, That as soon as practicable after the close of each fiscal year the Commissioners shall transfer all accumulated profits arising from the year's operations under said fund to the general revenues of the District of Columbia for such fiscal year.

On page 39, line 24, in connection with Public Works, Capital outlay, Street and Bridge Divisions:

and, in addition, not to exceed \$50,000 of the \$200,000 made available in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, for engineering and economic investigations of projects for future construction and for surveys, plans, specifications, and estimates for postwar highway improvements, is reappropriated and made available for the same purposes until June 30, 1948

On page 41, line 15, in connection with Public Works, Capital outlay, Street and Bridge Divisions:

Provided further, That in connection with projects to be undertaken as Federal-aid projects under the provisions of the Federal Aid Highway Act of December 20, 1944, the Commissioners are authorized to enter into contract or contracts for those projects in such amounts as shall be approved by the Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency

On page 43, line 8, in connection with Public Works, Department of Vehicles and Traffic:

and for all expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the District of Columbia Motor Vehicle Parking Facility Act of 1942, approved February 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 90), including personal services and printing and binding;

On page 44, line 19, in connection with Public Works, Reimbursement of other appropriations:

\$4,000 to "*Salaries and expenses, Office of Chief Clerk*"

On page 46, line 21, in connection with Public Works, Capital outlay, Sewer Division:

for preparation of plans and specifications for constructing chemical treatment, sludge drying, and incineration facilities at the sewage treatment plant, \$45,000;

On page 46, line 24, in connection with Public Works, Capital outlay, Sewer Division:

the preparation of surveys, plans and specifications in connection with the construction of storm-water sewers, \$25,000;

On page 47, line 2, in connection with Public Works, Capital outlay, Water Division:

and in the preparation of such surveys, plans and specifications, the Commissioners are authorized to employ consultants and other professional services by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and civil-service and classification laws: Provided, That not to exceed \$65,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for "Capital outlay, Sewer Division", including the acquisition and development of a site for storage of construction materials, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, is continued available until June 30, 1947.

On page 48, line 21, in connection with Public Works, Capital outlay, Water Division:

Provided, That not to exceed \$285,000 of the appropriation for "Capital outlay, Water Division", shall continue available until June 20, 1948:

On page 53, line 4, in connection with National Capital Park and Planning Commission:

stenographic reporting service, by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes;

On page 55, line 24, in connection with General Provisions:

SEC. 8. Appropriations in this Act shall be available, when authorized by the Commissioners, for allowances for privately owned automobiles used for the performance of official duties at not to exceed \$264 per annum for each automobile, unless otherwise therein specifically provided.

SEC. 9. Appropriations in this Act shall be available for the payment of dues and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the District of Columbia Government, when authorized by the Commissioners.

SEC. 10. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell United States securities now held for and on account of the general fund of the District of Columbia in such amounts as may be certified by the Commissioners as necessary and credit the proceeds of such sale to said general fund.

SEC. 11. Unless otherwise specifically provided, no appropriation for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1947 shall be expended to purchase any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons) at a cost, completely equipped for operation, and including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in excess of the maximum price therefor established by the Office of Price Administration and in no event more than \$1,050, which amount shall be in addition to the amount required for transportation.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATION FOR 1946, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1947, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1947

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Increases due to Public Laws 106, 134, 151, 158, 79th Cong.	Estimates, 1947	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION						
Executive office.....	\$169, 200	\$17, 550	\$195, 300	\$195, 300	+\$8, 550	-----
Office of the Corporation Counsel.....	140, 200	17, 720	172, 100	165, 870	+7, 950	-\$6, 230
Board of Tax Appeals.....	16, 000	2, 790	17, 800	17, 800	-990	-----
Total, general administration.....	325, 400	38, 060	385, 200	378, 970	+15, 510	-6, 230
FISCAL SERVICE						
Assessor's office.....	420, 000	45, 870	461, 400	461, 400	-4, 470	-----
Collector's office.....	196, 700	19, 530	218, 400	218, 400	+2, 170	-----
Auditor's office.....	225, 400	36, 400	279, 100	271, 920	+10, 120	-7, 180
Purchasing Division.....	64, 300	7, 640	78, 900	77, 827	+5, 887	-1, 073
Total, fiscal service.....	906, 400	109, 440	1, 037, 800	1, 029, 547	+13, 707	-8, 253
COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND EXPENSES						
District government employees' compen- sation.....	62, 000	-----	62, 000	62, 000	-----	-----
Workmen's compensation, administrative expenses.....	86, 580	-----	99, 200	99, 200	+12, 620	-----

District government employees' retirement-----	1, 220, 000	-----	1, 193, 000	1, 193, 000	-27, 000	-----
Total, compensation and retirement fund expenses-----	1, 368, 580	-----	1, 354, 200	1, 354, 200	-14, 380	-----
DISTRICT DEBT SERVICE						
For reimbursement to the United States-----	416, 000	-----	925, 000	925, 000	+509, 000	-----
PUBLIC WORKS INVESTMENT FUND						
For investment in United States securities-----	5, 000, 000	-----	-----	-----	-5, 000, 000	-----
REGULATORY AGENCIES						
Alcoholic Beverage Control Board-----	65, 700	6, 210	79, 500	79, 307	+7, 397	-193
Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole-----	30, 400	4, 840	35, 300	35, 300	+60	-----
Coroner's office-----	23, 400	7, 050	33, 400	30, 820	+370	-2, 580
Department of Insurance-----	44, 500	7, 300	52, 700	52, 700	+900	-----
Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets-----	128, 100	19, 670	124, 500	121, 391	-26, 379	-3, 109
License Bureau-----		-----	27, 700	25, 898	+25, 898	-1, 802
Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board-----	39, 200	6, 750	53, 400	46, 468	+518	-6, 932
Office of Administrator of Rent Control-----	80, 700	6, 510	45, 200	45, 200	-42, 010	-----
Office of Recorder of Deeds-----	161, 100	32, 500	189, 600	185, 672	-7, 928	-3, 928
Poundmaster's office-----	22, 200	9, 230	28, 200	27, 950	-3, 480	-250

Comparative statement showing the appropriation for 1946, the estimates for 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Increases due to Public Laws 106, 134, 151, 158, 79th Cong.	Estimates, 1947	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
REGULATORY AGENCIES—continued						
Public Utilities Commission-----	\$98, 000	\$14, 320	\$112, 500	\$112, 500	+\$180	-----
Zoning Commission-----	16, 200	2, 170	19, 600	19, 600	+1, 230	-----
Total, regulatory agencies-----	709, 500	116, 550	801, 600	782, 806	--43, 244	--\$18, 794
PUBLIC SCHOOLS						
Operating expenses:						
General administration-----	325, 000	71, 330	438, 100	421, 572	+25, 242	--16, 528
General supervision and instruction---	8, 800, 000	1, 355, 160	10, 604, 300	10, 539, 900	+384, 740	--64, 400
Vocational education, George-Deen program-----	100, 300	16, 350	139, 600	139, 600	+22, 950	-----
Operation of buildings and mainte- nance of equipment-----	1, 800, 000	386, 460	2, 264, 500	2, 218, 520	+32, 060	--45, 980
Repair and maintenance of buildings and grounds-----	860, 000	---	815, 000	815, 000	--45, 000	-----
Auxiliary educational services-----	84, 000	---	89, 600	89, 600	+5, 600	-----
Teachers' retirement appropriated fund-----	609, 000	---	609, 000	609, 000	-----	-----
Total operating expenses-----	12, 578, 300	1, 829, 300	14, 960, 100	14, 833, 192	+425, 592	--126, 908

Comparative statement showing the appropriation for 1946, the estimates for 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Increases due to Public Laws 106, 134, 151, 158, 79th Cong.	Estimates, 1947	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
FIRE DEPARTMENT						
Fire Department.....	\$2, 540, 000	\$383, 400	\$3, 038, 700	\$3, 000, 000	+\$76, 600	—\$38, 700
POLICEMEN'S AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF						
Policemen's and firemen's relief.....	1, 500, 000	292, 190	1, 875, 000	1, 875, 000	+	82, 810
COURTS						
District of Columbia courts:						
Juvenile court.....	132, 200	27, 260	178, 000	173, 131	+13, 671	—4, 869
Psychiatric service, juvenile court.....	10, 100	1, 360			—11, 460	
Municipal court.....	340, 000	45, 440	393, 400	406, 225	+20, 785	+12, 825
Municipal court of appeals.....	62, 300	5, 000	70, 200	67, 700	+400	—2, 500
United States courts:						
Reimbursement to United States.....	599, 300		682, 000	682, 000	+82, 700	
Probation system.....	33, 600	4, 920	41, 800	41, 800	+3, 280	
Office of Register of Wills.....	96, 600	13, 730	112, 500	112, 500	+2, 170	
Commission on Mental Health.....	25, 300	2, 840	29, 100	29, 100	+960	
Total, courts.....	1, 299, 400	100, 550	1, 507, 000	1, 512, 456	+112, 506	+5, 456

HEALTH DEPARTMENT					
Health Department, operating expenses (excluding hospitals)-----	1, 340, 000	209, 010	1, 707, 600	1, 605, 423	+56, 413
Capital outlay-----			282, 000		
Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sanatorium-----	1, 080, 000	225, 400	1, 426, 500	1, 319, 592	+14, 192
Gallinger Municipal Hospital-----	1, 816, 900	504, 130	2, 755, 300	2, 341, 148	+20, 118
Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hos- pital-----	845, 000				-845, 000
Medical charities-----	185, 000		185, 000	185, 000	
Columbia Hospital and Lying-in Asylum, repairs-----	5, 000		8, 000	8, 000	+3, 000
Freedmen's Hospital-----	406, 700		625, 000	400, 000	-6, 700
Total, Health Department-----	5, 678, 600	938, 540	6, 989, 400	5, 859, 163	-757, 977
PUBLIC WELFARE					
Office of the Director-----	61, 700	7, 920	116, 100	110, 094	+40, 474
Family welfare service:					
Child care-----	557, 680	20, 000	772, 100	688, 140	+110, 460
Capital outlay, child care-----	285, 000				-285, 000
Public assistance and children's service	1, 587, 000	32, 700	2, 233, 500	2, 008, 500	+388, 800
Institutions for the indigent-----	318, 500	55, 730	387, 100	377, 714	+3, 484
Capital outlay, institutions for the indigent-----	237, 500		1, 200, 000		-237, 500
Total, family welfare service-----	2, 985, 680	108, 430	4, 592, 700	3, 074, 354	-19, 756
					-1, 518, 346

Comparative statement showing the appropriation for 1946, the estimates for 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Increases due to Public Laws 106, 134, 151, 153, 79th Cong.	Estimates, 1947	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
PUBLIC WELFARE—continued						
Juvenile correctional service:						
Operating expenses-----	\$385, 740	\$65, 410	\$500, 900	\$475, 748	+\$24, 598	—\$25, 152
Capital outlay:						
New buildings near Laurel, Md.--	18, 000	-----	600, 000	-----	—18, 000	—600, 000
Total, juvenile correctional service-----	403, 740	65, 410	1, 100, 900	475, 748	+6, 598	—625, 152
Adult correctional service:						
Operating expenses-----	1, 468, 000	279, 740	1, 901, 500	1, 873, 407	+125, 667	—23, 093
Working capital fund-----	50, 000	-----	50, 000	50, 000	-----	-----
Total, adult correctional service-----	1, 518, 000	279, 740	1, 951, 500	1, 923, 407	+125, 667	—28, 093
Mental rehabilitation service:						
Operating expenses, District Training School-----	390, 000	111, 300	581, 600	542, 580	+41, 280	—39, 020
Capital outlay, District Training School-----	70, 000	-----	1, 006, 000	-----	—70, 000	—1, 006, 000
St. Elizabeths Hospital-----	2, 956, 500	903, 400	3, 778, 000	3, 778, 000	—81, 900	-----
Deportation of nonresident insane-----	41, 200	-----	45, 000	45, 000	+3, 800	-----
Total, public welfare-----	8, 426, 820	1, 476, 200	13, 171, 800	9, 949, 183	+46, 163	—3, 222, 617

PUBLIC WORKS						
Office of the Chief Clerk	37, 000	4, 560	42, 000	42, 000	+ 440	-----
Office of Municipal Architect	64, 000	13, 800	85, 600	80, 000	+ 2, 200	- 5, 600
Office of Superintendent of District Buildings: Operating expenses	457, 700	91, 650	545, 700	545, 700	- 3, 650	-----
Surveyor's Office	80, 700	7, 960	108, 900	108, 900	+ 20, 240	-----
Department of Inspections	346, 900	60, 550	408, 500	408, 500	+ 1, 050	-----
Electrical Division:						
Operating expenses	1, 130, 000	49, 790	1, 264, 500	1, 216, 887	+ 37, 097	- 47, 613
Capital outlay	70, 000	-----	137, 000	80, 000	+ 10, 000	- 57, 000
Total, Electrical Division	1, 200, 000	49, 790	1, 401, 500	1, 296, 887	+ 47, 097	- 104, 613
Central Garage	84, 900	4, 200	109, 000	100, 000	+ 10, 900	- 9, 000
Street and Bridge Divisions, highway fund:						
Operating expenses	1, 500, 000	-----	1, 530, 000	1, 530, 000	+ 30, 000	-----
Capital outlay	2, 600, 000	-----	3, 815, 000	4, 615, 000	+ 2, 015, 000	+ 800, 000
Total, Street and Bridge Divisions, highway fund	4, 100, 000	-----	5, 345, 000	6, 145, 000	+ 2, 045, 000	+ 800, 000
Department of Vehicles and Traffic, highway fund	444, 000	40, 500	647, 600	547, 600	+ 63, 100	- 100, 000
Trees and Parking Division, highway fund	142, 600	-----	162, 900	162, 900	+ 20, 300	-----
Reimbursement of other appropriations, highway fund	669, 900	109, 600	685, 900	685, 900	- 93, 600	-----
Refunding erroneous collections, highway fund	1, 500	-----	1, 500	1, 500	-----	-----

Comparative statement showing the appropriation for 1946, the estimates for 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Increases due to Public Laws 106, 134, 151, 158, 79th Cong.	Estimates, 1947	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
PUBLIC WORKS—continued						
Refuse Division:						
Operating expenses-----	\$2, 560, 000	\$46, 900	\$2, 726, 400	\$2, 726, 400	+\$119, 500. 00	-----
Capital outlay-----	718, 800	-----	1, 152, 600	422, 000	-296, 800. 00	-\$730, 600
Total, Refuse Division-----	3, 278, 800	46, 900	3, 879, 000	3, 148, 400	-177, 300. 00	-730, 600
Sewer Division:						
Operating expenses-----	800, 000	59, 260	915, 500	915, 500	+56, 240. 00	-----
Capital outlay-----	1, 360, 000	-----	1, 972, 300	1, 900, 000	+540, 000. 00	-72, 300
Total, Sewer Division-----	2, 160, 000	59, 260	2, 887, 800	2, 815, 500	+596, 240. 00	-72, 300
Water Division, water fund:						
Operating expenses-----	1, 140, 000	83, 650	1, 476, 600	1, 420, 000	+196, 350. 00	-56, 600
Capital outlay-----	1, 000, 000	-----	615, 000	615, 000	-385, 000. 00	-----
Total, Water Division, water fund--	2, 140, 000	83, 650	2, 091, 600	2, 035, 000	-188, 650. 00	-56, 600
Total, public works-----	15, 208, 000	572, 420	18, 402, 500	18, 123, 787	+2, 343, 367. 00	-278, 713

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT						
Operating expenses, water fund	850, 000	22, 360	950, 400	903, 725	+31, 365. 00	—46, 675
Capital outlay, water fund	317, 000		1, 980, 000	989, 000	+672, 000. 00	—991, 000
Total, Washington aqueduct	1, 167, 000	22, 360	2, 930, 400	1, 892, 725	+703, 365. 00	—1, 037, 675
ANACOSTIA RIVER FLATS						
Reclamation of Anacostia River Flats			123, 000			—123, 000
NATIONAL GUARD						
National Guard	11, 800		13, 600	13, 600	+1, 800. 00	
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS						
Public parks	948, 300	96, 420	1, 307, 900	1, 200, 000	+155, 280. 00	—107, 900
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION						
National Capital Park and Planning Commission	48, 200	7, 410	58, 000	58, 000	+2, 390. 00	
NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK						
National Zoological Park	310, 000. 00	65, 670	393, 400	393, 400	+17, 730. 00	
JUDGMENTS AND CLAIMS						
Judgments and claims:						
General fund	1, 504. 50				—1, 504. 50	
Total, District of Columbia	66, 385, 964. 50	6, 994, 700	81, 505, 000	72, 585, 009	—795, 655. 50	—8, 919, 991
Amount payable from U. S. Treasury	6, 000, 000. 00		6, 000, 000			

Comparative statement showing the appropriation for 1946, the estimates for 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Increases due to Public Laws 106, 134, 151, 158, 79th Cong.	Estimates, 1947	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
RECAPITULATION BY FUNDS						
General fund-----	\$57,426,964.50	\$6,738,590	\$69,515,100	\$61,114,384	-\$3,051,170.50	-\$8,400,716
Highway fund-----	5,402,000.00	150,100	6,967,900	7,542,900	+1,990,800.00	+575,000
Water fund-----	3,557,000.00	106,010	5,022,000	3,927,725	+264,715.00	-1,094,275
Total, all funds-----	66,385,964.50	6,994,700	81,505,000	72,585,009	-795,655.50	-8,919,991

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Union Calendar No. 542

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 5990

[Report No. 1867]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 3, 1946

Mr. COFFEE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That there are appropriated for the District of Columbia
- 4 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, out of (1) the
- 5 general fund of the District of Columbia, hereinafter known
- 6 as the general fund, such fund being composed of the
- 7 revenues of the District of Columbia other than those

1 applied by law to special funds, and \$6,000,000, which is
2 hereby appropriated for the purpose out of any money in
3 the Treasury not otherwise appropriated (to be advanced
4 July 1, 1946), (2) the highway fund, established by law
5 (D. C. Code, title 47, ch. 19), and (3) the water fund,
6 established by law (D. C. Code, title 43, ch. 15), sums as
7 follows:

8 From the general fund: All sums appropriated under
9 the following heads: General administration, fiscal service,
10 compensation and retirement fund expenses, District debt
11 service (excluding those items designated as payable from
12 the highway fund), regulatory agencies, public schools, Pub-
13 lic Library, Recreation Department, Metropolitan Police,
14 Fire Department, policemen's and firemen's relief, courts,
15 Health Department, public welfare, public works (exclud-
16 ing those items designated as payable from the highway
17 and water funds), National Guard, National Capital Parks,
18 National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and
19 National Zoological Park;

20 From the highway fund: All sums appropriated under
21 District debt service and public works designated as pay-
22 able from the highway fund; and

23 From the water fund: All sums appropriated under
24 public works and Washington aqueduct, designated as pay-
25 able from the water fund; namely:

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For all expenses necessary for the offices named under this general head, including, in addition to the objects specified respectively under each head, personal services; law-books, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; and printing and binding:

Executive office, plus so much as may be necessary to compensate the Engineer Commissioner at such rate in grade 8 of the professional service of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, as may be determined by the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Commissioners; \$11,910 for examination of estimates of appropriations without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; \$250 to aid in support of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws; general advertising in newspapers and legal periodicals in the District of Columbia but not elsewhere, unless the need for advertising outside the District of Columbia shall have been specifically approved by the Commissioners, including notices of public hearings, publication of orders and regulations, tax and school notices, and notices of changes in regulations; and \$20,000 for expenses in case of emergency, such as riot, pestilence, public insanitary conditions, flood, fire, or storm, and for expenses of investigations; \$195,300: *Provided*, That the certificate of the

1 Commissioners shall be sufficient voucher for the expenditure
2 of \$1,500 of this appropriation for such purposes as they
3 may deem necessary.

4 Office of the corporation counsel, including extra com-
5 pensation for the corporation counsel as general counsel of
6 the Public Utilities Commission; \$4,500 for the settlement
7 of claims not in excess of \$250 each, approved by the Com-
8 missioners in accordance with the Act approved February
9 11, 1929 (45 Stat. 1160), as amended by the Act approved
10 June 5, 1930 (46 Stat. 500); and judicial expenses, includ-
11 ing witness fees and expert services, in District of Columbia
12 cases before the courts of the United States and of the Dis-
13 trict of Columbia; \$165,870.

14 Board of Tax Appeals, \$17,800.

15 FISCAL SERVICE

16 For all expenses necessary for the offices named under
17 this general head, including, in addition to the objects speci-
18 fied respectively under each head, personal services; books
19 of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; and printing
20 and binding:

21 Assessor's office, including advertising notice of taxes in
22 arrears July 1, 1946, to be reimbursed by a charge of 75
23 cents for each lot or piece of property advertised, \$461,400:
24 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for
25 the payment of advertising the delinquent tax list for more

1 than once a week for two weeks in the regular issue of one
2 newspaper published in the District of Columbia.

3 Collector's office, including refunding, wholly or in part,
4 erroneous payments of taxes, special assessments, school
5 tuition charges, payment for lost library books, rents, fines,
6 fees, or collections of any character, which have been erro-
7 neously covered into the Treasury to the credit of the general
8 fund, including the refunding of fees paid for building per-
9 mits authorized by the District of Columbia Appropriation
10 Act approved March 2, 1911 (36 Stat. 967), \$218,400:
11 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for such
12 refunds of payments made within the past three years.

13 Auditor's office, \$271,920.

14 Purchasing Division, \$77,827.

15 COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND

16 EXPENSES

17 For compensation and retirement fund expenses, as
18 follows:

19 District government employees' compensation: For car-
20 rying out the provisions of section 11 of the District of
21 Columbia Appropriation Act approved July 11, 1919,
22 authorizing compensation for employees of the government
23 of the District of Columbia suffering injuries while in the
24 performance of their duties, \$62,000.

25 Workmen's compensation, administrative expenses: For

1 reimbursement to the Employees' Compensation Commission
2 for administration of the law providing compensation for dis-
3 ability or death resulting from injury to employees in certain
4 employments in the District of Columbia, \$99,200.

5 District government employees' retirement: For financ-
6 ing of the liability of the government of the District of
7 Columbia, created by the Act approved May 22, 1920, as
8 amended (5 U. S. C. 707a), \$1,193,000, which amount
9 shall be placed to the credit of the "Civil-service retirement
10 and disability fund".

11 DISTRICT DEBT SERVICE

12 For reimbursement to the United States of funds loaned,
13 in compliance with section 4 of the Act of May 29, 1930
14 (46 Stat. 482), as amended, and section 3 of the Act of
15 December 20, 1941 (55 Stat. 847), including interest as
16 required thereby, \$800,000.

17 District debt service (payable from highway fund) :
18 For reimbursement to the United States of funds loaned,
19 including interest as required, in compliance with sections 3
20 and 4 of the Act of December 20, 1941 (55 Stat. 847), as
21 amended, \$125,000.

22 REGULATORY AGENCIES

23 Regulatory agencies: For all expenses necessary for
24 agencies named under this general head, including, in addi-
25 tion to the objects specified respectively under each head,

1 personal services, books of reference and periodicals, and
2 printing and binding:

3 Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, including witness
4 fees, and \$1,000 for the purchase of samples, \$79,307.

5 Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole, \$35,300.

6 Coroner's office, including juror and witness fees, and
7 repairs to the morgue, \$30,820.

8 Department of Insurance, \$52,700.

9 Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets,
10 including maintenance and repairs to markets, \$2,500 for
11 purchase of commodities and for personal services in con-
12 nection with investigation and detection of sales of short
13 weight and measure, maintenance and repair of motor
14 vehicles, and for the purchase, including exchange,
15 of one motor vehicle, \$121,391: *Provided*, That the Disburs-
16 ing Officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance
17 to the Superintendent of the Department of Weights,
18 Measures, and Markets, upon requisition previously ap-
19 proved by the Auditor of the District of Columbia, sums
20 of money, not exceeding \$200 at any one time, to be
21 used exclusively in connection with investigations and
22 detection of short weights and measures.

23 License bureau, \$25,898.

24 Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board, \$46,468.

25 Office of Administrator of Rent Control, \$45,200.

1 Office of Recorder of Deeds, including lawbooks, pur-
 2 chase of one passenger-carrying motor vehicle, and \$100 for
 3 equipment and medical supplies for rest room, \$185,672.

4 Poundmaster's office, including uniforms for dog catchers,
 5 \$27,950.

6 Public Utilities Commission, including a people's counsel
 7 and newspapers, \$112,500: *Provided*, That no appropria-
 8 tion in this Act shall be used for or in connection with the
 9 preparation, issuance, publication, or enforcement of any regu-
 10 lation or order of the Public Utilities Commission requiring
 11 the installation of meters in taxicabs, or for or in connection
 12 with the licensing of any vehicle to be operated as a taxicab
 13 except for operation in accordance with such system of uni-
 14 form zones and rates and regulations applicable thereto as
 15 shall have been prescribed by the Public Utilities Commission.

16 Zoning Commission, \$19,600.

17 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

18 OPERATING EXPENSES

19 General administration: For all expenses necessary for
 20 the general administration of the public-school system of
 21 the District of Columbia, including personal services; print-
 22 ing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodi-
 23 cals; \$421,572, of which \$10,000 shall be immediately
 24 available.

25 General supervision and instruction: For all expenses

1 necessary for supervision, instruction, and education in the
2 teachers colleges and in the day, evening, and summer
3 public schools of the District of Columbia, and the education
4 of foreigners of all ages in the Americanization schools;
5 including personal services; printing and binding; text-
6 books, lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and
7 periodicals; and subsistence supplies for pupils attending
8 the schools for crippled children; \$10,539,900, of which
9 \$300,000 shall be immediately available: *Provided*, That
10 hereafter no part of the funds appropriated for the public
11 schools shall be available for the operation of any school
12 which denies to legally adopted children the same treatment
13 as that given to children living with their natural parents.

14 Vocational education, George-Deen program: For all
15 expenses necessary for the development of vocational educa-
16 tion in the District of Columbia in accordance with the Act
17 of June 8, 1936 (49 Stat. 1488), including personal
18 services, and allowances for privately owned automobiles
19 used for the performance of official duties within the District
20 of Columbia (not to exceed \$100 per annum for each
21 automobile), \$139,600.

22 Operation of buildings and grounds and maintenance of
23 equipment: For all expenses necessary for the operation
24 of school buildings and grounds and the purchase and repair

1 of equipment, including personal services, insurance and
2 operation, maintenance, and repair of District-owned or
3 borrowed automobiles used in driver-training courses, \$2,-
4 218,520, of which \$150,000 shall be immediately available.

5 Repairs and maintenance of buildings and grounds: For
6 all expenses necessary for the repair, maintenance, and im-
7 provement of school buildings, mechanical equipment, and
8 school grounds, including personal services; printing and
9 binding; \$815,000, of which \$100,000 shall be immediately
10 available: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be avail-
11 able for making repairs to other municipal buildings, subject
12 to reimbursement from other applicable appropriations for
13 the cost of such work, and a report of all such expenditures
14 shall be submitted to Congress in the annual Budget.

15 Auxiliary educational services: For the maintenance
16 and instruction of deaf and dumb persons of the District of
17 Columbia admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf,
18 and for the maintenance and instruction of colored deaf
19 mutes of teachable age, and blind children, of the District
20 of Columbia, in Maryland or some other State, by contract
21 entered into by the Commissioners, for the transportation
22 of children attending schools or classes established by the
23 Board of Education for physically handicapped children,
24 and for carrying out the provisions of the Act of December
25 16, 1944 (58 Stat. 811), \$89,600.

1 Teachers' retirement appropriated fund: To carry out
2 the purposes of the Act of January 15, 1920, as amended by
3 the Act of June 11, 1926 (44 Stat. 727), \$609,000: *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That the Treasury Department shall prepare the
5 estimates of the annual appropriations required to be made
6 to the teachers' retirement fund, and shall make actuarial
7 valuations of such fund at intervals of five years, or oftener
8 if deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Treasury, and
9 the Commissioners are authorized to expend from money to
10 the credit of the teachers' retirement fund not exceeding
11 \$5,000 per annum for this purpose, including personal serv-
12 ices, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws.

13 CAPITAL OUTLAY

14 For furnishing and equipping the following school build-
15 ings: Bell Vocational High School, Chamberlain Vocational
16 High School, Davis Elementary School, Dunbar Senior
17 High School, Phelps Vocational High School, Randall
18 Junior High School, Richardson Elementary School, and
19 new elementary school in the vicinity of East Capitol Street
20 and Benning Road Southeast, \$275,080, to remain available
21 until expended.

22 For construction, as follows:

23 For continuing the construction of the Miller Junior
24 High School, including recreation facilities and treatment
25 of grounds, in the vicinity of Forty-ninth Street and Wash-

1 ington Place Northeast, \$400,000: *Provided*, That not to
2 exceed \$7,770 may be transferred to the credit of the appro-
3 priation account "Office of Municipal Architect, construction
4 services", and be available for the preparation of plans and
5 specifications for said building;

6 For continuing construction of a new extensible voca-
7 tional high school building to replace the present Alexander
8 Graham Bell (Abbot) Vocational School, to be located in
9 Brentwood Park, \$370,000;

10 For continuing the construction of the Spingarn Senior
11 High School, to be located in the vicinity of Twenty-fourth
12 Street and Benning Road Northeast, \$500,000;

13 For continuing construction of a new junior high school
14 building (Sousa), including recreation facilities and treat-
15 ment of grounds, to be located in the vicinity of Thirty-
16 fourth Street and Minnesota Avenue Southeast, \$400,000,
17 and the limit of cost of said building as specified in the
18 District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, is increased
19 to \$1,350,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$7,770 may
20 be transferred to the credit of the appropriation account
21 "Office of Municipal Architect, construction services", and
22 be available for the preparation of plans and specifications
23 for said building;

24 For beginning construction of a new twenty-four-room
25 elementary school building, including an assembly hall-

1 gymnasium, recreation facilities, and treatment of grounds,
2 in the vicinity of East Capitol Street and Benning Road
3 Southeast, \$300,000, and the Commissioners are authorized
4 to enter into a contract or contracts for such building at a
5 total cost not to exceed \$600,000: *Provided*, That not to
6 exceed \$12,600 may be transferred to the credit of the
7 appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect, con-
8 struction services", and be available for the preparation
9 of plans and specifications for said building;

10 For completion of the second floor of the Davis Elemen-
11 tary School, removal of the present temporary building, and
12 treatment of grounds, \$38,000;

13 In all, for construction, including preparation of plans
14 and specifications, \$2,008,000, to be immediately available
15 as one fund and to remain available until expended, to be
16 disbursed and accounted for as "Capital outlay, construction
17 public schools, District of Columbia".

18 For the purchase of sites as follows:

19 In the vicinity of Pomeroy Road, Douglas Place, and
20 Stanton Road Southeast, to provide for a new junior high
21 school and a new twenty-four-room elementary school, and
22 for school playground purposes;

23 At the Shaw Junior High School, to replace present
24 playground area needed for building alterations, and to pro-
25 vide additional playground space;

1 For an additional amount for the school building and
2 playground sites specified for the public schools in the District
3 of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, \$100,000, to remain
4 available until expended.

5 In all, for sites, \$296,200, to remain available until ex-
6 pended, and to be disbursed and accounted for as "Capital
7 outlay, school building and playground sites, public schools,
8 District of Columbia".

9 Section 6 of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial
10 Appropriation Act, approved May 10, 1916, as amended,
11 shall not apply from July 1 to September 15, 1946,
12 to teachers of the public schools of the District of Columbia
13 when employed by any of the executive departments or inde-
14 pendent establishments of the United States Government.

15 No part of the appropriations herein made for the public
16 schools of the District of Columbia shall be used for the free
17 instruction of pupils who dwell outside the District of Colum-
18 bia: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to pupils
19 who are enrolled in the schools of the District of Columbia
20 on the date of the approval of this Act.

21 PUBLIC LIBRARY

22 OPERATING EXPENSES

23 For all expenses necessary for the operation of the
24 Public Library, including personal services; extra services
25 on Sundays and holidays; newspapers, books, periodicals,

1 and other printed material, including payment in advance
2 for subscription thereto; music records, sound recordings;
3 and educational films; printing and binding; alterations;
4 repairs; fitting up buildings; care of grounds; and rent of
5 suitable quarters for branch libraries in Anacostia, Chevy
6 Chase, and Woodridge; \$848,900: *Provided*, That the
7 disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized
8 to advance to the librarian of the Public Library, upon
9 requisition previously approved by the auditor of the District
10 of Columbia, not exceeding \$50 at the first of each month;
11 for the purchase of certain books, pamphlets, periodicals, or
12 newspapers, or other printed material.

13 CAPITAL OUTLAY

14 For an additional amount for the acquisition of sites
15 for branch libraries in Brookland, Tenley, Benning, and
16 Cleveland Park, to be approved by the board of library
17 trustees and the Commissioners, \$30,000, to remain avail-
18 able until expended.

19 For the preparation of plans and specifications for con-
20 struction of branch library buildings in Benning, Bright-
21 wood, Woodridge, and Cleveland Park, and for remodeling
22 of existing structure at Mount Pleasant, \$32,200.

23 The unexpended balances of the amounts made available
24 by the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1940, for
25 the preparation of plans and specifications for the new central

1 building of the Public Library of the District of Columbia
2 shall remain available for the same purposes and under the
3 same conditions and limitations until June 30, 1947.

4 RECREATION DEPARTMENT

5 Operating expenses: For all expenses necessary for
6 operation and maintenance of recreation facilities in and
7 for the District of Columbia, including personal services;
8 books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; and printing
9 and binding; \$751,900.

10 Capital outlay: For improvement of various municipal
11 playgrounds and recreation centers, including erection of
12 shelter houses, and preparation of architectural and land-
13 scaping plans, \$156,700.

14 The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is
15 authorized to advance to the superintendent of recreation,
16 upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the
17 District of Columbia and upon such security as the Com-
18 missioners may require of said superintendent, sums of
19 money to be used for the expense of conducting its activities
20 under the trust fund created by the Act of April 29,
21 1942, the total of such advancements not to exceed \$1,000
22 at any one time.

23 METROPOLITAN POLICE

24 For all expenses necessary for the Metropolitan Police,
25 including pay and allowances and other personal services;

1 the present property clerk with the rank and pay of in-
2 spector; the present acting sergeant in charge of police
3 automobiles with the rank and pay of sergeant; the present
4 acting sergeant in charge of the police radio station with
5 the rank and pay of lieutenant; the present private in
6 charge of purchasing and accounts with the rank and pay
7 of sergeant; corporals at \$2,600 per annum each; technicians
8 with additional compensation of \$240 per annum each;
9 not to exceed four detectives in the salary grade of captain;
10 meals for prisoners; rewards for fugitives; medals of award;
11 books of reference, periodicals, newspapers, and photo-
12 graphs; printing and binding; rental and maintenance of
13 teletype system; travel expenses incurred in prevention and
14 detection of crime; \$3,000 for expenses of attendance, with-
15 out loss of pay or time, at specialized police training classes
16 and pistol matches, including tuition and entrance fees;
17 \$2,500 for expenses of the police training school, including
18 travel expenses of visiting lecturers or experts in criminology;
19 police equipment and repairs to same; insignia of office,
20 uniforms, and other official equipment, including cleaning,
21 alteration, and repair of articles transferred from one indi-
22 vidual to another, or damaged in the performance of duty;
23 purchase, exchange, and maintenance of passenger-carrying
24 motor vehicles; expenses of harbor patrol; and the mainte-

1 nance of a suitable place for the reception and detention
2 of girls and women over seventeen years of age, arrested
3 by the police on charge of offense against any laws in force
4 in the District of Columbia, or held as witnesses or held
5 pending final investigation or examination, or otherwise;
6 \$5,000,000, of which amount \$16,000 shall be exclusively
7 available for expenditure by the Superintendent of Police for
8 prevention and detection of crime, under his certificate,
9 approved by the Commissioners, and every such certificate
10 shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein ex-
11 pressed to have been expended.

12 For all expenses necessary to enable the Commissioners
13 of the District of Columbia to maintain public order and
14 protect life and property in said District during the period
15 of public recognition extended to returning military or naval
16 personnel or visiting dignitaries, including the cost of re-
17 moving and relocating streetcar loading platforms, roping
18 of streets, erection of stands, printing of signs, and operation
19 of temporary comfort stations, \$5,000: *Provided*, That the
20 certificate of the Commissioners shall be sufficient voucher
21 for the expenditure of \$1,000 of this appropriation for such
22 purposes as they may deem necessary.

23 The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is
24 authorized to advance to the Superintendent of Police upon
25 the approval of the Commissioners, sums of money to be

1 used in the prevention and detection of crime, the total of
2 such advancements not to exceed \$5,000 at any one time.

3 FIRE DEPARTMENT

4 For all expenses necessary for the Fire Department,
5 including pay and allowances and other personal services;
6 books of reference and periodicals; printing and binding;
7 uniforms and other official equipment, including cleaning,
8 alteration, and repair of articles transferred from one indi-
9 vidual to another, or damaged in the performance of duty;
10 purchase, operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying
11 automobiles; repairs and improvements to buildings and
12 grounds; \$3,000,000: *Provided*, That the Commissioners,
13 in their discretion, may authorize the construction, in whole
14 or in part, of fire-fighting apparatus in the Fire Department
15 repair shop.

16 POLICEMEN'S AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF

17 For policemen's and firemen's relief and other allowances
18 as authorized by law, \$1,875,000.

19 COURTS

20 District of Columbia courts: For all expenses of the
21 following District of Columbia courts, including personal
22 services; witness fees and compensation of jurors; law-
23 books, books of reference, and periodicals; printing and
24 binding; lodging and meals for jurors, bailiffs, and deputy

1 United States marshals while in attendance upon jurors,
2 when ordered by the courts; and meals for prisoners:

3 Juvenile court, \$173,131, of which \$470 shall be
4 available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury
5 for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the
6 Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), and of which
7 \$11,200 shall be available for payment to the United
8 States Public Health Service for furnishing psychiatric
9 service, including the detail of necessary medical and other
10 personnel: *Provided*, That the disbursing officer of the
11 District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the chief
12 probation officer of the juvenile court upon requisition pre-
13 viously approved by the judge of the juvenile court and
14 the auditor of the District of Columbia, not to exceed \$50
15 at any one time, to be expended for travel expenses to
16 secure the return of absconding probationers.

17 Municipal court, including pay of retired judges and
18 \$525 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
19 of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June
20 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$406,225: *Provided*, That
21 deposits made on demands for jury trials in accord-
22 ance with rules prescribed by the court under authority
23 granted in section 11 of the Act approved March 3, 1921
24 (41 Stat. 1312), shall be earned unless, prior to three days
25 before the time set for such trials, including Sundays and

1 legal holidays, a new date for trial be set by the court, cases be
2 discontinued or settled, or demands for jury trials be waived:
3 *Provided further*, That hereafter the disbursing officer of the
4 District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the clerk of
5 the court, upon requisition previously approved by the Audi-
6 tor of the District of Columbia, sums of money not exceeding
7 \$500 at any one time, to be used for the payment of witness
8 fees.

9 Municipal court of appeals, \$67,700, of which \$500
10 shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the
11 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2
12 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

13 United States courts: For reimbursement to the United
14 States for services rendered to the District of Columbia by
15 the Judiciary and the Department of Justice as specified
16 under the head "United States courts for the District of
17 Columbia" in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1947, and
18 in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1947,
19 \$682,000.

20 Probation system: For all expenses necessary for the
21 probation system, including personal services, \$125 for de-
22 posit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty
23 mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944
24 (Public Law 364), and printing and binding, \$41,800.

25 Office of Register of Wills: For all expenses necessary for

1 the Office of Register of Wills, including personal services;
2 \$500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
3 of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June
4 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; lawbooks, books of reference,
5 periodicals, and newspapers; printing and binding; and con-
6 tract statistical services, \$112,500.

7 Commission on Mental Health: For all expenses neces-
8 sary for the Commission on Mental Health, including an
9 executive secretary at \$3,640 per annum and physician-
10 members at \$4,520 per annum, and other personal services;
11 lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; and printing
12 and binding; \$29,100.

13 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

14 Operating expenses, Health Department (excluding hos-
15 pitals) : For all expenses necessary for the general admin-
16 istration, medical services, laboratories, and inspection serv-
17 ices of the Health Department, including the enforcement of
18 the Acts relating to the prevention of the spread of contagious
19 and infectious diseases in the District of Columbia; the main-
20 tenance of tuberculosis and venereal-disease clinics and dis-
21 pensaries; the conduct of hygiene and sanitation work in
22 schools; the maintenance of a dental health service; the main-
23 tenance of a maternal and child-health service; house-
24 keeping assistance in cases of authentic indigent sick; the
25 maintenance of a nursing service; the maintenance of a psy-

1 chiatric service; the maintenance of an emergency ambulance
2 service; the operation and maintenance of laboratories; out-
3 patient relief of the poor, including medical and surgical sup-
4 plies, artificial limbs, and pay of physicians, and the enforce-
5 ment of the Acts relating to the drainage of lots and abate-
6 ment of nuisances in the District of Columbia, the Act relat-
7 ing to the adulteration of foods, drugs, and candy, the Act
8 relating to the manufacture and sale of mattresses, the Act
9 relating to the manufacture, sale, and transportation of adul-
10 terated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods,
11 drugs, medicines, and liquors, and the Act relating to the
12 sale of milk, cream, and ice cream; such expenses to include
13 cadet nurses at stipends and allowances to be fixed by the
14 Commissioners, two physicians at \$4,600 per annum each, to
15 be appointed without regard to civil-service laws, and other
16 personal services; contract investigational service; books and
17 periodicals; uniforms; rent; printing and binding; purchase,
18 maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying motor vehicles;
19 manufacture of serum in indigent cases; and allowances for
20 privately owned automobiles used for the performance of
21 official duties (not to exceed \$264 per annum for each auto-
22 mobile for employees other than dairy-farm inspectors and not
23 to exceed \$312 per annum for each automobile for dairy-farm
24 inspectors) ; \$1,605,423: *Provided*, That the Commissioners
25 may, without creating any obligation for the payment

1 of money on account thereof, accept such volunteer serv-
2 ices as they may deem expedient in connection with the
3 establishment and maintenance of the medical services herein
4 provided for: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$200
5 may be expended for special services in detecting adulteration
6 of drugs and foods, including candy and milk.

7 Operating expenses, Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sana-
8 torium: For all expenses necessary for the Tuberculosis
9 Sanatorium at Glenn Dale, Maryland, including personal
10 services; compensation of consulting physicians at rates to
11 be fixed by the Commissioners; rental, purchase, main-
12 tenance, repair, and operation of busses and an ambulance;
13 school books, books of reference, and periodicals; printing
14 and binding; classroom supplies; and repairs and improve-
15 ments to buildings and grounds; \$1,319,592, of which
16 not to exceed \$5,000 shall be for the compensation of
17 convalescent patients to be employed in essential work
18 of the sanatorium and as an aid to their rehabilitation
19 at rates and under conditions to be determined by the
20 Commissioners; but nothing in this paragraph shall be con-
21 strued as conferring employee status on patients whose
22 services are so utilized.

23 Operating expenses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For
24 all expenses necessary for Gallinger Municipal Hospital and
25 the Tuberculosis Hospital at Fourteenth and Upshur Streets

1 Northwest including personal services; one superintendent
2 at \$8,000 per annum; one deputy superintendent at \$6,650
3 per annum; not to exceed five full-time chief medical officers
4 at \$6,650 per annum each and two associate medical officers
5 at \$5,180 per annum each, to be appointed without reference
6 to civil-service requirements; not to exceed \$20,000 for tem-
7 porary per diem services; reference books and periodicals;
8 musical instruments and music; expenses of commencement
9 exercises, entertainments, and the training school for nurses;
10 printing and binding; expenses incident to furnishing proper
11 containers for the reception, burial, and identification of the
12 ashes of all human bodies of indigent persons that are
13 cremated at the public crematorium and remain unclaimed
14 after twelve months from the date of such cremation; and
15 repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds; \$2,-
16 341,148: *Provided*, That hereafter no part of any appro-
17 priation for Gallinger Municipal Hospital or the Health
18 Department shall be used for furnishing, other than at rates
19 prescribed by the Commissioners, clinical services, drugs,
20 pharmaceutical preparations, or X-ray service, to persons
21 who are not indigent, except in emergency cases or where
22 the Commissioners determine it to be necessary in the public
23 interest.

24 Medical charities: For care and treatment of indigent

1 patients under contracts to be made by the Health Officer
 2 of the District of Columbia and approved by the Com-
 3 missioners with institutions, as follows: Children's Hospital,
 4 \$60,000; Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital,
 5 \$50,000; Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital,
 6 \$50,000; Washington Home for Incurables, \$25,000; in
 7 all, \$185,000.

8 Columbia Hospital and Lying-in-Asylum: For general
 9 repairs, including labor and material to be expended under
 10 the direction of the Architect of the Capitol, \$8,000.

11 Freedmen's Hospital: For reimbursement to the United
 12 States for services rendered to the District of Columbia by
 13 Freedmen's Hospital, as specified under the head, "Freed-
 14 men's Hospital", in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-
 15 tion Act, 1947, \$400,000.

16 PUBLIC WELFARE

17 OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

18 For all expenses necessary for the general administration
 19 of public welfare in the District of Columbia, including per-
 20 sonal services; printing and binding; lawbooks, city direc-
 21 tories, books of reference, and periodicals; and contract
 22 investigational services; \$110,094.

23 FAMILY WELFARE SERVICE

24 Operating expenses, child care: For all expenses neces-
 25 sary for placing and visiting children; board and care of all

1 children committed to the guardianship of the Board of Pub-
2 lic Welfare by the courts of the District, including white girls
3 committed to the National Training School for Girls, and all
4 children accepted by said Board for care, as authorized by
5 law; temporary care of children pending investigation or
6 while being transferred from place to place, with authority
7 to pay not more than \$6,000 each to institutions under sec-
8 tarian control, not more than \$3,360 for continuous mainte-
9 nance of foster homes for temporary or emergency board
10 and care of nondelinquent children, and not more than
11 \$400 for burial of children dying while beneficiaries under
12 this appropriation; maintenance, under jurisdiction of the
13 Board of Public Welfare, of a suitable place in a building
14 entirely separate and apart from the house of detention for
15 the reception and detention of children under eighteen years
16 of age arrested by the police on charge of offense against any
17 laws in force in the District of Columbia, or committed to
18 the guardianship of the Board, or held as witnesses, or held
19 temporarily, or pending hearing, or otherwise; such expenses
20 to include personal services; books of reference and period-
21 icals; printing and binding; and rental, repair, and upkeep
22 of building; \$688,140: *Provided*, That no part of this
23 appropriation shall be used for the purpose of visiting
24 any ward of the Board of Public Welfare placed outside the
25 District of Columbia and the States of Virginia and Mary-

1 land, and a ward placed outside said District and the States
2 of Virginia and Maryland shall be visited not less than once
3 a year by a voluntary agent or correspondent of said Board,
4 and said Board shall have power to discharge from guardian-
5 ship any child committed to its care.

6 Public assistance and children's services: For all
7 expenses necessary for certification of persons eligible for
8 any public benefits which are or may become available as
9 may be approved by the Commissioners, relief and rehabili-
10 tation for purposes of employment of indigent residents of
11 the District of Columbia, to be expended under rules and
12 regulations prescribed by the Commissioners; aid to de-
13 pendent children in accordance with the provisions of the
14 Act of June 14, 1944 (Public Law 340) ; assistance against
15 old-age want, as authorized by law; pensions for needy blind
16 persons, as authorized by law; services for children in their
17 own homes; distribution of surplus commodities and relief
18 milk to public and charitable institutions; \$55,500 for all
19 necessary expenses, including personal services without re-
20 gard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, for the
21 carrying out, under regulations to be prescribed by the Com-
22 missioners of a "penny milk" program for the school children
23 of the District, including the purchase and distribution of milk
24 under agreement with the United States Department of Agri-
25 culture, and for the carrying out of a food-conservation pro-

1 gram in the District of Columbia, including the canning of the
2 products of home gardens; maintenance pending transporta-
3 tion, and transportation, of indigent nonresident persons;
4 burial of indigent residents of the District of Columbia; includ-
5 ing for all such purposes, personal services; books of reference
6 and periodicals; and printing and binding; \$2,008,500:
7 *Provided*, That collections from the milk program shall be
8 paid to the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, for
9 deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of
10 the District, and that reimbursement for canning of home
11 garden products shall be in kind and for the benefit
12 of public-welfare institutions of the District of Colum-
13 bia: *Provided further*, That the auditing and disbursing
14 of funds under this appropriation, and the accounting there-
15 for, including all employees engaged in such work and records
16 relating thereto, shall be under the supervision and control
17 of the Auditor of the District of Columbia.

18 Operating expenses, institutions for the indigent: For
19 all necessary expenses for the Home for the Aged and
20 Infirm and the Municipal Lodging House, and the Tempo-
21 rary Home for Former Soldiers and Sailors, including per-
22 sonal services; printing and binding; subsistence of interns;
23 repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds; opera-
24 tion and maintenance of passenger automobiles; care and

1 maintenance of women and children under contracts to be
2 made by the Board of Public Welfare and approved by the
3 Commissioners with the Florence Crittenton Home, Saint
4 Ann's Infant Asylum and Maternity Hospital, and House of
5 Mercy; training and employment of the blind under contracts
6 to be made by the Board of Public Welfare and approved by
7 the Commissioners with the Columbia Polytechnic Institute
8 for the Blind; and for aid and support of the National Library
9 for the Blind; \$377,714.

10 JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL SERVICE

11 Operating expenses: For all expenses necessary for the
12 operation of the Industrial Home School, the Industrial Home
13 School for Colored Children, and the National Training
14 School for Girls, including personal services; subsistence of
15 interns; books of reference and periodicals; printing and bind-
16 ing; repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds;
17 purchase, operation, and maintenance of passenger automo-
18 bile; securing suitable homes for paroled or discharged chil-
19 dren; and care and maintenance of boys committed to the
20 National Training School for Boys by the courts of the
21 District of Columbia under a contract to be made by the
22 Board of Public Welfare with the Attorney General at a
23 rate of not to exceed \$2 per day for each boy so committed;
24 \$475,748: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall
25 be used for the maintenance of white girls in the National

1 Training Schools for Girls: *Provided further*, That the salary
2 of the superintendent of the National Training School for
3 Girls shall be at the rate of \$3,640 per annum.

4 ADULT CORRECTIONAL SERVICE

5 Operating expenses: For all expenses necessary for the
6 operation of the jail and the workhouse and reformatory,
7 including personal services; subsistence of interns; compen-
8 sation of consulting physician and dentist at rates to be fixed
9 by the Commissioners; attendance of guards at pistol and rifle
10 matches; uniforms and caps for guards; newspapers, books of
11 reference, and periodicals; rental of motion-picture films;
12 repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds; pur-
13 chase, exchange, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor
14 busses; support, maintenance, and transportation of prisoners
15 transferred from the District of Columbia; expenses of inter-
16 ment of deceased inmates; discharge gratuities; electrocu-
17 tions; shipping remains of deceased prisoners to their homes
18 in the United States; identifying, pursuing, recapturing (in-
19 cluding rewards therefor), and returning to institutions,
20 escaped inmates and parole and conditional-release violators;
21 and returning released prisoners to their residences,
22 \$1,873,407.

23 Working capital fund: To provide a working capital
24 fund for such industrial enterprises at the workhouse and
25 reformatory as may be approved by the Commissioners,

1 \$50,000: *Provided*, That the various departments and
 2 institutions of the District of Columbia and the Federal
 3 Government may purchase, at fair market prices as
 4 determined by the Commissioners, products and services
 5 of said industrial enterprises, and orders for such products
 6 and services shall be considered as obligations upon appro-
 7 priations in the same manner as orders for contracts placed
 8 with private contractors: *Provided further*, That receipts
 9 from the sale of products and services shall be deposited
 10 to the credit of said working capital fund, and said fund,
 11 including all receipts credited thereto, shall be used as a
 12 permanent revolving fund for all necessary expenses of such
 13 enterprises, including personal services; and the payment to
 14 inmates or their dependents of such pecuniary earnings as the
 15 Commissioners may deem proper: *Provided further*, That as
 16 soon as practicable after the close of each fiscal year the
 17 Commissioners shall transfer all accumulated profits arising
 18 from the year's operations under said fund to the general
 19 revenues of the District of Columbia for such fiscal year.

20 MENTAL REHABILITATION SERVICE

21 Operating expenses, District Training School: For all
 22 expenses necessary for the operation of the District Training
 23 School, including personal services; books of reference and
 24 periodicals; printing and binding; purchase, exchange,
 25 operation, and maintenance of passenger automobiles; com-

1 pensation of consulting physicians at rates to be fixed by
2 the Commissioners; subsistence of interns; and repairs and
3 improvements to buildings and grounds, \$542,580.

4 The appropriation of \$70,000 for the construction of
5 a third floor and a permanent roof to the hospital and
6 administration building, District Training School, contained
7 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, is made
8 available also for necessary repairs and alterations to the
9 existing building.

10 Saint Elizabeths Hospital: For support of indigent in-
11 sane of the District of Columbia in Saint Elizabeths Hospital,
12 as provided by law, \$3,778,000.

13 Deportation of nonresident insane: For all necessary
14 expenses for deportation of nonresident insane persons, as
15 provided by law, including persons held in the psychopathic
16 ward of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital, including personal
17 services; books of reference; and printing and binding;
18 \$45,000.

19 The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is
20 authorized to advance to the Director of Public Welfare, upon
21 requisitions previously approved by the Auditor of the Dis-
22 trict and upon such security as the Commissioners may re-
23 quire of said Director, sums of money to be used for placing
24 and visiting children; returning escaped prisoners, conditional
25 releases, and parolees; and deportation of nonresident insane

1 persons; the total of such advancements not to exceed \$2,000
2 at any one time.

3 PUBLIC WORKS

4 Office of chief clerk: For all expenses for the office of
5 chief clerk, including personal services; books of reference
6 and periodicals; printing and binding; maintenance and re-
7 pair of wharves; and \$750 for affiliation with the National
8 Safety Council, Incorporated; \$42,000.

9 Office of Municipal Architect: For all expenses neces-
10 sary for the Office of Municipal Architect, including personal
11 services, books of reference and periodicals, and printing
12 and binding, \$80,000.

13 All apportionments of appropriations for the use of the
14 Office of Municipal Architect in payment of personal services
15 employed on construction work provided for by said appro-
16 priations shall be based on an amount not exceeding 3 per
17 centum of a total of not more than \$2,000,000 of appropria-
18 tions made for such construction projects and not exceeding
19 $2\frac{3}{4}$ per centum of a total of the appropriations in excess of
20 \$2,000,000, and appropriations specifically made in this Act
21 for the preparation of plans and specifications shall be de-
22 ducted from any allowances authorized under this paragraph:
23 *Provided*, That reimbursements may be made to this fund
24 from appropriations contained in this Act for services ren-

1 dered other activities of the District government, without
2 reference to fiscal-year limitations on such appropriations.

3 Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District
4 Buildings: For all expenses necessary for care of the District
5 buildings, including personal services, rental of postage meter
6 equipment, and printing and binding, \$545,700.

7 Surveyor's office: For all expenses necessary for the
8 surveyor's office, including personal services, books of refer-
9 ence and periodicals, and printing and binding, \$108,900.

10 Department of Inspections: For all expenses necessary
11 for the Department of Inspections, including the enforcement
12 of the Act requiring the erection of fire escapes on certain
13 buildings (48 Stat. 843) and the removal of dangerous or
14 unsafe and insanitary buildings (34 Stat. 157; 49 Stat. 105) ;
15 such expenses to include two members of the plumbing board
16 at \$150 per annum each; two members of the board of
17 examiners, steam engineers, at \$300 per annum each (the
18 inspector of boilers to serve without additional compensa-
19 tion) ; \$6 per diem to each member of board of survey, other
20 than the inspector of buildings, while actually employed in
21 surveys of such dangerous and unsafe buildings; and other
22 personal services; books of reference and periodicals; and
23 printing and binding; \$408,500.

24 Operating expenses, Electrical Division: For all ex-

1 pens necessary for the operation and maintenance of the
2 District's communication systems, including personal services,
3 and printing and binding; rental, purchase, installation,
4 and maintenance of telephone, telegraph, and radio serv-
5 ices; and street lighting, including the purchase, installa-
6 tion, and maintenance of public lamps, lamp posts, street
7 designations, lanterns, and fixtures of all kinds on
8 streets, avenues, roads, alleys, and public spaces, part cost
9 and maintenance of airport and airway lights necessary for
10 operation of the air mail to be expended in accordance with
11 the provisions of sections 7 and 8 of the District of Columbia
12 Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1912 (36 Stat. 1008),
13 and with the provisions of the District of Columbia Appro-
14 priation Act for the fiscal year 1913 (37 Stat. 181), and
15 other laws applicable thereto; \$1,216,887: *Provided*,
16 That this appropriation shall not be available for the pay-
17 ment of rates for electric street lighting in excess of those
18 authorized to be paid in the fiscal year 1927, and pay-
19 ment for electric current for new forms of street lighting shall
20 not exceed 2 cents per kilowatt-hour for current consumed.

21 Capital outlay, Electrical Division: For all expenses
22 necessary for placing underground, relocating, and extend-
23 ing the telephone, police-patrol, and fire-alarm systems,
24 \$80,000.

25 Central garage: For all expenses necessary for the

1 purchase, exchange, operation, and maintenance of
2 passenger-carrying motor vehicles, work cars, field wagons,
3 ambulances, and busses owned by the District of Columbia,
4 including three chauffeurs for the Executive Office at
5 \$2,100 per annum each and other personal services, and
6 printing and binding, \$100,000.

7 All motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles owned
8 by the District of Columbia shall be used exclusively for
9 "official purposes" directly pertaining to the public service
10 of said District, and shall be under the direction and control
11 of the Commissioners, who may from time to time alter or
12 change the assignment for use thereof or direct the joint or
13 interchangeable use of any of the same by officials and em-
14 ployees of the District, except as otherwise provided in this
15 Act; and "official purposes" shall not include the transporta-
16 tion of officers and employees between their domiciles and
17 places of employment, except as to the Commissioners of the
18 District of Columbia and in cases of officers and employees
19 the character of whose duties makes such transportation
20 necessary, and then only as to such latter cases when the
21 same is approved by the Commissioners. No motor vehicles
22 shall be transferred from the police or fire departments to
23 any other branch of the government of the District of
24 Columbia.

25 Operating expenses, Street and Bridge Divisions (pay-

1 able from highway fund) : For all operating expenses of the
2 Street and Bridge Divisions, including operation, minor con-
3 struction, maintenance, and repair of bridges; repairs to
4 streets, avenues, roads, sidewalks, and alleys; reconditioning
5 existing gravel streets and roads; and cleaning snow and ice
6 from streets, sidewalks, cross walks, and gutters, in the dis-
7 cretion of the Commissioners; such expenses to include per-
8 sonal services; books of reference and periodicals; printing
9 and binding; and purchase, exchange, operation, and mainte-
10 nance of passenger-carrying motor vehicles, surveying instru-
11 ments, implements, and equipment used in this work;
12 \$1,530,000, of which amount \$45,000 shall be exclusively
13 for snow removal purposes.

14 Capital outlay, Street and Bridge Divisions (payable
15 from highway fund) : For personal services and all expenses
16 necessary for the grading, surfacing, paving, repaving,
17 widening, altering, and otherwise improving streets, avenues,
18 roads, and alleys, including curbing and gutters, directional
19 and pedestrian islands at various intersections to permit of
20 proper traffic-light control and channelization of traffic,
21 drainage structures, culverts, suitable connections to storm-
22 water sewer system, retaining walls, replacement and re-
23 location of sewers, water mains, fire hydrants, traffic lights,
24 street lights, fire-alarm boxes, police-patrol boxes, and curb-
25 line trees, when necessary, Federal-aid highway projects

1 under section 1 (b) of the Federal Aid Highway Act of
2 1938, and highway structure projects financed wholly from
3 the highway fund upon the approval of plans for such
4 structures by the Commissioners; for carrying out the pro-
5 visions of existing laws which authorize the Commissioners
6 to open, extend, straighten, or widen streets, avenues, roads,
7 or highways, in accordance with the plan of the permanent
8 system of highways for the District of Columbia, and alleys
9 and minor streets, and for the establishment of building
10 lines in the District of Columbia, including the procure-
11 ment of chains of title; and for assessment and permit
12 work, paving of roadways under the permit system, and
13 construction of sidewalks and curbs around public reser-
14 vations and municipal and United States buildings, includ-
15 ing purchase or condemnation of streets, roads, and alleys,
16 and of areas less than two hundred and fifty square feet at
17 the intersection of streets, avenues, or roads in the District
18 of Columbia, to be selected by the Commissioners,
19 \$4,615,000, to remain available until June 30, 1948, and,
20 in addition, not to exceed \$50,000 of the \$200,000 made
21 available in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act,
22 1945, for engineering and economic investigations of proj-
23 ects for future construction and for surveys, plans, specifica-
24 tions, and estimates for postwar highway improvements, is
25 reappropriated and made available for the same purposes until

1 June 30, 1948: *Provided*, That appropriations contained
2 in this Act for highways, sewers, city refuse, and the Water
3 Division shall be available for snow removal when ordered
4 by the Commissioners in writing: *Provided further*, That
5 the Commissioners are hereby authorized to purchase a
6 municipal asphalt plant at a cost not to exceed \$30,000:
7 *Provided further*, That in connection with the highway plan-
8 ning survey, involving surveys, plans, engineering, and
9 economic investigations of projects for future construction
10 in the District of Columbia, as provided for under section
11 10 of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1938, and in con-
12 nection with the construction of Federal-aid highway projects
13 under section 1 (b) of said Act, and highway structure
14 projects financed wholly from the highway fund, this ap-
15 propriation shall be available for the employment of
16 engineering or other professional services by contract or
17 otherwise, and without regard to section 3709 of the Re-
18 vised Statutes and the civil-service and classification laws,
19 and for engineering and incidental expenses: *Provided*
20 *further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the
21 construction and repair of pavements of street railways in
22 accordance with the provisions of the Merger Act (47
23 Stat. 752), and the proportion of the amount thus expended
24 which under the terms of the said Act is required to be
25 paid by the street-railway company shall be collected, upon

1 the neglect or the refusal of such street-railway company
2 to make such payment, from the said street-railway com-
3 pany in the manner provided by section 5 of the Act of
4 June 11, 1878, and shall be deposited to the credit of the
5 appropriation for the fiscal year in which it is collected:
6 *Provided further*, That assessments in accordance with
7 existing law shall be made for paving and repaving road-
8 ways, alleys, and sidewalks where such roadways, alleys,
9 and sidewalks are paved or repaved with funds herein ap-
10 propriated: *Provided further*, That in connection with
11 projects to be undertaken as Federal-aid projects under the
12 provisions of the Federal Aid Highway Act of December
13 20, 1944, the Commissioners are authorized to enter into
14 contract or contracts for those projects in such amounts as
15 shall be approved by the Public Roads Administration, Fed-
16 eral Works Agency: *Provided further*, That this appro-
17 priation may be used for payment to contractors and for
18 other expenses in connection with the expense of design,
19 construction, and inspection of grade-crossing elimination
20 and other construction projects authorized under section
21 8 of the Act of June 16, 1936 (49 Stat. 1521), and
22 section 1 (b) of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1938,
23 pending reimbursement to the District of Columbia by the
24 Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency, re-
25 imbursement to be credited to fund from which payment

1 was made: *Provided further*, That the Commissioners are
2 authorized to fix or alter the respective widths of sidewalks
3 and roadways (including tree spaces and parking) of all
4 highways that may be improved under appropriations con-
5 tained in this Act: *Provided further*, That no appropriation
6 in this Act shall be available for repairing, resurfacing, or
7 paving any street, avenue, or roadway by private contract
8 unless the specifications for such work shall be so prepared
9 as to permit of fair and open competition in paving materials
10 as well as in price: *Provided further*, That in addition to
11 the provision of existing law requiring contractors to keep
12 new pavements in repair for a period of one year from
13 the date of the completion of the work, the Commissioners
14 shall further require that where repairs are necessary during
15 the four years following the said one-year period, due to
16 inferior work or defective materials, such repairs shall be
17 made at the expense of the contractor, and the bond furnished
18 by the contractor shall be liable for such expense: *Provided*
19 *further*, That no appropriation in this Act shall be used for
20 the operation of a testing laboratory of the Highway Depart-
21 ment for making tests of materials in connection with any
22 activity of the District government.

23 Department of Vehicles and Traffic (payable from
24 highway fund): For all expenses necessary for the De-
25 partment of Vehicles and Traffic, including personal

1 services; purchase, installation, modification, operation, and
2 maintenance of electric traffic lights, signals, controls,
3 markers, and directional signs; printing and binding; pur-
4 chase of motor-vehicle identification number plates; installa-
5 tion, operation, and maintenance of parking meters on the
6 streets of the District of Columbia; \$20,000 for traffic safety
7 education without reference to any other law; and for all
8 expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the
9 District of Columbia Motor Vehicle Parking Facility Act
10 of 1942, approved February 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 90), includ-
11 ing personal services (except a director) and printing and
12 binding; \$547,600: *Provided*, That no part of this or any
13 other appropriation contained in this Act shall be expended
14 for building, installing, and maintaining streetcar loading plat-
15 forms and lights of any description employed to distinguish
16 same, except that a permanent type of platform may be
17 constructed from appropriations contained in this Act for
18 street improvements when plans and locations thereof
19 are approved by the Public Utilities Commission and
20 the Director of Vehicles and Traffic: *Provided further*,
21 That the street-railway company shall after construction
22 maintain, mark, and light the same at its expense: *Pro-*
23 *vided further*, That fees from parking meters shall be de-
24 posited to the credit of the highway fund: *Provided*
25 *further*, That the Commissioners are authorized and directed

1 to designate, reserve, and properly mark appropriate and
2 sufficient parking spaces on the streets adjacent to all public
3 buildings in the District for the use of Members of Con-
4 gress engaged on public business: *Provided further*, That
5 the incumbent on July 1, 1944, of the authorized posi-
6 tion of Registrar of Titles and Tags, whose duties shall be
7 as prescribed in the District of Columbia Appropriation
8 Act, 1945, shall hereafter be continued for compensation
9 purposes in grade 9 of the clerical, administrative, and
10 fiscal service under the Classification Act of 1923, as
11 amended.

12 Division of Trees and Parking (payable from highway
13 fund) : For all necessary expenses for the Division of Trees
14 and Parking, including personal services; books of reference
15 and periodicals; and printing and binding, \$162,900.

16 Reimbursement of other appropriations (payable from
17 highway fund) : There are hereby authorized to be paid
18 from the highway fund to other appropriations for the Dis-
19 trict of Columbia the following sums: \$9,775 to "General
20 administration" (Office of Corporation Counsel) ; \$21,800
21 to "Fiscal service" (Collector's Office, \$4,555; Auditor's
22 Office, \$12,720; Purchasing Division, \$4,525) ; \$4,000 to
23 "Salaries and expenses, Office of Chief Clerk"; \$8,797 to
24 "Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District
25 Buildings"; \$2,028 to "Operating expenses, Electrical Divi-

1 sion"; \$607,500 to "Metropolitan Police"; and \$32,000 to
2 "National Capital Parks"; in all, \$685,900.

3 Refunding erroneous collections (payable from highway
4 fund): To enable the Commissioners to refund collections
5 erroneously covered into the Treasury during the present
6 and past three fiscal years to the credit of the highway
7 fund, \$1,500: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not
8 be available for refunds authorized by section 10 of the Act
9 of April 23, 1924.

10 Operating expenses, Refuse Division: For all expenses
11 necessary for collection and disposal of refuse and street
12 cleaning, including personal services; printing and binding;
13 books of reference and periodicals; repair and maintenance of
14 plants, buildings, and grounds; and fencing of public and
15 private property designated by the Commissioners as public
16 dumps; \$2,726,400: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
17 not be available for collecting ashes or miscellaneous refuse
18 from hotels and places of business or from apartment houses
19 of four or more apartments having a central heating system,
20 or from any building or connected group of buildings operated
21 as a rooming, boarding, or lodging house having a total of
22 more than twenty-five rooms.

23 Capital outlay, Refuse Division: For an additional
24 amount for construction of proposed incinerator numbered 3
25 for refuse in parcel 141/13, including \$8,850 for construc-

1 tion services, \$283,000; for an additional amount for con-
2 struction of a refuse transfer station on land owned by the
3 District of Columbia in square 739 and on land to be acquired
4 adjacent thereto for the transfer of city refuse from collection
5 units to hauling units for transportation to remote disposal
6 points, including \$4,440 for construction services, \$139,000;
7 in all, \$422,000.

8 Operating expenses, Sewer Division: For all expenses
9 necessary for operating the District's system of sewage dis-
10 posal; cleaning and repairing sewers and basins; operation
11 and maintenance of the sewage pumping service and sewage
12 treatment plant, including repairs to equipment, machinery,
13 and structures; maintenance of public convenience stations;
14 control and prevention of the spread of mosquitoes in the
15 District of Columbia; and pro rata contribution of the
16 District of Columbia to the expenses of the Interstate Com-
17 mission on the Potomac River Basin in accordance with
18 Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748); such expenses to
19 include personal services; books of reference and periodicals;
20 and printing and binding, \$915,500.

21 Capital outlay, Sewer Division: For construction of
22 sewers and receiving basins; for assessment and permit work;
23 for purchase or condemnation of rights-of-way for construc-
24 tion, maintenance, and repair of public sewers, \$1,000; for
25 preparation of plans and specifications for constructing

1 chemical treatment, sludge drying, and incineration facilities
2 at the sewage treatment plant, \$45,000; and for the prep-
3 aration of surveys, plans and specifications in connection
4 with the construction of storm-water sewers, \$25,000; in
5 all, \$1,900,000, and in the preparation of such surveys,
6 plans and specifications, the Commissioners are authorized
7 to employ consultants and other professional services by
8 contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of
9 the Revised Statutes, and civil-service and classification
10 laws: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$65,000 of the un-
11 expended balance of the appropriation for "Capital outlay,
12 Sewer Division", including the acquisition and development
13 of a site for storage of construction materials, contained in
14 the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, is con-
15 tinued available until June 30, 1947.

16 Operating expenses, Water Division (payable from
17 water fund): For all expenses necessary for operation and
18 maintenance of the District of Columbia water distribution
19 system; installing and repairing water meters on services
20 to private residences and business places as may not be
21 required to install meters under existing regulations, said
22 meters to remain the property of the District of Columbia;
23 replacement of old mains, service pipes, and divide valves;
24 water waste and leakage survey; such expenses to include
25 personal services; books of reference and periodicals; print-

1 ing and binding; purchase, exchange, operation, and main-
2 tenance of passenger-carrying motor vehicles; and refunding
3 of water rents and other water charges erroneously paid in
4 the District of Columbia, to be refunded in the manner
5 prescribed by law for the refunding of erroneously paid
6 taxes; \$1,420,000, to be available for such refunds of pay-
7 ments made within the past two years.

8 Capital outlay, Water Division (payable from water
9 fund) : For extension of the District of Columbia water distri-
10 bution system, laying of such service mains as may be neces-
11 sary under the assessment system, laying mains in advance
12 of paving, and installing fire and public hydrants, \$330,000;
13 for construction of approximately five thousand two hundred
14 linear feet of twenty-four- and twenty-inch trunk line water
15 main from the vicinity of Florida and West Virginia Avenues
16 Northeast, to the vicinity of Mount Olivet and Bladens-
17 burg Roads Northeast; for the construction of a reinforced
18 concrete roof on the ten-million-gallon reservoir located in
19 Fort Stanton Park, including \$6,000 for engineering and
20 other professional services by contract or otherwise, without
21 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and civil-
22 service and classification laws; in all, \$615,000: *Provided*,
23 That not to exceed \$285,000 of the appropriation for "Capital
24 outlay, Water Division", shall continue available until June
25 30, 1948: *Provided further*, That the appropriations in the

1 District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1943, for the
2 construction of one or more elevated water tanks of ap-
3 proximately two million gallons capacity, and so forth, and
4 for additional pumping equipment at the Anacostia pumping
5 station are continued available until June 30, 1947.

6 WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

7 Operating expenses (payable from water fund) : For
8 all expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance, repair,
9 and protection of Washington aqueducts and their acces-
10 sories, and maintenance of MacArthur Boulevard; includ-
11 ing personal services; books of reference and periodicals;
12 printing and binding; purchase, installation, and maintenance
13 of water meters on Federal services within the District of
14 Columbia; purchase (including exchange), operation, and
15 maintenance of two passenger-carrying motor vehicles;
16 purchase and repair of rubber boots and protective apparel;
17 \$903,725.

18 Capital outlay (payable from water fund) : For distribu-
19 tion baffles in Georgetown reservoir; ventilating system for
20 the McMillan pumping station and transformer vault; increase
21 capacity of Dalecarlia substation; repair and rehabilitation of
22 McMillan filters; relocating Dalecarlia filter plant acid storage
23 tanks; circulation facilities in First High and Second High
24 reservoirs; McMillan filter plant improvements; utility reloca-
25 tions and plant interconnections at Dalecarlia; and for de-

1 veloping increased water supply for the District of Columbia
2 and environs; and all necessary expenses incident thereto;
3 including engineering and other professional services by con-
4 tract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the
5 Revised Statutes and civil-service and classification laws;
6 \$989,000, to continue available until expended.

7 Nothing herein shall be construed as affecting the super-
8 intendence and control of the Secretary of War over the
9 Washington aqueduct, its rights, appurtenances, and fixtures
10 connected with the same, and over appropriations and
11 expenditures therefor as now provided by law.

12 NATIONAL GUARD

13 For all expenses necessary for the National Guard of
14 the District of Columbia, including personal services; ex-
15 penses of attendance at meetings of associations pertaining
16 to the National Guard; books of reference and periodicals;
17 printing and binding; expenses of camps, including hire
18 of horses for officers required to be mounted, and for the
19 payment of commutation of subsistence for enlisted men
20 who may be detailed to guard or move the United States
21 property at home stations on days immediately preceding
22 and immediately following the annual encampments; dam-
23 ages to private property incident to encampment; reimburse-
24 ment to the United States for loss of property for which the
25 District of Columbia may be held responsible; cleaning and

1 repairing uniforms, arms, and equipment; instruction, pur-
2 chase, and maintenance of athletic, gymnastic, and recrea-
3 tional equipment at armory or field encampments; practice
4 marches, drills, and parades; rent of armories, drill halls,
5 and storehouses; care and repair of armories, offices, store-
6 houses, machinery, and dock, including dredging alongside
7 of dock; construction of buildings for storage and other
8 purposes at target range; maintenance and operation of
9 passenger-carrying motor vehicles; \$13,600, to be ex-
10 pended under the direction of the commanding general.

11 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

12 For all expenses necessary for the National Capital
13 Parks, including maintenance, care, and improvement of
14 public parks, grounds, fountains, and reservations, propagat-
15 ing gardens and greenhouses, and the tourists' camp on its
16 present site in East Potomac Park under the jurisdiction of
17 the National Park Service; placing and maintaining portions
18 of the parks in condition for outdoor sports, erection of
19 stands, furnishing and placing of chairs, and services incident
20 thereto in connection with national, patriotic, civic, and
21 recreational functions held in the parks, including the Presi-
22 dent's Cup Regatta, and expenses incident to the conducting
23 of band concerts in the parks; such expenses to include
24 personal services; pay and allowances of the United States
25 Park Police force; per diem employees at rates of pay

1 approved by the Secretary of the Interior, not exceeding
2 current rates of pay for similar employment in the District
3 of Columbia; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals;
4 printing and binding; uniforming and equipping the United
5 States Park Police force, including \$225 for deposit in the
6 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
7 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
8 Law 364) ; the purchase, issue, operation, maintenance, re-
9 pair, exchange, and storage of revolvers, uniforms, ammu-
10 nition, and radio equipment and the rental of teletype
11 service; leather and rubber articles for the protection of
12 employees and property; and the purchase, exchange, opera-
13 tion, repair, and maintenance of passenger-carrying motor
14 vehicles, bicycles, motorcycles, and self-propelled machinery;
15 the hire of draft animals with or without drivers at local
16 rates approved by the Secretary of the Interior; the pur-
17 chase and maintenance of draft animals, harness, and wagons;
18 \$1,200,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$10,000 of
19 the amount herein appropriated may be expended for the
20 erection of minor auxiliary structures.

21 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING
22 COMMISSION

23 For all necessary expenses of the National Capital Park
24 and Planning Commission except the acquisition of land as
25 authorized by law (40 U. S. C. 71), including personal

1 services in the District of Columbia; \$80 for deposit in the
2 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as re-
3 quired by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
4 Law 364) ; operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-
5 carrying vehicles; stenographic reporting service, by contract
6 or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
7 Statutes; printing and binding; and reference books, news-
8 papers, and periodicals, \$58,000.

9 NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

10 For all expenses necessary for the National Zoological
11 Park, including personal services; erecting and repairing
12 buildings; care and improvement of grounds; travel, includ-
13 ing travel for the procurement of live specimens; purchase,
14 care, and transportation of specimens; purchase of one
15 passenger-carrying vehicle, and maintenance and opera-
16 tion of passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase and exchange
17 of bicycles, motorcycles, with or without side cars, for use
18 of police; revolvers and ammunition; purchase of uni-
19 forms and equipment for police, and uniforms for keepers
20 and assistant keepers; books and periodicals; and printing
21 and binding; \$393,400, no part of which sum shall be
22 available for architect's fees or compensation.

23 SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this
24 Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to
25 pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Gov-

1 ernment of the United States, or of the District of Columbia
2 unless such person is a citizen of the United States, or a per-
3 son in the service of the United States or the District of
4 Columbia on the date of the approval of this Act who being
5 eligible for citizenship had theretofore filed a declaration of
6 intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to the
7 United States. This section shall not apply to citizens of
8 the Commonwealth of the Philippines or nationals of those
9 countries allied with the United States in the prosecution of
10 the war effort.

11 SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in this
12 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
13 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
14 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
15 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
16 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
17 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
18 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
19 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
20 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
21 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
22 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
23 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
24 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act

1 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
2 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
3 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
4 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any
5 other provisions of existing law.

6 SEC. 4. Whenever in this Act an amount is specified
7 within an appropriation for particular purposes or object of
8 expenditure, such amount, unless otherwise specified, shall
9 be considered as the maximum amount which may be ex-
10 pended for said purpose or object rather than an amount set
11 apart exclusively therefor.

12 SEC. 5. The Commissioners are authorized, under avail-
13 able appropriations in this Act, to contract for stenographic
14 reporting services without regard to section 3709 of the
15 Revised Statutes.

16 SEC. 6. Work performed for repairs and improvements
17 under appropriations contained in this Act may be by con-
18 tract or otherwise, as determined by the Commissioners.

19 SEC. 7. In purchasing motor-propelled or animal-drawn
20 vehicles or tractors, or road, agricultural, manufacturing, or
21 laboratory equipment, or boats, or parts, accessories, tires, or
22 equipment thereof, the Commissioners or their duly authorized
23 representatives may exchange or sell similar items and apply

1 the exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases
2 in whole or in part payment therefor.

3 SEC. 8. Appropriations in this Act shall be available,
4 when authorized by the Commissioners, for allowances for
5 privately owned automobiles used for the performance of
6 official duties at not to exceed \$264 per annum for each
7 automobile, unless otherwise therein specifically provided.

8 SEC. 9. Appropriations in this Act shall be available
9 for the payment of dues and expenses of attendance at meet-
10 ings of organizations concerned with the work of the District
11 of Columbia Government, when authorized by the Com-
12 missioners.

13 SEC. 10. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized
14 to sell United States securities now held for and on account
15 of the general fund of the District of Columbia in such
16 amounts as may be certified by the Commissioners as neces-
17 sary and credit the proceeds of such sale to said general fund.

18 SEC. 11. Unless otherwise specifically provided, no ap-
19 propriation for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year
20 1947 shall be expended to purchase any motor-propelled
21 passenger-carrying vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances,
22 and station wagons) at a cost, completely equipped for opera-
23 tion, and including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in
24 excess of the maximum price therefor established by the
25 Office of Price Administration and in no event more than

1 \$1,050, which amount shall be in addition to the amount
2 required for transportation.

3 SEC. 12. This Act may be cited as the “District of Co-
4 lumbia Appropriation Act, 1947”.

79TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 5990

[Report No. 1867]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

By **Mr. COFFEE**

APRIL 3, 1946

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued April 8, 1946
For actions of April 5 & 6, 1946
79th-2nd, Nov. 61 and 62

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed minimum-wage bill. Sen. Thomas, Okla., criticized Bowles order to Anderson to approve requirement for increase in cotton exchanges' margin requirements. Senate committee reported Patman housing bill providing for price control and subsidies. Sen. Thomas, Okla., asked for \$5,000 to continue food investigation. Senate unanimously confirmed nomination of Dodd as Under Secretary of Agriculture.

SENATE - April 5

1. **MINIMUM-WAGE BILL.** Passed with amendments this bill, S. 1349 (pp. 3233-8, 3230-40, 3244-67).

Agreed to the following amendments:

- By Sen. Bushfield, S. Dak., to specifically exempt employees within the area of production engaged in handling, packing, storing, ginning, pasteurizing, drying, preparing in their raw or natural state, or canning agricultural or horticultural commodities for market, or in making cheese or butter or other dairy products (pp. 3230-1).
- By Sen. Wiley, Wis., to provide that "area of production" shall be defined by the Secretary of Agriculture rather than the Wage-Hour Administrator (pp. 3231-40).
- By Sen. Capehart, Ind., (41-27) to increase the minimum wage from 60 to 65 cents (pp. 3244-7).
- By Sens. Ellender and Ball (except as modified by the above amendments), a compromise on various provisions of the bill (p. 3247).

Rejected the following amendments:

- By Sen. Wiley, to permit the President to reduce the minimum-wage levels in emergencies (p. 3247).
- By Sen. Taylor, Idaho, to include farm labor under the bill (p. 3256).

Sen. Thomas, Okla., criticized a recent order from the Economic Stabilization Director to the Secretary of Agriculture requiring the Secretary to approve an order for the cotton exchanges to increase their margin requirements (pp. 3256-67).

2. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendments H. R. 4761, the Patman housing bill, which provides for price control and subsidies (S. Rept. 1130) (p. 3222). This bill was made the unfinished business April 6 (p. 3324).
 3. FEDERAL PAY BILL. Sens. Downey, Byrd, Langer, and Hickenlooper were appointed Senate conferees on this bill, S. 1415 (pp. 3228-30). House conferees have not yet been appointed.
 4. NOMINATION. The Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported favorably the nomination of N. E. Dodd to be Under Secretary of Agriculture (p. 3268).
Confirmed the nomination of Bernard M. Baruch to be U. S. representative on the U. N. Commission on Atomic Energy (p. 3268).
 5. RFC REPORT for Dec. 1945 was received (p. 3222).
- SENATE - April 6
6. NOMINATION. Unanimously confirmed the nomination of N. E. Dodd to be Under Secretary of Agriculture (p. 3325).
 7. MINIMUM-WAGE BILL. Sen. Thomas, Okla., obtained unanimous consent for correction of the record regarding the parliamentary situation when he discussed the cotton-exchange order (p. 3301).
 8. RECESSED until Mon., April 8 (p. 3325).

HOUSE - April 5

9. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 5990 (pp. 3270-96). For provisions of interest to the Department see Digest 60. During the debate, Rep. Hoffman, Mich., criticized OPA and CPA regulations as hindering full production of housing (pp. 3279-82). ~~Rep. Wickersham, Okla., criticized OPA regulations on meats and eggs (pp. 3288-9).~~
10. CIVIL SERVICE. Both Houses received from the President the 62nd annual report of the Civil Service Commission, fiscal year 1945 (pp. 3222, 3296).
11. RECLAMATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 5674, to amend the laws authorizing the performance of necessary protection work between the Yuma project and the Boulder Dam by the Bureau of Reclamation (p. 3299).
12. FORESTRY. The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment, H. R. 2854, to add certain public and other lands to the Shasta National Forest, Calif. (H. Rept. 1876) (p. 3299).
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader McCormack announced the program for this week as follows: Mon. and Tues., a bill to establish an office of Under Secretary of Labor and three assistants, and the revised Coolley farm-credit bill; Wed. and Thurs., the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill; Fri. and Sat., a bill to extend the Selective Service Act; and if it can be worked in during the week, the Philippine rehabilitation bill (pp. 3284-5).
14. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 8 (p. 3299).

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington, as modified?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5990, with Mr. FORAND in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the House has before it this afternoon the annual supply bill for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947.

The committee had this year for the first time the services of Mr. Bob Lambert, who has been a deputy clerk of the House Committee on Appropriations for many years. The committee desires through me at this time to express gratitude to Mr. Lambert for the very skillful and expert help he rendered to the members of the committee and the devotion which characterized all of his work. He worked night and day in attempting to secure the accurate facts relative to the complicated District of Columbia government.

The membership of the committee this year, aside from myself as chairman, includes the Honorable KARL STEFAN, Member of Congress from Nebraska, to whom all of the House and the country, as well as the people of the District of Columbia, owe an unrequitable debt of gratitude because the gentleman from Nebraska has devoted a tremendous amount of time and his limitless talents to the work of solving the problems confronting the people of the District of Columbia. We, in Congress, are very fortunate in having the valuable services of the ranking Republican member of the committee in the person of the gentleman from Nebraska, KARL STEFAN, because he has given of his energies on countless occasions, and has quietly gone down and examined District institutions, has initiated visits on his own volition to various institutions, and has, as a result, been able to bring to the subcommittee and the full committee accurate reports of what he observed.

We also have on the committee Mr. J. V. GARY, a new Member of Congress from the State of Virginia, Richmond. The gentleman from Virginia is a very valuable addition to the subcommittee because as a lawyer and a private citizen prior to his service in Congress he was very active in connection with civic affairs in the Commonwealth of Virginia, not only in the city of Richmond but on various boards, bodies, and municipal corporations with which he was identified in his capacity as a private citizen. Therefore, the committee is very pleased that he saw fit to accept service on the District of Columbia subcommittee because of his tremendous experience and the help he has been able to render by reason of those services in the past.

A new member of the committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. DANIEL J. FLOOD, was appointed just before the bill was reported to the House. We have not had the benefit yet of his attendance at the hearings of the committee.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CURLEY] was not able most of the time to be present at the hearings. We missed him very much because of his great experience as a municipal official in the past.

The gentleman from Washington, Mr. WALT HORAN, likewise a member, gave very valuable service to the committee because of his wide and diverse knowledge of municipal functioning in his own area in the State of Washington.

The gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. GORDON CANFIELD, another minority member, also is a very diligent member of the committee and helped us very much in our deliberations.

Mr. Chairman, service on the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia is generally regarded by our colleagues of the House as a thankless job. Certainly no one can claim that there is much political advantage to be derived by reason of service on the District of Columbia Appropriations Committee nor on the legislative committee. Actually, it might have a deleterious effect, if it could have any positive effect upon one's political fortunes, because it might be charged that the energy and time one is devoting to the District of Columbia might better be spent upon one's own district or one's own State. Personally, I regard it as a valuable opportunity for public service, because the District of Columbia and the city of Washington are, for all practical purposes, the property of the entire Nation, and not just the property of the people who reside here. This is the Capital of the Nation, and the Congress, under the Constitution, is the trustee for the efficient operation of the District of Columbia government and also for the city of Washington government, which are coextensive.

I have found in my service that the opportunity to learn more about the complicated functioning of city government has been valuable to me. Having had a great many years' experience in connection with the operations of city, county, and State governments, as well as other municipal corporations in my own State of Washington, I have been able to be of some help in connection with this sort of work. It is difficult to point out to the Members of Congress in a short time the procedures under which the city government here must operate. It is a very complicated setup. Many of the functions of the District of Columbia are overlapping. Many of the activities in which the District of Columbia government has to engage are intertwined with the Federal Government. In many cases the taxpayers of the District of Columbia pay for the operations of activities which are in themselves peculiarly Federal in nature, or at least are interwoven with the Federal Government. A classic example of that is the National Zoo. Most

Members of Congress are familiar with the National Zoo, the main entrance of which is off Connecticut Avenue just beyond the Shoreham Hotel. The National Zoological Park is a national operation. It is the possession of the entire Nation, just as the Smithsonian Institution is, but whereas the Smithsonian Institution is operated by the Federal Government and is paid for by the Federal Government, the National Zoological Park is operated by the Smithsonian Institution but paid for entirely by the city of Washington taxpayers.

At the time this bill came before the full committee, there was a considerable amount of information in the report in which there was detailed with some particularity various activities of the District of Columbia which the subcommittee felt should be paid for in whole or in part by the Federal Government.

It is well to point out that in the city of Washington the total amount of property which is privately owned, that is, taxable property, amounts to \$1,381,881,052. The total amount of property within the confines of the District of Columbia owned by the United States and which is nontaxable is \$708,936,150. The total amount of property owned by the District of Columbia government, which is nontaxable, is \$91,454,047. The total amount of property owned by embassies, foreign governments, and otherwise in that category, and all of which is not taxable, amounts to \$122,250,352, making a grand total of all property in the District of Columbia of a valuation of \$2,304,571,601. The subcommittee, in the form of a sort of obiter dicta, directed the clerk to write in the report some expression regarding the \$6,000,000 contribution. Most Members of Congress are aware of the fact that out of the total budget estimates each year for the District of Columbia there is included \$6,000,000 contribution from the Federal Government. This is supposed, in part at least, to make up for the loss in tax revenues, and as reimbursable payments for certain Federal functions which are in fact actually paid for by the District of Columbia taxpayers.

The total budget, as submitted to our committee this year, amounted to \$81,505,000, or about \$15,000,000 more than it was last year. The subcommittee recommended, instead of \$81,505,000, an appropriation by Congress of \$72,585,009, or a decrease below the budget estimate of \$8,919,991. Of that \$72,000,000, \$6,000,000 is contributed by the Federal Government.

The neighborhood associations, civic improvement clubs, boards of trade, and various service groups of the city of Washington and of the District of Columbia are unanimous in their contention that the Federal contribution should be greater than \$6,000,000.

The committee in its hearings listed considerable testimony as to the justification for an increase in the Federal contribution.

I think it is very proper and pertinent on the part of the members of the subcommittee, just as a matter of information, to point out to the Congress the

summarized reasons why individual members of the subcommittee felt that \$6,000,000 was an inadequate Federal contribution.

I might say parenthetically, however, that we are not requesting the Congress to appropriate more than the usual \$6,000,000. We felt it did not come specifically strictly within the purview of the Appropriations Committee of the House to recommend an increase in the Federal contribution. We felt that technically that might be regarded as legislation on an appropriation bill, and should properly be presented to the District of Columbia legislative committee and by them debated and considered, and let them bring before the House for its consideration such recommendation as that committee cares to make, if any, urging increased Federal contribution each year for the cost of maintaining the municipal services in the city of Washington.

I might add, in fairness to everyone present, that when the report was submitted to the full Committee on Appropriations, some of the members of that committee felt that if the statements were included in the report of the subcommittee to the House, urging that an increase be made in the Federal contribution, it might be construed by the other body or by the people here, and with some logic, that that was a commitment on the part of the House of Representatives that it believed there should be an increase in the Federal contribution.

The committee entertained the arguments promulgated by our colleagues on the full committee and, not desiring to inject anything of a controversial nature, agreed to eliminate that section of the original report submitted to the full committee, which included arguments as to why there should be an increase in the Federal contribution. Technically, those gentlemen who proposed that that section be eliminated were correct, for, as a matter of fact, it is not specifically before the Congress. We are not asking in this bill for an increase in the Federal contribution.

In order to understand the difficulties of the appropriations for the District of Columbia, it is well for the Members of Congress to know some of the features with reference to that subject. For instance, the water used by all Federal departments and agencies in the District of Columbia and adjoining areas, is paid for exclusively by District of Columbia taxpayers. The water per year alone, consumed by the Federal Government and for which no reimbursement is made to the city government, amounts to \$870,000.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. What is the real-estate tax rate?

Mr. COFFEE. The real-estate tax rate in the city of Washington is 1.75 percent.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Tell me why it is so low.

Mr. COFFEE. I shall be very glad to answer the gentleman from Ohio. The real-estate-tax rate here of 17½ mills—

1.75 percent—is relatively low because the valuation for tax purposes here is supposed to be 100 percent of the market value as nearly as they can approximate it, whereas in many jurisdictions the tax rate is figured on 40, 60, or up to 70 percent of the value.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Does the gentleman believe that the tax valuation in Washington is equal to the market value?

Mr. COFFEE. Not at the present time.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I have been here now since 1939 and have given some attention to this particular problem. The conclusion I arrived at early was that the rate was comparatively low.

Mr. COFFEE. I think the gentleman is correct when you consider the subject in relation to the major cities of the country. There is a table in the hearings showing a comparison.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 10 additional minutes.

Mr. COFFEE. There is a table in the hearings showing a comparison between the city of Washington and comparable cities of 300,000 and over on real-estate taxes.

One reason for the current seemingly low tax valuation as compared to the actual valuation is because during the war there was, as the gentleman knows, a tremendous boom in the prices of residence property such as homes. In many cases the market value has gone up 100 to 300 percent, whereas the assessor of taxes has not caught up yet with those changes. He contends it is a temporary condition which will readjust itself shortly, but the committee has recommended that he promptly readjust the valuations for tax purposes of those residences in areas where the sales have shown a rapid increase in value.

I may also say to the gentleman from Ohio that the value of many commercial properties has mushroomed as high as four and five hundred percent since 1940 by reason of the fact that Congress never did pass a law fixing a ceiling on commercial rents. The gentleman remembers the Barry bill is now pending but has not yet been acted upon. This bill would have placed commercial rents under the same limitations as residential rentals, but the bill has never been acted on. As a consequence commercial rents have increased three, four, and five hundred percent in many sections of the city.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I feel the rates are too low and should be raised considerably. I do not think it is fair to the taxpayers of the United States to pay some of the costs in the District of Columbia that should properly fall upon it.

Mr. COFFEE. I shall be pleased to yield the gentleman time during general debate if he cares to have it.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COFFEE. I yield.

Mr. PLUMLEY. I wish to ask about a matter the gentleman has not touched on yet and do so at this time because I

am compelled to go to a committee hearing. I am very much interested in what the committee has done with respect to teachers' salaries within the District. Can the gentleman tell me briefly or does not the gentleman wish to go into that at this point?

Mr. COFFEE. I was coming to that later. I may say to the gentleman from Vermont that the matter of teachers' salaries comes within the purview of the legislative committee on the District of Columbia. They have a bill now pending to raise the teachers' salaries and if that is acted upon favorably by the Congress then it will be given appropriate attention by our committee.

Mr. PLUMLEY. But I believe the gentleman agrees with me that it is more necessary to increase the salaries of teachers to such point as to assure the people of the District competent teachers than it is to get new buildings.

Mr. COFFEE. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COFFEE. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Referring again to the tax in the District, the real-estate and personal-property rate in the District is but one rate; such property is not taxed several times.

Mr. COFFEE. That is right.

Mr. REES of Kansas. In our State, we might have a State tax, county, township, and city taxes.

Mr. COFFEE. Yes.

Mr. REES of Kansas. So the \$1.75 per 100 is really extremely low compared with the tax rate in cities of similar size throughout the country, even in view of the fact that they are supposed to have a tax rate on the full value of the property. Does the gentleman know of any city of comparable size, with the exception of one or two, where the tax rate is more favorable?

Mr. COFFEE. I may say that in some States they have a legislative provision or provisions of State constitutions which strictly limit the amount of assessment on real estate. I do not know whether that applies in Kansas or not.

Mr. REES of Kansas. It does for State taxes, but the counties and cities can go ahead and make such levies as they see fit, within certain limitations.

Mr. COFFEE. They also fix the total amount of the levy, including the forms of taxation, city, county, and State. In many cities, like New York, Detroit, and other cities, they have imposed city taxes, not on real estate but in other forms, over and above the States taxes, such as occupational, cigarette taxes, and otherwise.

I may say to the gentleman that there is now a committee of experts engaged in studying the whole structure of the District with a view to making recommendations to the Congress for appropriate changes. We expect that to come up here within 2 or 3 weeks.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Yes.

Mr. COFFEE. It requires a study by experts in that field.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I think that is a very good idea.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, in connection with the remarks that I have heretofore made as to the various functions of the District of Columbia which might properly be said to be a moral obligation, in part or in whole, on the Federal Government, there is the matter of recordation of discharge certificates of all veterans, regardless of their place of domicile. Thirty-five percent of all the recordations of veterans discharge certificates emanates from outside the District of Columbia, yet the Federal law requires that the District of Columbia taxpayers pay for all those and that the veteran not be charged for same.

In the District of Columbia we maintain a soldiers and sailors home that is a Federal activity for persons who come to the District to transact business with the Federal Government. It is not generally known that veterans come here from all over the United States and often cannot find hotel accommodations. Those who may be indigent are able to go to the soldiers and sailors home and secure accommodations for not too long periods of time, probably from 2 days to a week; yet that home is maintained in toto by the taxpayers of the District of Columbia. The veterans organizations, the Veterans' Bureau, and the District of Columbia budget officers have been working for years trying to find some way whereby that expense would be assumed by the veterans organizations, by the Veterans' Bureau, or by the Federal Government. It is felt that the service performed by the home is a valuable one and should be retained, but all fair-minded appraisers of the subject matter feel it is not properly an expense chargeable to the District of Columbia.

The city of Washington's Metropolitan Police are used to augment the Capitol Police force in guarding the Capitol of the United States and such city policemen are paid by the city of Washington.

All Federal prisoners in local institutions are maintained at the expense of the city of Washington, D. C., or the District of Columbia. The estimated cost is about \$50,000 per annum. Where such prisoners are kept in other cities the entire cost is borne by the United States, but that is not true here.

There is also the matter of snow removal from around Federal buildings. Here that is all paid for by the taxpayers of the city of Washington.

In Washington the gutters and curbs in front of Federal property are paid for by the taxpayers of Washington, D. C. In all other jurisdictions such construction items are underwritten by the United States Government.

An interesting case is the sedition trial which filled so much space in the newspapers in recent years. This was paid for 50 percent by the taxpayers of the city of Washington, D. C. If this trial had been held in any other city the entire cost would have been borne by the Federal Government.

Here we have the guarding of the President and the policing of crowds at public functions where the President appears paid for by the taxpayers of the city of Washington. Then there are functions around various embassies. The policing of the crowds and the

guarding of all officials is underwritten by the city government of the city of Washington and the local taxpayers pay for those policemen.

However, the request for this service is made to the Metropolitan Police force by the State Department here in Washington. In this city we maintain schools for children of nonresidents, and no charge is made to the nonresidents. We have tried repeatedly to get a bill through the Congress that a charge be made against the nonresidents, exclusive of Federal officials and Members of Congress, but so far we have not been able to get one through both Houses of Congress. We maintain here the National Capital parks, and though the parks are operated by the Department of the Interior and the Park Service, the policing and maintenance of such parks is paid for by the taxpayers of the District of Columbia. Originally the Federal contribution to the total cost of operating the District of Columbia government amounted to 50 percent of the total budget. Today it is less than 10 percent of the total budget. I do not want to go into too many details with reference to the operation of the District of Columbia government because I realize that most Members are not particularly interested in all phases of the operation of the municipal government here.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has again expired.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

I think it is a matter of satisfaction to the Congress to know that we have been able in this appropriation bill at this time to reduce the amounts sought by the city government of Washington for its annual operations \$9,000,000, which is a greater decrease, proportionately, than has been made, so far as I can ascertain, in any appropriation bill presented to the Congress. Naturally this reduction is causing a great many repercussions throughout the city of Washington. The School Board feels that they have been too drastically cut. The Board of Public Welfare likewise feels that they have been too grievously limited in their operations. The Library Board feels that they should have been given more funds.

The reason why the subcommittee recommended this formidable cut is, first, because we felt the consensus of all of the Members of Congress was in favor of rigid economy in the operation of public government. We felt that we should cut to the bone where the same could be done without impairing any of the essential services of the city of Washington. We felt likewise, in the interest of setting a precedent for other governmental agencies in the city of Washington, that an example should be set. We also felt that some of the new employees requested were not shown to be needed. We likewise cut out about \$5,000,000 in the requested appropriation this year for new construction. The Wyatt report, the Executive order issued by this administration with reference to the need for new public construction, was given serious consideration by our committee. We, therefore, provided in the bill that

there be no funds provided for new construction, although justification was given for new buildings, new school buildings, new welfare institutions, new branch libraries and new branch police stations. The committee was unanimous in the view, by reason of the shortage of critical material for veterans' houses and for housing generally that Mr. Wyatt was correct insofar as his official order applies to the District of Columbia; that we could defer construction of these needed buildings for at least 1 year. We also had to cut to the bone because we would only have had a cushion of \$800,000 left in the municipal treasury if we had allowed in full the Budget requests which were submitted to us. The committee in past years was able to wipe out indebtedness of the District of Columbia amounting to \$11,000,000. We also were able to create a surplus fund in the sum of \$10,000,000, making a total of \$21,000,000 in the war years. The \$10,000,000 was invested in United States War Savings bonds. We did not want that all wiped out, but we wanted to have for future contingencies a sum of eight or nine million dollars to hedge against the possibility of subsequent increases being voted in the compensation paid employees of the District of Columbia.

The bill which passed the House yesterday will cost the District of Columbia several million dollars additional, above and beyond what we have provided in this bill, if it becomes a law. Had we allowed the budget in full as requested there would have been scarcely any funds whatsoever out of which to take care of the payment for the additional compensation, in addition to which the law requires that the city government of Washington be operated on a pay-as-you-go basis. We cannot have any bonded indebtedness. Everything must be paid for out of the current year's revenues. We cannot carry over the load to subsequent years. That in sum is the reason why we pursued a policy which to many people of good intent seemed to result in too severe a cut.

The police department of the city of Washington requested an additional appropriation for 125 more policemen, over and above the budget estimate. The committee allowed the full budget estimate for the Metropolitan Police Department of the city of Washington, but it was felt that in view of the fact that most of the city policemen that have heretofore been used for guarding the embassies, guarding the bridges, and guarding the White House have now been returned to their other duties within the city, we could postpone the appropriation for 125 policemen over and above the budget until next year.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COFFEE. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DINGELL. I appreciate the thoroughness with which the gentleman generally scrutinizes demands of this nature. I understand, too, his attitude with regard to the needs in connection with public safety. For many years I have been of the impression that the city of Washington needs a substantial

number of policemen added to the force. I am more convinced of that now than ever. May I make the suggestion that the city of Washington should be provided with sufficient funds—and I am a taxpayer here now so I can say this with some degree of right and authority—to have at least 600 additional patrolmen—300 police patrolmen, 100 scout cars, and 100 motorcycle police. The beats in the city of Washington are not patrolled as thoroughly as they are in other cities. I think that deficiency is dangerous to the public safety. I think it is one of the most important things that Congress ought to look into. I respectfully submit to my friend from Washington, the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee on appropriations for the District of Columbia, that he should go into that matter very carefully. The figure I have submitted may not be correct, that it ought to be 600, but it certainly should not be 125. The least I would ever compromise with as a Member of this House would be three times the number the Budget allowed for.

Mr. COFFEE. May I say to the gentlemen from Michigan that the 1946 appropriation for the Police Department of the city of Washington was \$3,955,000, and we have increased that this year alone to \$5,045,900, which is over a 20 percent increase in one year. This would indicate that we have not neglected it.

Mr. DINGELL. But it does not include the increase in personnel.

Mr. COFFEE. It increases some of the personnel, but not the request over and above the Budget. That was not in the Budget, may I say to the gentleman from Michigan, it was asked by Major Callahan of the committee, although there was no Budget estimate for it. If a showing is made subsequently in a supplemental estimate, we will be glad to consider it.

Mr. DINGELL. Of course, I personally will back any demand which will provide at any time for an increase in the personnel of the Police Department here in the city of Washington.

Mr. COFFEE. I know that the school district of the city of Washington is one of the best in the Nation. It is not as good as we would like it to be. We would like it to be better. We know there are many new school buildings needed, particularly in overcrowded areas. We wanted to allow funds for the construction of these needed buildings. But we considered the matter very carefully and in view of the critical shortage of building materials and in view of the fact that we are paying the top prices at the present moment for such materials as are obtainable, and in view of the fact that the Government has established a policy against construction, we have postponed that construction for 1 year. We did allow in this budget provision for court stenographers for the municipal courts here, because it was found in the operation of the District of Columbia courts the judges had to spend most of their time making elaborate notes in longhand on foolscap paper in order to present any kind of a record in the event of the case going up on appeal. We did not allow all of the stenographers re-

quested, but allowed half of the requested number.

Mr. Chairman, I will be glad to yield, if there are any Members who want to inquire with respect to any phase of the District of Columbia government, because the subject is so enormous that I could not attempt to cover it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COFFEE. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOFFMAN. In one of the Washington papers the other day, I noticed some criticism of Congress. I suppose the criticism was voiced because of this recent jail escape unless somebody got out this morning that I have not heard about. What difference does it make what Congress does if those who are on guard do not perform their duties. Do you know of anything that we can do to keep men in the jail as long as those down there charged with their custody do not attend to their business?

Mr. COFFEE. The gentleman from Michigan, in my judgment, is speaking the facts and making a sound observation. Certainly Congress should not be held culpable for the omissions and negligence on the part of guards and jail officials of the city of Washington. No one can justify the negligence which characterized the activities of the jail officials. No one rationally can blame Congress for the omissions of these employees. We cannot personally supervise the administrative operations of the municipal government. I agree with the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. If I may be permitted, I suggest that if the committee holds an investigation, they should call the editorial writer or the publisher of the Washington Post and ask him just what we ought to do. He seems to know all about everything or he thinks he does; and we might delegate to him, if Congress has the authority, the power to go down there and sit and watch the prisoners if he does not think it is being done right.

Mr. COFFEE. May I call to the attention of the gentleman from Michigan that the Committee on the District of Columbia, of which the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. McMILLAN] is chairman; that is, the legislative committee, is now engaged in an investigation of that whole situation, and that recommendation might well be made to him.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COFFEE. I am very glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Should not the jail officials be charged with the responsibility for placing as a guard in the death house an officer, a traffic policeman, I believe, who within recent years has been called up four different times for dereliction of duty on the police force of the District of Columbia? It seems to me we had better check into the District Police force.

Mr. COFFEE. I agree thoroughly with the gentleman. There was no possible reason why this policeman with a very bad record should have been put in that responsible spot. So far as I am con-

cerned, I am opposed to fraternization between guards, policemen, and criminals in penitentiaries. It is inimical to morale.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Does the gentleman know of any other prison in the United States where that would be tolerated?

Mr. COFFEE. No; I do not. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. FORAND, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5990) making appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia, and other activities, had come to no resolution thereon.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On March 20, 1946:

H. R. 4269. An act for the relief of Ida Barger, Hazel A. Beecher, Etta Clark, Jesse Ruth France, John W. Nolan, Anna Palubicki, and Frank J. Schrom; and

H. R. 5239. An act to amend Public Law 277, Seventy-ninth Congress, so as to provide the Coast Guard, at such time as it is transferred back to the Treasury Department, with a system of laws for the settlement of claims, and for other purposes.

On March 21, 1946:

H. J. Res. 301. Joint resolution to amend Public Law 30 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, and for other purposes.

On March 22, 1946:

H. R. 5458. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

H. J. Res. 243. Joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to General of the Army George Catlett Marshall and to Fleet Admiral Ernest Joseph King and to the members of the armed forces of the United States who served under their direction; and providing for the striking and presentation to General Marshall and Fleet Admiral King of appropriate gold medals in the name of the people of the United States.

On March 28, 1946:

H. R. 2670. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Kathleen Lawton McGuire;

H. R. 3012. An act for the relief of George W. Murrell; Kirby Murrell, a minor; and the estate of Mamie W. Murrell, deceased;

H. R. 3904. An act for the relief of Raymond C. Campbell;

H. R. 5201. An act making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5671. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 2008. An act for the relief of the village of Cold Spring, Minn.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Committee on Banking and Currency may be permitted

to sit this afternoon during the general debate on the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Military Affairs may sit today during the session of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 5990, the District of Columbia appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 5990, with Mr. FORAND in the chair.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the distinguished gentleman from Washington [Mr. COFFEE] for his kind words. I also want to join him in paying commendation to our clerk, Mr. Bob Lambert, for the excellent and efficient work he has done in connection with this bill. As the chairman has said, it really is a thankless job to work on this District budget.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. Yes. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. I am glad to hear the gentleman pay tribute to my good and long-time friend, Robert Lambert, the clerk of this subcommittee. I think the House should know that on the 14th of February last Mr. Lambert observed his 26th year as an employee on Capitol Hill. He has always been courteous, friendly, and efficient.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. I want to pay my respects to Bob Lambert also. He has handled several very difficult bills in addition to the District of Columbia appropriation bill, which is always difficult to handle, and he has always acquitted himself well. I think the House should know of the efficient and faithful and able work of the one who served as clerk of this subcommittee.

Mr. STEFAN. I thank the gentleman. I join with him in those sentiments.

The committee should know that a number of us have been working on two appropriation bills at the same time. That has been true with some of these valuable and efficient clerks. But on this particular bill the gentleman from Washington [Mr. COFFEE] carried the load.

As one member of the committee, I want to thank him for the wonderful work he has accomplished, for his great ability and great knowledge of civic affairs gained from his home town in Washington State. It has reflected an unusual amount of good to the taxpayers and the people who live in our Nation's Capital.

Mr. Chairman, we have just completed 2 weeks of hearings on this bill, and the record is rather voluminous. We had before us an official representative of each department and agency of the District of Columbia government. Some of these agencies are almost completely Federal in character, some quasi-Federal and some purely municipal. The municipal structure is composed of about 70 departments, boards, and agencies, and over some of these groups the Commissioners have no administrative control whatsoever. In 1917, the appropriations for the District of Columbia approximated \$16,000,000. For 1947, we were requested to appropriate in excess of \$81,000,000. In 1917, the population was approximately 400,000, whereas today the population approximates 938,000. The amount of the bill, as reported by the committee, is \$72,585,009, which is a decrease of \$8,919,991 as compared with the 1947 Budget estimates, but an increase of \$6,200,044 over District of Columbia appropriations for 1946.

The Capital City has had a remarkable and steady growth through the years, and it is contemplated that this growth will continue until the saturation point is reached, which under the present zoning, is about 1,200,000. Sitting as a city council for an organization of this character is intensely interesting, but it involves a lot of work and a great amount of thinking to arrive at conclusions as to what is best for not only local residents but for all the Federal interests in this Federal city. We are convinced that we have a good clean government and one which has made a remarkable showing during the war years. Indebtedness in excess of \$16,000,000 has been wiped off the books.

A tidy little sum of ten million was put aside for capital improvements when priorities would permit. The representatives of the various departments naturally are quite interested in expanded services and the Commissioners were justified in presenting a budget which would more adequately represent the needs of the community and provide those capital improvements which were necessarily delayed because of the war. However, in their presentation it was shown that to balance the budget it would be necessary to use practically all of the reserve, so that, if approved in its entirety, there would remain an insufficient cushion for contingencies, such as a further increase in employees' salaries. The committee was disturbed over this situation and over the fact that the District government would be in a very unfavorable financial situation for the fiscal year 1948 unless some steps were immediately taken. This committee, as you know, is not only concerned with appropriations but is also very vitally concerned with revenue availability. The District has no borrowed indebted-

ness and cannot go into debt, nor has it any power to borrow any money from any source unless authorized by the Congress. Naturally, we inquired into the reasons for the present dark financial outlook, and it readily became apparent that through the passage of laws over which the District has no control, involving increased compensation for employees, shorter work hours with night differential, and time and a half for overtime, as well as rapidly increasing cost in almost every field, the District's mounting budget was unavoidable.

You might recall that Congress increased the salaries of all school teachers and employees of the public school system and all members of the Metropolitan Police and the Fire Department. These increases, with those given to the classified service, as well as those by per diem wage scale boards, ran into millions of dollars. We, as well as you, want to know what is going to be done to meet these additional burdens which have been and which are going to be placed upon the local government.

In 1917 the schools received \$3,205,337. For the fiscal year 1947 the schools' budget request amounted to \$19,486,100, or nearly four million more than it took to run the entire District government 30 years ago.

In 1917 the police department received \$1,047,841. For 1947 the requests amounted to \$5,150,900.

In 1917 the fire department received \$750,372. For 1947 the requests amounted to \$3,038,700.

In 1917 the refuse department needs were met with an appropriation of \$566,350. In 1947 the requests amounted to \$3,879,000.

There is no doubt about it this is now a large and expensive city. Its 18,000 employees are receiving approximately \$41,000,000 per annum in salaries, and the possibilities are that more millions in increases will be added to the pay roll. Don't let us forget, however, that someone has to pay the bill.

In 1920, a postwar year, elementary teachers' salaries ranged from a minimum of \$600 in the first and second grades to a maximum of \$1,100 in the fifth and sixth grades. In 1946, the salary range of elementary teachers is \$1,900 to \$2,900.

In 1920 police and firemen's salaries ranged from \$1,460 to \$1,660 for privates.

In 1946 the salary range for privates in these departments is \$2,387 to \$2,981.

It is to be observed that Congress has not been unmindful of the needs of these employees.

The Teachers Salary Act of 1945 added \$1,404,000 to the pay roll.

The Police and Fire Act of 1945 added \$1,520,000 to the pay roll.

The classified employees' increases added \$2,125,000 to the pay roll.

The per diem and unclassified increases added \$1,815,000 to the pay roll.

The 40-hour week was established, and time and a half for overtime and night differential all have the effect of shooting up municipal costs.

Before we go much further, very serious thought should be given to just how we are going to come out financially.

Perhaps we should also pause and review what we have done. From all reports the overtime and night-differential idea is not working at all satisfactorily in this municipal structure. But can we pause, or is this terrific undercurrent which seems to be creating vicious circles going to keep spinning round and round? Dissatisfaction and discontent is in the air, and much of it, I am sure, is inspired. It is my hope that as far as this municipal government is concerned all of these adjustments can be handled in their broad aspects as an over-all proposition and not as to any particular group or groups. In other words, I would like to see equality of treatment for all District employees, whether organized or not, and this equality can only be assured by very careful analysis and open and frank discussions.

PUBLIC WORKS

Our committee for years has been very definitely interested in the District public-works program. Our able chairman, with other members of the committee, has visited personally the institutions referred to in this bill. We know the condition of the Home for the Aged, the District jail, the workhouse, Gallinger Hospital, the District Training School, and the Glenn Dale Sanatorium. We would be delighted to see the requested improvements authorized, for in a number of instances the conditions are far from satisfactory.

Your committee is not responsible for the unwholesome conditions existing in the construction field. You simply cannot get a fair contract because conditions are so unstable, so uncertain. I agree with my colleagues that public agencies should cancel all but the most essential work. We are merely postponing for another and better day the improvement program of the District.

TAX STRUCTURE

We have been informed that the Commissioners have appointed a committee for the purpose of making a survey of the tax structure of the District of Columbia. This committee is composed of officials of the District government and 10 of Washington's citizens: Bruce Baird, Edward Carr, Wilbur S. Finch, Robert V. Fleming, Woolsey W. Hall, J. M. Heiser, Rufus S. Lusk, B. M. McKelway, Fred Walker, and James C. Wilkes.

This group is now deliberating and when their activities are completed recommendations will undoubtedly be made to this Congress which may result in increases adequate to care for the city's future financial needs. Out of this city's population of almost a million, only a little over 100,000 individuals are paying real-estate taxes, while less than 100,000 filed income-tax returns for 1945.

This committee examined witnesses in reference to certain phases of the revenues and I am confident that with a little study, revenue sources can be tapped which will not work a hardship on the people of this city. It is my belief that the citizens of this community will back and support a well-rounded program to increase taxation so that the municipal services of Washington will be second to none in the Nation.

FISCAL RELATIONS WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

There are compelling reasons, however, why the Federal Government should not permit the residents to assume all the extra financial burdens during the postwar years. The Federal Government obligation is not, and should not be, based on the District's ability to function without assistance. The Federal obligation should not be considered as a contribution but as a payment. While the appropriations for the District of Columbia, payable from the general revenues, have increased 180 percent since 1921, the percentage proportion of the United States share has decreased from 40 percent in 1922 to approximately 9 percent in 1946.

On July 1, 1946, the assessed value of real estate in the District of Columbia owned by the Federal Government was in excess of \$710,000,000, which at the rate paid by the taxpayers—\$1.75 per \$100 of assessed valuation—would amount to over \$12,500,000 per annum. Free water amounts to nearly \$900,000 per annum, while improvements, maintenance, and policing of nationally owned parks is in excess of a million dollars. The expense of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the National Zoological Park, in excess of \$300,000 gives a total of almost fifteen million which the District could prove as a claim against the United States. The time has now come when we should face this problem with minds attuned to equity. This city is national, and the Nation should share in its maintenance and upkeep. It may be some time before we will reach an agreement on a formula method of determining the amount of Federal participation in the payment of District expenses, but I do not believe the District should be penalized because of inability to reach such an agreement. I think all should be in favor of increasing this payment now and making adjustments when the agreement on the formula has been reached.

RETURNING WAR VETERANS

The committee was pleased to learn during the course of the hearings that 702 employees had returned from the armed forces for reinstatement in their positions or ones of like character in the District Government. It is contemplated that some eight hundred and ninety-two will shortly be reinstated in like manner. These men and women, as well as the other thousands who left this city in defense of this Nation, should be assisted in every possible way in obtaining livable housing accommodations.

I congratulate my chairman, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. COFFEE] and the other members of the committee, particularly the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD], two new members of our subcommittee, who were untiring in their zeal and effort to produce a well-considered bill.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Sixty-eight Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Member failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 78]

Adams	Elsaesser	Miller, Nebr.
Allen, Ill.	Engel, Mich.	Mundt
Almond	Fisher	Murdock
Andrews, Ala.	Fulton	Murphy
Andrews, N. Y.	Gardner	Neely
Auchincloss	Gearhart	Norton
Baldwin, Md.	Gerlach	O'Brien, Ill.
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gibson	Outland
Barrett, Pa.	Gifford	Pace
Bates, Ky.	Granahan	Peterson, Fla.
Beall	Green	Pfeifer
Bishop	Gwinn, N. Y.	Ploesser
Bolton	Hall	Price, Fla.
Bonner	Leonard W.	Price, Ill.
Bradley, Pa.	Hancock	Rabin
Brumbaugh	Hart	Rains
Buckley	Heffernan	Rayfield
Bulwinkle	Howell	Reece, Tenn.
Bunker	Jarman	Robertson,
Burkin	Jennings	N. Dak.
Byrne, N. Y.	Johnson, Okla.	Robinson, Utah
Byrnes, Wis.	Kean	Roe, N. Y.
Cannon, Fla.	Kearney	Rogers, Fla.
Cannon, Mo.	Keefe	Rooney
Celler	Kelley, Pa.	Rowan
Chapman	Kelly, Ill.	Sadowski
Chiperfield	Keogh	Shafer
Clark	Kerr	Sharp
Clippinger	King	Sheppard
Cochran	Klein	Sikes
Cole, N. Y.	Knutson	Simpson, Pa.
Colmer	LaFollette	Slaughter
Courtney	Lane	Taylor
Curley	Lanham	Thom
Davis	Larcade	Torrens
Dawson	Latham	Traynor
Delaney,	LeCompte	White
John J.	Link	Wigglesworth
D'Ewart	Luce	Wolfenden, Pa.
Doughton, N. C.	Lynch	Wolverton, N. J.
Doyle	McGregor	Wood
Dworshak	Mansfield, Tex.	Worley

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. FORAND, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill H. R. 5990, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called when 307 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The Committee will resume its sitting.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 5990, with Mr. FORAND in the chair.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I had about concluded my statement when the point of no quorum was made. I have nothing further to add with the exception of telling the Committee how deeply the chairman of the committee and myself feel with reference to the services of the new members of the committee, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY], the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD], and others.

I now yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN] and I appreciate his waiting to interrogate me until I concluded my statement.

Mr. GAVIN. I want to compliment the gentleman on his very fine statement and I want to compliment the committee for the careful study that it has given this \$72,000,000 District of Columbia budget, but I have been wondering whether the Congress would give as much consideration and detailed study to the \$4,400,000,000 British loan which means, I might say, a tax of about \$30 a head on

every man, woman, and child in the Nation. I wonder, if we did introduce such legislation to take care of this proposed loan to Britain and the American people realized that they would have to pay \$30 cash on the barrel head right now to loan \$4,000,000,000, how many taxpayers would be in favor of the British loan. I think the American people should be made aware of that fact and the fact that if you do grant this loan and do not make arrangements to pay you are adding to our already overburdened debt that the American taxpayer must pay eventually. The boys who were over there doing the fighting, and who are now coming back home must take off their coats and get a job and earn the money to pay the taxes to meet the cost of this loan. What does the gentleman think about that?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I yielded to the gentleman for a question. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania want me to answer the question?

Mr. GAVIN. Yes. I am asking the gentleman whether or not he thinks Congress is going to give the same careful, detailed study to the British loan that they are giving to the \$72,000,000 District of Columbia appropriation, which the gentleman discussed in minute detail.

Mr. STEFAN. In answer to the gentleman's question, he must realize this bill has nothing to do with the British loan. But if I were to answer the gentleman's question as to what Congress is going to do, I will say that I cannot tell what Congress is going to do. I have already made my statement on the proposed loan. I feel our first concern must be the American people.

Mr. GAVIN. Well, I do, too.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. Is there anyone outside of God that could possibly foretell what the Congress would do on any matter of any kind?

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman answers his own question.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Is the \$72,000,000 that portion which the Federal Government pays to the District budget, or is that the total budget for the District and the Federal Government?

Mr. STEFAN. The \$72,585,000, may I say to the gentleman from Michigan, includes the \$6,000,000 Federal contribution.

Mr. DONDERO. In other words, the Federal Government furnishes \$6,000,000 of the \$72,000,000 budget?

Mr. STEFAN. That is right.

Mr. DONDERO. Or about one-twelfth?

Mr. STEFAN. That is right.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW].

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, the press of other business will make it impracticable for Chairman CANNON to be present during the general debate on this appropriation bill. If he were here, I know he would call attention of the House to the splendid work the District of Columbia Subcommittee has done in shaping this bill.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill is one of the most difficult of the appropriation measures to prepare, because it deals with local matters, and the subcommittee, and particularly the subcommittee chairman; must give much time to hearings and to weighing the views of local citizens and local civic bodies. They have a responsibility to the Nation and to the people of Washington in the work which they do and they feel that responsibility and discharge it after much thought and study. The preparation of this bill has been a long and arduous task, in the performance of which the able chairman and the members of his subcommittee have given their time and energy without stint.

The chairman of the subcommittee, the distinguished gentleman from Washington [Mr. COFFEE], has acquired a truly remarkable grasp of the local government and of the conduct and functioning of its many phases, and we of the committee have great faith and confidence in his judgment and recommendations. The very capable ranking minority member of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], has given much attention to the Nation's Capital and has a comprehensive knowledge of its affairs.

As acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, I feel that I should be derelict not to voice this sincere expression of commendation. The gentleman from Washington and the members of his committee, and the executive secretary of the subcommittee, Bob Lambert, deserve the thanks of the House for doing an excellent job.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BRADLEY].

(Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, after our daily chores have been done on the Hill, my wife and I enjoy no greater relaxation than to attend a professional boxing bout or a night baseball game or, in the fall on Sundays, enjoy one of the Redskins professional football games.

Mr. Chairman, I have never asked for a pass to any of these contests, always preferring to pay my own way, and I have enjoyed these contests, and I believe, generally speaking, I have received my money's worth. If there is a more avid sports fan in this Congress than I am I will debate the issue with him.

But, Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the public and on behalf of the patrons who support these various sports in our District of Columbia, I profess that I am seriously concerned about the above-

board evidences of gambling—professional gambling, if you please—that surrounds every sporting event in the District of Columbia, be it amateur or professional. One cannot attend a baseball game and even approach the men's rest room without hearing wagers made and seeing bets exchanged on all hands. One cannot even approach the ball park in the fall without he hears odds being offered and accepted by known professional gamblers on the ultimate result of the football game about to be played. One cannot sit in a ringside seat at a boxing bout in this city without he hears bets openly made or talked about, at least, and preflight ring decisions arrived at before the contestants even enter the ring, and then, to make things worse, at the completion of a bout any ringside spectator—as I have often been myself—can hear over his shoulder what the decision will be, and I am sorry to say frequently the decision is unfavorable to the obvious winner but favorable to the gambling fraternity.

Now, Mr. Chairman, this spectacle has become disgusting and nauseating to all true lovers of sports. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I have introduced a bill today which would make it a felony for anyone to engage in gambling on any sports event conducted within the confines of the District. Everyone who offers a bet, takes a bet, pays off on a bet, or accepts payment of a bet, if convicted, would be subjected to a maximum of \$5,000 fine or 5 years imprisonment, and he ought to be, if we are to keep sports on a high level in the District of Columbia, the Nation's capital.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I hope that bill will be referred to the District of Columbia Committee and I hope the chairman of the subcommittee handling sports within the District, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. McGEHEE] will give me some prompt action thereon. I know it is difficult to put your finger on any one particular gambler or on any one particular clique, but no one who patronizes the sports as often as I do after office hours can shut his eyes to the fact that this program is going on for the lucrative benefit of the few and to the detriment of all true sports lovers.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in the event this first bill does not receive prompt passage, I have offered two other bills today which I likewise hope will receive prompt consideration by the District of Columbia Committee. I have offered one which would henceforth prohibit all professional boxing in the District. My good friend, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HARTLEY] some years ago introduced a bill which legalized the resumption of professional boxing in the District, but I think he, too, will join me in the belief that professional gambling has taken an unsavory control over the operations of professional boxing in this District, the Nation's Capital. I know that was not his intention when he sought to and did restore professional boxing in the District. He is a true sportsman, as I try to be and believe I am, and he wants to see clean bouts honestly conducted and in this connection, Mr. Chairman, may I say this: I have no

fault to find with any particular promoter in the District, although I must confess that some of our bouts stink to high heaven and some of their match-making is still worse, based on what I have seen with my own two eyes. I want to pay whole-souled tribute to the efficiency of the staff of referees who have been licensed by the District Boxing Commission. I doubt that one could find a more able staff of referees; yes, and even of judges, in the entire United States. I think they are all eminently fair insofar as their personal judgment is concerned. I think, too, the Boxing Commission is trying to do an honestly sincere and excellent job, but it is mighty difficult to explain some of the things that happen within the square ring in Washington, and if that cannot be controlled by men as outstanding as these men, well, then, it is about time to call a halt to boxing in the District.

For instance, to cite but a few examples. Recently a former world's champion fought a young man—an up and coming youngster—in the largest arena in the District. The former champion fought a heady fight and obviously considerably outpointed the youngster. But, it had been announced on that very day the bout was staged that this youngster had been booked to fight another prominent local boy in the ball park some time in May, when they would probably draw a minimum gate of \$60,000. The final decision was in favor of the local boy and against the ex-champion. It was loudly booed. Gamblers sitting immediately behind me told me before the boxers entered the ring, who was going to win and they bragged about it afterward with an "I told you so." In the semifinal bout immediately preceding that main bout on that particular night, a colored boy was obviously defeated by a wide margin but the gamblers behind me bragged in advance the worst he would get would be a draw, and lo and behold he won the decision on which possibly they collected some money.

To cite just one further case. Just about a week ago a very promising young local white light heavyweight, Jackie Cranford, fought a more seasoned local colored heavyweight by the name of Jimmie Bell. Bell had an excellent record, including a recently won decision over one of the outstanding heavyweights of the country, Joe Baksi, according to the afternoon local papers. At noon the day of the fight the odds were 11 to 5 in favor of Bell. For some strange reason by the time of the bell, the odds had dropped to 6 to 5. I have seen Bell fight a number of bouts. He usually has been keen, energetic, aggressive, and active from the time he entered the ring until he either gave or took a licking. This night he was dull, frowning, scowling, obviously ill at ease. He stalled through six rounds and finally got a couple of slaps in the face, a couple of punches in the stomach and then suddenly became too sick to come out for the seventh round. Once again the gamblers leaped in joy and I heard many of them tell how many hundreds of dollars they won on the fight. I congratulate the District Boxing Commission on setting young

Jimmie Bell down for a number of months as they should have, but I say in all sincerity that I feel Jimmie Bell was the victim of the machinations of the gamblers. I have seen him fight too many clean, honest fights—giving or taking a licking—to be obviously forced to drop a fight as everyone suspected him of doing in this instance. I wish to detract none from an ex-serviceman, young Cranford, but I also believe Jimmie Bell is not yellow, that he was under orders, disgraceful orders, to "lay down" that others might profit. For shame.

No, Mr. Chairman, we have to clean up this mess. We have to clean up this obviously attempted control of every sport—professional and amateur—in the District by this clique of professional gamblers; and that is why I have introduced these first two bills.

Now in conclusion I want to say I introduced a third bill—one designed to prohibit in the future participation between black and white fighters in professional boxing engagements. I have seen to many evidences of impending race riots developing as a result of obvious overmatching on the part of either white or black boxers. We want no race riots in the District of Columbia. We want no unjust discrimination, but apparently these professional gamblers would have it otherwise, and until they are controlled probably we had better discontinue mixed bouts.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that the chairman of the subcommittee handling sports within the District of Columbia, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. McGEHEE] will bring all three of these measures up for hearing in the very near future and I hope this House will act favorably on each of these various bills which I have introduced today. In the interest of good clean sports in the District of Columbia such action must be taken.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, whenever I see an appropriation bill reported by the Appropriations Subcommittee for the District of Columbia, I feel that at least here are a few heroes who contribute time and effort for the good of their country and for the good of the city of Washington for which they will get no thanks so far as I know in their own districts. At one time it was my privilege to serve on the Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee for the District of Columbia and if ever anybody in my own district uttered a word of appreciation of that particular service it never came to my attention. Nevertheless, I know that these men who serve on this committee must put in a great deal of time not only on the bill but in dealing with District of Columbia matters generally. It takes a lot of time and energy and the only reward one gets is the feeling one has done something that has to be done together with the thanks that you get from the people in the District of Columbia.

I rose, Mr. Chairman, however, not only to say what I have about the work of the committee but also to call attention to a bill which I introduced a few days

ago, House Joint Resolution 330. It is a resolution to create a capital clearance committee. I first introduced the bill in the year before the war. It grew out of experience on the District of Columbia Appropriation Subcommittee and other appropriation committees dealing with the National Parks and Planning Commission. I found that we were continually being asked for funds to purchase land in the District of Columbia for Government buildings or for playgrounds or for parks that seemed to us to be very high in price. We also had called to our attention repeatedly the shortage of building ground for apartment units and houses, for commercial buildings as well as for Government buildings.

In observing the maps that were brought before us at various times it seemed obvious to me that a great deal of land was being devoted to purposes which might be better served in other locations. I have reference to large acreages used by such institutions as St. Elizabeths, the National Training School for Girls, the National Training School for Boys, and possibly the Soldiers' Home, although I think that is in a class different from these institutions which I have already mentioned, because the land was bought by funds of the soldiers themselves, although even there space might be found for placing some of the temporary housing for returned veterans.

At the time I first introduced the resolution there was considerable ground down near the old National Airport that was not being used for the best purpose to which it might be put. It may now all be gone, but that can be checked. And there are other places named in the resolution, running into several hundreds of acres.

The war came on and it seemed inadvisable to press the resolution at that time. However, it was discussed with members of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and with Mr. Delano, the uncle of the late President Roosevelt. All of them showed a great deal of interest in the resolution and seemed to think there would be real value in having a survey and study made at least, to determine whether those large tracts of land in the District of Columbia might not be better applied to other uses, and the institutions that were presently located on them moved to points outside the District.

I do not know of any other large city in the country that affords itself the luxury of large acreages for such institutions as training schools within the city limits. In fact, a great many people would hold, I think, that it would be better for those training schools to be located outside the environs of a large city.

The same would probably hold true for St. Elizabeths. Everyone must have witnessed the gradual surrounding of St. Elizabeths with residential areas and in traveling to Congress Heights or the residential sections in that area have noticed the unusual amount of territory that is used by St. Elizabeths for farming purposes. Perhaps the farm offers

good occupational therapy, but if so, more room exists outside of this growing city for more of it.

The Congress is called upon to appropriate out of both District funds and Federal funds for the purchase of land for parks. Although a great deal of that is reimbursed by District funds, yet it means a drain on the taxpayers in one form or another.

So it seems to me it would be appropriate for the Congress to authorize the creation of this Capital Clearance Commission to explore the situation and make recommendations. That is all the resolution which I have introduced does. It does not say that those institutions should be moved out of the District or must be moved. It merely says that the Chairman of the Capital Park and Planning Commission, the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency, and a representative from the Board of Commissioners for the District of Columbia should constitute a committee to determine whether or not those large acreages within the city are being put to their best use, and authorizes them to make recommendations on the basis of a survey and study.

I hope when the matter comes before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds that those of you who are interested in this matter will appear before that committee, and urge that the resolution be brought before the Congress for consideration.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

HOMES FOR VETERANS OR SUBSIDIES FOR BUILDERS

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, everyone is deeply grateful to those who served our country in her time of need. Unfortunately, a few civilians seek to capitalize either politically or financially on the desire to aid them.

Even Congress sometimes has difficulty in determining whether proposed legislation ostensibly offered to, in some measure, compensate veterans for their services and create for them equality of opportunity, will bring about the desired result or is just another plan through which certain individuals expect to profit financially or politically.

The so-called Wyatt housing bill has some provisions which make it the latter. It provided for planning and spending but would not build real homes. The controversy over that bill grew not out of any desire to deny homes to veterans but out of the well-grounded suspicion that instead of a bill to enable a veteran to acquire a home, it was a bill which as written would have enabled some groups to profiteer at the expense of the veterans.

A SCARCITY OF HOMES

There is no doubt but that in some areas there is a scarcity of homes, of housing. During the war civilian building was at a standstill. Building ma-

terial of all kinds, home furnishings were off the market because our factories had been converted to the production of munitions of war.

Comparative high wages in war industries drew hundreds of thousands of workers, men and women, from the farms and the smaller towns into the cities. There they were crowded into apartments, lived in trailer camps, or temporary barracks. Some of them enjoyed conveniences and access to entertainment which they could not get in the communities from which they came. Many of them when the war ended were reluctant at the moment to return to their former homes. Some will sooner or later discover that the city has its inconveniences, that the comparative wage paid in the city meets high prices when it goes to market. Some will ultimately learn that the old home in the small town with its garden, the farm even with its hard work, offers as much if not more of real comfort and security than does the city.

During the war and since the fighting ended, hundreds of thousands of refugees—no one knows how many—have come into this country. Congressmen have been unable to learn from the State Department or from any other department of the Government how many refugees have entered our country in violation of our immigration laws. Some of our seaboard cities are crowded with them.

While our sympathy goes out to the unfortunate people of other lands and an overwhelming majority of us are willing to do everything possible and reasonable to aid them, admitting them in violation of our laws and giving them homes while our own servicemen and women go homeless, live in shacks, in barracks, or trailers, does not, to some of us, make sense.

When we know as we do that since the fighting ended some 38,000,000 board-feet of lumber has been or soon will be shipped out of this country and, coupled with that knowledge, is the fact that building materials cannot be obtained even with a veteran's priority, we begin to wonder whether all of the noise made in support of the housing bill comes from those who are the real friends of the veterans or from would-be profiteers and speculators.

Though the majority of the 10,000,000 or more Americans who were drafted or who enlisted had good homes though more than a million of them who were or are casualties are not in need of homes, nevertheless the drop in construction and the marrying of the veterans has created a situation which demands relief, for all admit they should have an opportunity to obtain homes.

Congress must act, and, unless the veterans are to be disappointed and disillusioned, it must act quickly and, of the utmost importance, wisely.

THE BOWLES-WYATT HOUSING BILL

Knowing as we do that every Member of Congress has a sincere desire to give real aid to the veterans, the howling that burst on the air when a majority of the House uncovered the subsidy joker in the Bowles-Wyatt housing bill and sought to

make it something other than a fraud upon the veterans was proof that someone's toes were being stepped on, someone's shins being kicked, the door to the opportunity for graft and profiteering being slammed shut.

The administration demanded the passage of this bill, without the changing of the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t."

The bill, in addition to an appropriation of a billion dollars to finance loans to veterans to enable them to purchase homes, carried an appropriation of \$600,000,000 for subsidies to contractors constructing the homes. By an overwhelming vote of the House the provision for the subsidy, that is, dollars to builders, was stricken from the bill.

Mr. Wyatt immediately set up a howl and some radio commentators who, from their squawking, you might have thought were having their oxen gored, went on the air to abuse Congress.

One Quentin Reynolds, speaking for Pepsi-Cola, which certainly made at least a substantial profit out of the war and which may have received more than its share of bottle caps made from the tin hoarded by the housewives and which granted one of the Roosevelts an agency for the sale of its products in a certain section of the country during the war, was greatly outraged by the action of the House in striking the subsidy provision from the bill. Over a national hook-up on March 17, Reynolds said:

Not one Republican voted for the bill and 33 Democrats joined the Republicans in killing it. Where were the liberal Republican Congressmen we've all come to admire so much lately? They were absent. Where were the liberal Democrats?

More than a hundred of them stayed away when it came time to vote. They didn't want to vote against the high-power real-estate and building-material lobbies and they didn't want to go on record as voting against a bill designed to aid veterans. These are the people you and I send to Congress. We voted them in, these miserable cowards of both parties who didn't have the guts to stand up and be counted. Let's remember their names when it comes time for reelection. And let's remember the Producers Council and the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

His statement was not true and at the time he made it he knew or should have known, by the exercise of ordinary diligence he could have known that it was not true. The bill passed by an overwhelming vote—but 50 out of 435 Members of the House were absent and presumably they were absent on official business or because of illness. But the Democrats are taking that one lying down.

Mr. John C. Williamson, assistant legislative representative of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, appearing before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, referring to the Bowles-Wyatt housing bill, among other things, said:

On the housing bill, Drew Pearson came out and said the "following Members are VAV (voting against veterans)."

Then Mr. Williamson added, and I quote:

If the Veterans of Foreign Wars wanted to label Congressmen as voting against veter-

ans' benefits it would demand a better criterion than the housing bill.

Thus he intimated that the bill was not all it should be. And he added:

Nobody can convince me that the chairman of this committee could have the label applied, or anybody else.

A VETERAN'S HOME

More than one-half of the men and women who went to war lived in small towns, villages, and on farms. They want homes, not pens, coops, trailers, or barracks. To them a home for the future means a structure for which they have planned, worked, and saved. A home is a place where they expect to live, if not for life, at least for years. In it is to be the room where their children will be born, perhaps the room in which they will die. A home is a place to which you go for rest and comfort after the day's work is over. It is the place where the family gathers to talk and visit with each other, to exchange experiences and confidences, to plan for the future. A home is something more than a place to stay, to eat, and to sleep.

It is a sanctuary, a shrine, a "man's castle" the saying has it.

Veterans are entitled, as are other American citizens, to the opportunity to plan and to build their own homes. Veterans, because of the sacrifices they have made, because they were away during the war, because some of them are still away, because others seized and used the opportunities which the veterans would have had had they remained at home, are entitled to a preference, to a priority, to something better than the average, better than the opportunity available to other citizens.

Such a preference, such a priority is not a matter of charity. It is a matter of right. A right earned by the service rendered abroad which was over, above, and beyond the service rendered by those of us who stayed at home.

Congress, in granting a veteran preference priority in equalizing opportunity for the veteran, has the duty of seeing to it that no one, no group, however shrewd, cunning, greedy, or whatever his political pull, will be able to take advantage of, to overreach, to defraud the veterans, and divert either appropriations or preferences from the veteran to the pockets of would-be profiteers.

Because the Bowles-Wyatt housing bill opened the door to the unscrupulous, the greedy, to the political profiteer, many of us looked upon it in its original form as a deception and a fraud, masquerading under a false label. Some, even after the subsidy provision was stricken, still realized that all the loopholes had not been plugged. It still provides opportunity for bureaucratic planning and spending.

Hence, the objection to its final passage. Many of those who voted for it evidently relied upon the other body to perfect it—upon conferees to make it impossible for any of the advantages given to be diverted from the veterans.

THE JOKER

Let us take a look at some of the individuals and the possibilities lurking in the shadows back of the housing bill.

More than one plan to furnish ready-made homes has been suggested. In the March 11 issue of *Life* for 1946, beginning on page 47, there is an article featuring a "bungalow biddy." It is described as a 165-ton gadget equipped to lay one concrete house per day.

The promoter did not offer to build houses, but proposed to rent the "biddy" units to contractors for \$11,000 per month, to pour a one-story 24 by 30 concrete house equipped with plumbing, wiring, painting, at a cost of approximately \$2,600. Apparently this plan did not get very far, for we have heard little of it. Perhaps Mr. LeTourneau did not know the right people.

A prior suggestion, whose promoters evidently do know some individuals in the right places, capable of and willing to give assistance, was carried in *Business Week* of February 10, 1945, on page 40. The article was captioned, "House united." Then follows these lines, "Designer, plane builder, and union leaders combine to make 'dwelling machine' to bid for postwar mass market."

From the article we learn that a Beech aircraft plant at Wichita, Kans., was then turning out parts for the prototype model of a prefabricated dwelling. The house was to be called the Dymaxion dwelling machine. Among the men behind the proposed mass production of these dwellings was William S. Wasserman, reported to be a capitalist from Philadelphia; Lawrence Hartnett, described as a president of General Motors of Australia; Mr. T. K. Quinn, formerly a president of the Maxon Advertising Agency and the then president of the Monitor Equipment Corp.; Harvey Brown, president of the A. F. of L.'s machinists' union.

It was also proposed that an officer of the National Farmers Union was to have a seat on the board, as was Leon Henderson, upon return from his then current Government mission.

The corporation's bylaws, *Business Week* states—page 42—provided that the stockholders should also elect from the AFL International Association of Machinists one member, one from CIO-UAW, and another from the National Farmers Union.

Just how those back of this plan, with millions of Government subsidies and billions or more dollars available for loans to prospective purchasers, intend to harmonize the basic difference of opinion between A. F. of L. and the CIO union members has not yet been disclosed. The CIO will have men on the board. James Dickerson, international representative of the United Steel Workers, a CIO union, took the post with the approval of CIO President Phillip Murray. Harvey Brown, president of the International Association of Machinists, is also on the board.

He was suspended from the AFL council, and that union has had a series of jurisdictional disputes with AFL affiliates, including one with William L. Hutchinson's carpenters' union.

As we know from past experience, some of the AFL and CIO unions have at times bitterly opposed the use of prefabricated materials in the construction industry. As a matter of fact, some of

the most bitter labor disputes, some which have caused a complete stoppage of construction work, have grown out of jurisdictional disputes, either between affiliates of the A. F. of L. or between affiliates of the A. F. of L. and affiliates of the CIO.

It is to be hoped, but it is too much to expect, that the union politicians will forget their differences of opinion when constructing homes for veterans.

Already we learn that one carpenters' union, A. F. of L., is opposing Wyatt's proposed guaranteed markets for prefabricated homes.

SOME WHO PUSH PREFABRICATED HOUSING

The name "Dymaxion dwelling machine" had little appeal, nor apparently did Dymaxion houses sell readily. Later the Beech Aircraft Corp. created Fuller houses. An illustration and a description of this so-called house are found in *Life* of April 1, 1946. There it is suggested as the newest answer to housing shortage. It is described as round, shiny, hangs on a mast, and is made in an airplane factory. It is one-story in height, 36-foot diameter, has four wedge-shaped rooms, two baths, range, dishwasher, refrigerator, garbage-disposal unit, three revolving closets, and three electric bureaus. The proposed price is \$6,500.

It looks somewhat like an enlarged and glorified version of the metal brooder and hog houses one sees when traveling about agricultural districts. It looks strictly mechanically made, what some would call ultra-modern with apparently everything except a self-feeder. It may be the answer—who knows?

Whether veterans or others will buy it in quantities depends largely upon whether prospective purchasers like a prefabricated home all made to order as much like the neighbor's house as two peas in the same pod.

Others pushing prefabricated housing include former War Production Board employees, who are cashing in on their labor-management committee promotion as officials of the War Production drive. They are T. K. Quinn, who was director general of the War Production drive; Herman Wolf, who was chief of the drive's committee materials branch, otherwise known as the information or propaganda branch, and Gregory Bardacke, who was active in the drive, although actually on the pay roll of the Office of Labor Production.

Business Week states:

The labor-management cooperation angle in the new company developed after Fuller (R. Buckminster Fuller) met two young union men, quite by accident, in the Washington office of Representative CLARE LUCE. He was there to lunch with an old friend. They were there to discuss some pending labor legislation. They soon found they had common interests.

The two young men were Gregory Bardacke and Herman Wolf, since become vice president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of Dymaxion Dwelling Machines, Inc. Both had backgrounds as officials in the labor movement, Bardacke with the hatters' union, Wolf with the ladies' garment workers.

Bardacke is listed in the index of the congressional Committee on Un-Ameri-

can Activities. The committee provides the following information:

Bardacke, Gregory: Student Congress Against War (December 1932); member, national committee (Syracuse University); executive hearings, page 3179; pamphlet, *Fight War*, page 4; Appendix, page 1620.

Bardele, Gregory: Communist Party members on CIO organization pay rolls: "206, Gregory Bardeke, Herkimer, N. Y. This man is an organizer for the Lady Garment Workers, which is a CIO affiliate. He was a student at Syracuse University and was known as one of the radical leaders of that school. He was also mixed up in the activities in the students union, which is a Communist outfit." Public hearings, page 128; testimony and records of John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Bardacke is a resident of the Defense Homes Corporation housing development, Naylor Gardens, in the Southeast. His wife, Beatrice, is a leader in a movement for a cooperative to purchase the buildings from Defense Homes.

Her name also came up recently at a meeting in a colored citizen's residence on Alabama Avenue, near Naylor Gardens, in connection with formation of a youth group with a colored mayor and white chief of police, or vice versa, for the purpose of the young people teaching tolerance to their parents.

In WPB, Bardacke went all out for the CIO at every opportunity, and made no bones about it. He acted as a member of the board of censorship for the Government weekly, *Labor and Management News*.

Wolf was in charge of the policies of Labor and Management News in his capacity as chief of the Committee Materials Branch, and was instrumental in having Bardacke serve as a checker for labor policy, together with Roy Reuther, brother of Walter and Victor.

Wolf came to the War Production Board via the Treasury Department labor section of War bonds sales promotion. He has previously been engaged in labor publicity in New York, and was a member of the New York CIO Newspaper Guild. He was one of the members of the publications unit of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union on trial before the guild because of activities in connection with the Jewish Day strike. The trial was called off, it is understood, after Hitler invaded Russia.

Wolf, who has claimed to be a former editor of the *Socialist Call*, was described by the New York Times as spokesman for the labor press for the third term in 1940. He was then associated with David Dubinsky's Justice.

Wolf and Bardacke have been very close for years, Wolf himself has said. They started work on the Dymaxion deal sometime before resigning from WPB.

Theodore K. Quinn was brought in to be Director General of the War Production drive at a time when the drive was at a standstill. President of Maxon Advertising Agency in New York, he brought much promotional drive to the drive. He professed to represent management but actually sided in consistently with the CIO people, who made up by far the greater part of the War Production drive headquarters personnel.

His father was one of the early champions of the Knights of Labor. He is the author of *Liberty, Employment, and No More Wars*. He left Government to the tune of a blast on the floor of Congress from the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS], who branded Quinn as an undesirable type of \$1-a-year man.

The gentleman from California charged that Quinn had used the columns of the Government weekly, *Labor and Management News*, to advertise private sale at about \$6 per copy of a labor-management manual, which Quinn published with Lou Falzer, of Chicago, the research head for the drive. Quinn is supposed to have returned to New York, accompanied by Falzer, to conduct a firm on labor-management relations.

Bearing in mind that the drive was run to increase the power and prestige of CIO unions in return for gaining support for the fourth term, it can be realized that harmony and teamwork between labor and management were not benefited greatly by the drive, which originated in the minds of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Donald Nelson in the early months of 1942. The drive was abolished after fulfilling the description given it by Henry Ford as a "political vehicle designed a long time ago to push labor farther into management."

It is ironic that Wolf and Bardacke, bitter in their denunciation of practically every American businessman and industrialist — "management stinks," "management is lousy," "Eddie Rickenbacker is public enemy No. 1," and so forth—should now be among the leading tycoons of the postwar housing industry.

Among their associates in Government were William Ellison Chalmers, formerly of the International Labour Office at Geneva; Alex Nordholm; Tommy Burns of the Rubber Union; Dorothea De Schweinitz; Flo Sochis, alias Pryor, formerly of the hosiery union and Washington CIO Newspaper Guild; Bernie Seaman, cartoonist for Dubinsky, who was placed on the Government pay roll by Wolf; Ted Sargent, Boston CIO Newspaper Guild, and many other left-wingers who ran the drive down a one-way street for the exclusive profit of the CIO. Miss Muriel Ferris of the drive, formerly of OPA Labor Section, left the drive following disclosures by the Dies committee. She worked in Miss De Schweinitz's section on committee information.

LIKE PEAS IN A POD

It has always been difficult to sell the same style dress, hats of the same type, to the women of the country. Perhaps veterans' wives and their husbands will temporarily, for want of something more individually designed, accept and purchase them. Perhaps veterans and their wives will want an old-fashioned home such as pa and ma had. Not everyone likes the same model automobile. If people generally or in this case the veteran can be induced to purchase a house, a home similar to that of another thousand or million veterans, the plan may be the answer.

Apparently those proposing this answer to the housing shortage were not

content to invest their money, go into mass production, without some Federal assurance that the houses could and would be sold at a profit. It may be that the Bowles-Wyatt-Administration housing bill was the answer to their prayer. That bill not only carried a billion dollars to underwrite loans to veterans to purchase homes, but it carried a \$600,000,000 subsidy. Is it probable that that \$600,000,000 subsidy was inserted in the bill at the request of Mr. Wyatt, at the request of Mr. Bowles?

Mr. Wyatt has repeatedly said in effect that without the subsidy the housing bill was worthless. Does not that show that Mr. Wyatt thinks they are worth less than the price asked—hence demands a bonus payment to Mr. Henderson and associates?

We are advised that as long ago as January 11, Mr. Bowles wrote Mr. Wyatt stating that the Government should place "large orders" with prefabricators at prices which would "assure the producers in this field a generous profit." Yesterday's press said 250,000 were to be built in 1946—600,000 in 1947. If each is to be produced at a "generous profit," as suggested by Mr. Bowles, that means, for 850,000 units, there will be a sizable kitty to be split.

Mr. Bowles, we recall, when head of the OPA was quite insistent that manufacturers and producers should be limited as to the price which they could charge buyers and consumers. He went so far as to adopt the policy that if a manufacturer was losing money he might only obtain a higher price for his product by making application to OPA after—note that "after"—he had for 6 months sustained a loss; provided, however, that he was not in any of his businesses or rather in his over-all business enterprises, making a profit, and provided further, that under regulation 119, he submitted in his future operations to being guided by the regulations of OPA; and provided, further, that after 6 months' losses he was still in business.

THE GOVERNMENT AS THE PURCHASER

Just why Mr. Bowles suggested to Mr. Wyatt that the builder of prefabricated houses should be given large orders by the Government at a price which would assure the producers in this field a generous profit is something of a mystery to some of us. It sounds like good advertising, but for whom is Mr. Bowles selling and what is he selling—homes for veterans or contracts for builders of prefabricated dwellings?

Just why, in his campaign to sell prefabricated housing, Mr. Bowles should also refer to Henry Kaiser as a man of "vision and boldness and drive" is likewise somewhat strange in view of the fact that many a manufacturer and businessman who never received a dollar of Government money, either as loan or subsidy, did as good and thorough a job as did Kaiser. Mr. Kaiser seems to be the administration's pet.

From Mr. Unzicker of RFC we received the report on March 22, 1946, that the balance outstanding as of February 28, 1946, on RFC loans totaled \$286,653,000. The balance outstanding as of March 12,

1946, on loans to Kaiser Co., Inc., was \$103,268,200 or approximately 36 percent of the total outstanding loans of RFC.

Kaiser, as we know, was able, notwithstanding the Federal Security Commission, to collect millions of dollars from sales of stock in the Kaiser-Frazer automobile outfit, even though the corporation's cars were not on the market for delivery.

KAISER, THE ADMINISTRATION'S PET

Mr. Kaiser, you will recall, is the administration's fair-haired boy. He it was who came arm in arm with Phil Murray out of the White House, announcing a settlement of his labor dispute. Kaiser was able to meet the demands of organized labor for an increase in wages because, under the policy of OPA, the price of any automobile which might be manufactured by him was not limited by the cost of production of previous years—under OPA as administered by Mr. Bowles, who praised him as a "man of vision and boldness."

Mr. Kaiser was able to get a price which included his labor costs as well as the prices of the materials he used and other costs. His competitors, such as General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler, by Bowles' OPA regulation, had their present prices fixed by prices they charged for automobiles made in previous years when wages were much lower, prices of materials considerably less. The great advantage that Kaiser received under Bowles' OPA rules and regulations is apparent to all.

It is possible that Bowles was intending, by his laudatory reference to Kaiser, to put Kaiser into the mass production of prefabricated housing and in a position to receive a substantial part of the \$600,000,000 subsidy; to have, as Bowles said, "a generous profit"?

We do recall that Kaiser has a scheme of his own to manufacture prefabricated houses. Not long ago, he put on a demonstration of his plan and house here in Washington.

WHO SHARES IN THE MELON CUTTING

Whether the \$600,000,000 subsidy, or part of it, is to go to Kaiser, to Beach Aircraft Corp., manufacturers of the Fuller Homes, or to some other concern manufacturing prefabricated houses, we are not aware.

We are, however, aware that both Mr. Wyatt and Mr. Bowles are insistent that the bill carry a subsidy of millions of dollars; that Mr. Bowles, contrary to his announced policy in practically every other instance and line, suggests that the suppliers of prefabricated houses receive large Government orders at a price which will "assure the producers in this field a generous profit."

Well, few of us want to vote money which must be borrowed, in the end repaid in large part by the veterans and their descendants, as subsidies for the purpose of securing "generous profits" to anyone. It reads too much like postwar profiteers.

Veterans are entitled to homes; are entitled to homes which do not require them to pay either an exorbitant price or a generous profit to anyone. A reasonable, a fair, profit is all that any veteran should be required to pay when

seeking a home. Veterans want, and should have, homes—not plans and subsidies to contractors.

IS WYATT A GOOD ADMINISTRATOR?

When the bill was under consideration on the floor of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH] charged that Mr. Wyatt recently sold a house which cost him \$10,000 for \$25,000. Friends of Mr. Wyatt defended the transaction.

It appears from the remarks of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROBERTSON]—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, February 28, page 1808—that, while Mr. Wyatt was elected mayor of Louisville, Ky., in 1941, and served until 1945; that, while he developed a powerful political machine, the Republicans in 1945 elected all of the 12 aldermen, including one colored man, and practically all of the city and county officials.

That may or may not be an indication that Mr. Wyatt does not wear well. Sometimes even the best of men, the most competent administrators, are kicked out of office after a short public service.

On page 2 of the October 15, 1945, issue of the Kentucky Statesman there is a cartoon, and cartoons are often unjust, showing Wilson Wyatt as a Charlie McCarthy. Evidently a campaign was on, for Mr. Wyatt, as Charlie, is credited as saying:

I am being slugged politically because I recognized that veterans coming through Louisville with money would be natural targets for hold-up men and the prey of "camp follower" types of girls. That three veterans have been victims in robberies and cuttings in the last 2 nights is naturally regrettable but it doesn't indicate that law enforcement has broken down here in the least.

If Mr. Wyatt then had the great desire to assist the veterans which he now seems to have, why did he not clean up the town instead of permitting veterans to be targets of hold-up men and the prey of camp-follower types of girls? Perhaps that is all water over the dam and there really was nothing to it.

It is a warning that we should watch closely the distribution of a \$600,000,000 subsidy; that we should be sure to guard any further appropriation from any possibility that politicians might get their fingers in the pot.

VETERANS SHOULD NOT BE REQUIRED TO PAY "GENEROUS PROFITS"

Apparently, close collaboration between Mr. Bowles, who, in talking about furnishing homes for veterans, expressed the earnest desire that those selling prefabricated homes for the veterans should receive a "generous profit," and Mr. Wyatt, who is alleged to have sold a private home at a profit, indicates they may have similar ideas as to the method of procedure while in the case of others manufacturing goods for civilian and veterans' use he sought to deny a profit.

Mr. Wyatt, whose acceptance of something more than a generous profit when selling private property, coupled with Mr. Bowles' favorable praise of Mr. Kaiser, who borrowed millions from RFC and who during the war operated largely on Government money, convinces some that Wyatt should not be placed in a position where he can use hundreds of

millions of dollars to aid manufacturers of prefabricated houses in their effort to supply veterans not with homes but with glorified brooderhouses.

VETERANS ARE ENTITLED TO HOMES

Veterans are entitled to the opportunity to purchase a home at a fair price and on fair terms. They should be given by the Federal Government whatever aid they may need. Their desire to have homes of their own, built according to their own plans, on the locations selected by them, should be met by Federal legislation which will protect them from profiteers of all kinds, from those all too ready to exploit them, to sell them homes at an excessive price.

If Mr. Bowles had permitted—if Paul Porter will permit—the production of lumber, of building materials, of the electric equipment which every home needs, and should have, by allowing an adequate ceiling price on all those materials which are needed if homes are to be built, the veterans would today be able to build their own homes, out of the usual building material, if granted the aid which the Congress stands ready to give.

Not only has the OPA created a scarcity by its price limitations, but the administration has sent and continues to send not only building material but articles needed to complete a home, to make it livable out of the country, beyond the reach of the veterans, to aid the peoples of other nations, some of whom fought against, some of whom caused the death of, the buddies of these veterans who are now asking just treatment.

Paul Porter, succeeding Bowles, should pound a little common sense into the OPA organization, should lift restrictions, Government regulations. Mr. Porter and Bowles should joint Wyatt, forget prefabricated, packaged houses, do something to give veterans an up-to-date, old-fashioned American home. That is what the Members of Congress, including your humble servant, desire to do.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN], a member of the committee.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I shall not take the 5 minutes. I merely want to call the attention of the membership to the hearings that are furnished to the members of the committee at this time and to call their attention to the statements therein, particularly the statement of Mr. Walter Fowler, the able budget officer for the District government. It is always open season for those who wish to revise and change the system of government for the District of Columbia. I, personally, think it is a very, very rich field for reform, and proposals are constantly placed before us. I am sure that those who are interested in such matters, sincerely interested, who are looking for the facts, will find this set of hearings very helpful. You will find there the sources of revenue for the District of Columbia in the latest and most complete form. You will also find by looking through the hearings that your subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations was diligent in trying to

find new ways to raise tax revenues for the District of Columbia and to make a matter of record the revenues of each division. Those who may have some question in their mind as to where the revenues which run the metropolitan area that we call the District of Columbia come from they may get an answer to their question by turning to pages 15 and 16 of the hearings.

(Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman of the committee for giving me this time and wish to compliment him for his fine work on this bill. On yesterday there were some speeches delivered on this floor that I wanted very deeply to have the opportunity to answer at that time. They had to do with the subject of inflation, the general idea of them being that the bill we passed on yesterday to increase the pay of Federal workers was a cause of inflation, than which, it seems to me, nothing could be very much farther from the real mark.

The cause of inflation goes back to the period of the war; it goes back to the fact that the Congress did not at that time provide for sufficient taxation to pay for the cost of that war as it was being fought. Consequently we permitted a considerable proportion of the cost of that war, indeed a little more than half of it, to be paid out of borrowed funds. Furthermore, only about 58 percent of those borrowed funds came from money that was actually in the possession of the people who bought the bonds, and the other 42 percent of the borrowed money was accomplished by permitting the Federal Reserve banks or the commercial banks of this Nation to write up on their books in their war bond deposit accounts brand new deposits, absolutely new money, and to use that money for the purchase of interest-bearing obligations of the American people.

Today those banks hold \$106,000,000,000 worth of bonds purchased in that way, and representing that amount of so-called debt that never should have been debt, because it resulted from the original creation of money which ought to be a function of the Government itself. There is where inflation comes from.

Some Members are constantly talking about Congress or the Government creating money. The fact is of course that, except only for a small amount of silver seigniorage, no agency of the United States Government has created a dollar of money since Abraham Lincoln did so to pay for a portion of the Civil War and thus saved the taxpayers of the Nation billions of dollars in interest. Instead, private banks have been allowed to create all the money of this sovereign Nation.

The consequence of this is that we have

fastened over \$106,000,000,000 of needless debt upon the people. But as to inflation the further fact is that, as the result of the manner of war financing we have \$106,000,000,000 more of money in circulation in this country than we had before. Furthermore, we have \$178,000,000,000, approximately, of deferred buying power, that is, liquid savings, in the Nation, exclusive of holding of bonds. That is over twice as much money as was in existence in the United States of America in 1941.

Under these circumstances we have already got inflation and the causes of it are the two causes I gave. So when Members get up, having just gotten through voting for a tax-reduction bill of \$5,000,000,000, and say that the House is creating inflation because we increase the salaries of Federal workers to accord with an increase in the cost of living, I cannot quite follow their argument. Of course, it is true that to the extent that we permit expenditures to exceed revenues we are contributing to inflation. There is no question about that. Our job is to see to it, on the one hand, that we pursue a courageous tax course, and on the other hand, to keep down unnecessary Government expenditures.

There never was a time perhaps when it was as important as it is today to have an excess of revenues over expenditures. But, on the other hand, the only answer over the long pull to the present situation is to compare the money supply of this country with its production and act accordingly. Production, as currently carried on, will generate almost enough buying power to purchase all that is produced. Currently it will do that. The \$178,000,000,000 of deferred buying power therefore, will, until it is absorbed in the market in some manner, be a constant inflationary pressure and will be bidding against the incomes of people which are generated by current production for the chance to buy the goods produced. Only maximum production over a long period can possibly solve this problem. Therefore there is no answer to the current problem excepting a gradual upward adjustment of the incomes of the people of the United States until such time as we have gradually brought about an equilibrium once again. Somehow that has got to be done. And the white-collar worker is likely to be the last one whose income will be so increased. In connection therewith it is quite clear to me that we have, from time to time, to make price adjustments also upward in order to assume maximum production.

The objective should be, therefore, to see that this process is accomplished in as gradual and orderly a way as possible, and that we do not at any point permit the sudden upward spiral to get started. But the basic truth about the matter is that inflation results from the creation of money at a faster rate than production increases, and deflation results from failure to maintain the supply of money at a level equal with the increase of production. That is where inflation and deflation come from. That is the root of the problem and it will not be solved except by attacking it at that point.

(Mr. VOORHIS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that general debate close in 40 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes of my time to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. COFFEE].

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 16 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER].

FACTS AND THOUGHTS ON THE WESTINGHOUSE STRIKE

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, this is the tenth week of the strike of 75,000 employees of the Westinghouse Electric Corp. These workers are on strike for a \$2-a-day wage increase to make up for the decrease in their take-home pay occasioned by the end of the war. During these 10 weeks Westinghouse employees have seen both General Electric and General Motors settle with their union, the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, CIO, for an 18½-cents-an-hour wage increase. They have seen the Radio Corp. of America settle for 17½ cents and six paid holidays. In Pittsburgh, where the home office of Westinghouse is located, just this past week they have also seen Westinghouse Airbrake and Union Switch and Signal settle for 18½-cents-an-hour wage increase.

That is the picture the Westinghouse workers see in their particular industry. In the steel industry, the auto industry, the rubber industry, the oil industry, they see comparable settlements.

But what is the status of the Westinghouse strike? On March 25, 1946, two of the country's most outstanding mediators, William H. Davis and Arthur S. Meyer, after conducting mediation conferences with the Westinghouse Corp. and the United Electrical Workers rendered a report to Secretary Schwollenbach. This report tells the story of why Westinghouse refused to continue negotiations.

On March 19 the Westinghouse Corp. made an offer which the company represented as an 18½-cent-wage-increase offer, but which in the words of the mediators "is in substance neither an across-the-board offer nor an offer of 18½ cents or 17½ cents an hour in any of the classifications to which it applies."

The mediators describe how the offer of the corporation excluded large groups of low-paid workers, attempted to compromise a War Labor Board recommendation on the elimination of sex differentials, cut wages of day workers on an incentive basis an average of 7½ cents an hour, and so forth. The mediators found that the so-called 18½-cents-an-hour offer of Westinghouse is substantially less than 15 cents an hour. According to the analysis of the union, it came to an average increase of 9.7 cents an hour. The attempt of Westinghouse to represent its wage offer as an 18½-cents-an-hour increase is thus strongly refuted by the United States mediators.

The United Electrical union rejected this proposal of the corporation and proposed instead an 18½-cent wage increase across the board, the return to

work of all employees without discrimination, and the negotiation for 30 days of all other issues in dispute, and then the unsettled issues to be submitted to arbitration.

The corporation rejected the union proposal. The union then offered to negotiate alleged abuses in the incentive system, and withdraw its objection to a change in the day workers' bonus plan. But the corporation refused to negotiate, or meet with the union, unless the union would agree, in advance, to accept all money terms of the company proposal without change.

The 25-page proposal submitted by the company on March 19, stipulated that the offer expired at midnight, March 31. The mediators considered the condition of acceptance within such a short period of time tantamount to an ultimatum, and asked the company to extend the time within which its proposals could be negotiated. This the company refused to do. The company indeed refused to continue negotiations, or to meet with the union, unless its wage offer was accepted in full.

Mr. Chairman, it is not my purpose to pronounce judgment as to who is right or who is wrong in this management-labor dispute. In passing, I may say that it is not easy to earn a reputation as a fair and considerate mediator. In this dispute two men who are recognized throughout the country as outstanding mediators concluded that the attitude of the Westinghouse Corp. created conditions that made mediation impossible. Should a person be charged with prejudice if he looks with suspicion at the advertising campaign of the Westinghouse Corp.?

Is the refusal to bargain warranted by the fact that Westinghouse cannot afford to pay its workers what other electrical manufacturing firms are paying? Does Westinghouse pay the highest wages in the electrical manufacturing industry, as it has been proclaiming in advertisements to the public?

Let us see the answers to these two questions:

First. Can Westinghouse afford to pay 18½ cents more? From 1939 to 1945 the increase in Westinghouse profits and reserve exceeded that of any other company in the electrical manufacturing industry. In 1939 Westinghouse surplus and reserves totaled \$57,000,000; in 1945 their surplus and reserves totaled \$136,000,000. Westinghouse net profits rose from \$13,000,000 in 1939 to \$26,800,000 in 1945.

Compare these figures with the average cut in take-home pay of Westinghouse workers of \$17 a week. An 18½-cent increase will average only \$7 a week to the 75,000 Westinghouse workers—they will still suffer an average loss of \$10 a week from their wartime earnings. The average weekly earnings of Westinghouse employees, after deductions, since VJ-day are \$35.

Second. Does Westinghouse pay the highest wages in the electrical manufacturing industry? In this connection a chart appearing in a War Labor Board decision comparing Westinghouse and General Electric rates is most illuminating. I set it out in full:

WESTINGHOUSE			
Location	Range of women's rates		Male, common-labor rates
	Minimum	Maximum	
Baltimore.....	\$0.575	\$0.745	\$0.695
Bloomfield.....	.615	.795	.785
Cleveland.....	.575	.735	.735
Derry.....	.615	.635	.795
East Pittsburgh.....	.625	.805	.785
Fairmont.....	.54	.72	.765
Lima.....	.525	.785	.765
Mansfield.....	.595	.745	.805
Newark.....	.575	.775	.805

GENERAL ELECTRIC			
Taunton.....	\$0.62	\$0.74	\$0.71
Pittsfield.....	.68	.92	.80
Pittsfield (chemical works).....	.65	.92	.80
Lynn.....	.62	.80	.80
Ontario.....	.65	.71	.77
Lowell.....	.68	.84	
Fort Wayne.....	.68	.92	.84
Bridgeport.....	.62	.74	.80
Schenectady.....	.62	.84	.80

Westinghouse's rates, as this chart shows, are really lower than General Electric's, but Westinghouse has attempted to camouflage this fact by using figures based on incentive earnings. Sixty percent of Westinghouse workers are on incentive, as compared with 20 percent of the workers in the largest company in the industry. Incentive systems are designed for increased production, for which a company is willing to pay more. Westinghouse has used in its figures the total earnings of all workers, including incentive, and compared those with wage rates where there is no incentive or only a small group on incentive. For an honest comparison one must compare basic hourly wage rates in both cases. Incentive is for increased production and increased value to the company.

How can the Westinghouse Corp. meet the competition of its rivals in the electrical industry unless it settles the strike? The answer lies in the unconscionable carry-back provisions of the tax law which I have attacked on this floor, and for the correction of which I have introduced a bill, H. R. 5232. I am informed the Westinghouse Corp. can obtain from the Treasury a total of \$11,200,000 if it breaks even on profits during 1946. I am also informed the company can obtain from the Treasury a refund of \$19,750,000 if it loses \$10,000,000, thus being assured of a profit of \$9,750,000. It seems the Westinghouse Corp. is guaranteed enormous profits even if it loses money by its lack of operation. It is charged that Westinghouse intends to use public funds for the purpose of prolonging the strike.

Mr. Chairman, would it be wrong for the average citizen who is familiar with the facts, much less the interested employee of the corporation, to speculate as to whether the corporation intended to bargain in good faith, or to speculate whether it does not feel that it can, with its vast reserves and surplus, together with a reliance on huge tax refunds, defeat any wage claims and perhaps even break the union.

The House has just voted another pay raise for Federal employees. I find no

fault with the decision it has made. Is it wrong for the employees of Westinghouse to ask for a fair increase?

The Westinghouse strike is the only major CIO strike not yet settled. In Pittsburgh, instead of efforts like that of the mediators to settle the strike, Governor Martin has called out State troopers and stationed them in the East Pittsburgh plant of the company. Such conduct is not designed to provide a favorable atmosphere for settlement of the strike. What is needed is some proposal such as was made by the electrical union—to permit salaried workers not covered by bargaining units to cross the picket line, and return to work provided no production is resumed. The corporation and the union would then sit down and negotiate until a settlement is reached.

The record indicates that Westinghouse has turned down every proposal of the union. From the report of the mediators we can conclude it has refused to bargain in good faith. Is the public justified in asking whether a management-labor dispute between one of the world's largest manufacturers of electrical equipment and one of the world's largest units of organized labor is to be decided through methods that belong to the horse and buggy days of labor relations?

I have several times spoken of the report of the United States mediators. I was, along with thousands of other persons, much discouraged when that report was made. I had hoped for something better; I had hoped for real progress toward a settlement.

Mr. Chairman, the mediators withdrew from the case on March 22. From all I have been able to learn, since that day neither the Secretary of Labor nor any of the personnel in the Department of Labor, has indicated any interest whatsoever in this particular management-labor dispute. I confess I am at a loss to account for the lack of attention by the Department of Labor in what must be regarded as a most important case. It seems to me that with 75,000 employees idle; with millions and millions of dollars' worth of equipment lying idle in a period when speedy reconversion is of transcendent importance, the utmost in energy and determination toward reaching a quick settlement is called for. I deplore the evident apathy of the Department of Labor and the Conciliation Service in this particular case. It is so at variance with their record in the past.

(Mr. EBERHARTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Massachusetts, the minority leader [Mr. MARTIN].

PROGRAM FOR WEEK OF APRIL 8

• Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time to ascertain if possible the program for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. Monday will be District day and there will be four bills out of the District Committee, H. R. 4654, dealing with the American National Red Cross; H. R. 5719, amending the act

authorizing blackouts; H. R. 5928, relating to the Charles A. Langley Bridge; and S. 1841, dealing with weights and measures.

There is a bill out of the Foreign Affairs Committee, H. R. 5244, for the appointment of additional foreign-service officers which we would like to take up this afternoon if sufficient time remains following the disposition of the appropriation bill now under consideration. I understood there was no objection to it. Should objection develop and it cannot be disposed of quickly it will have to put over until some later date.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I may say in that connection that several members of the committee are opposed to it and there will probably be some discussion. They would therefore prefer that it be taken up next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. Would Monday be all right?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I understand a number of the Members will be away on Monday and Tuesday. It would have to come up after those days.

Mr. McCORMACK. I wish the members of the committee would try to get together and take some of these headaches off my shoulders. As far as I am concerned I am perfectly willing to try to meet whatever suggestion they agree on. I wonder if the gentlewoman from Massachusetts, who is most persuasive in influencing Members on both sides in legislative matters would not confer with the genial chairman of her committee and fix a time when it would be agreeable to call it up?

I do not know if I can call it up next week, to be perfectly frank, if it cannot be considered on Monday or Tuesday; so I am not going to commit myself as to what I will do on it after Tuesday. I hope the gentlewoman from Massachusetts can agree with the gentleman from New York [Mr. BLOOM] and take some of the headache off my shoulders.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I wish to remind the gentleman from Massachusetts that the very distinguished gentleman from New York does not always confer with me, and unfortunately does not always conform to my wishes.

Mr. McCORMACK. It is rather difficult for me to understand how anyone could fail to agree with the gentlewoman from Massachusetts in such matters, but I suggest that she take it up with the chairman and try to see if they cannot agree not to bring it up Monday or Tuesday. I cannot promise that I can call it up next week after Tuesday.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. A number of the members of our committee will be away this afternoon and will be away next week. I feel that this is a very important bill, because it adds to our foreign service 250 persons supposed to be "crack" persons from the Army and Navy, and I suppose some of the leftovers from OWI. I feel that it may lead to sabotage of our foreign service, and it should be watched very carefully. It

seems to me that it is very discouraging to our foreign-service personnel, but the foreign service is only 820 strong today, and it does need 250 additional men. Also it is possible to secure men coming out of the Army and Navy who have experience in foreign affairs.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I cannot see much chance of its being taken up this afternoon, for we have not yet finished the appropriation bill under consideration, and there are several contests ahead in that bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. I suggest that the gentlewoman from Massachusetts undertake this diplomatic mission with the chairman of her committee.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I shall be glad to confer with the chairman of the committee. May I suggest also that the very distinguished majority floor leader also confer with us?

Mr. McCORMACK. I do not interfere with the internal affairs of committees. I leave that to the committee members to handle.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I wish the gentleman would, I may say to the gentleman from Massachusetts. He has great ability and influence.

Mr. McCORMACK. I have enough headaches without doing that.

We will handle it as the situation develops.

On Monday and Tuesday, in addition to that bill, there is a bill, H. R. 3864, to establish an office of Under Secretary of Labor and three assistants; S. 565, having to do with retirement of judges in Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Canal Zone; H. R. 5991, a bill reported by the Committee on Agriculture. That committee considered and has reported out a new bill unanimously, as I understand it, relating to farm security.

On Wednesday and Thursday the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill will be considered.

I will ask unanimous consent later that on Friday we devote 1 hour to memorial services in memory of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

On Friday and Saturday there will be considered the extension of the Selective Service Act and also H. R. 430, the so-called Dondero resolution.

I understand the Philippine rehabilitation bill has been reported out of the committee today and if there is any chance to work that in I would like to have it considered. If there is any possibility, we will consider that some time during the coming week, but I will not make any promises at this time.

Conference reports may be brought up at any time they are ready for consideration.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The gentleman is not optimistic enough to believe that we can pass extension of the Draft Act in 2 days, is he?

Mr. McCORMACK. That is extreme optimism and I will be very frank with the gentleman. On the other hand, if we are going to adjourn or take a recess from the 18th, these things will have to be considered. The membership of the House has always been very kind in

cooperating with the program, and that applies to the leadership on the other side. It might be possible by meeting at 11 o'clock or meeting under circumstances like that to provide what might otherwise be 3 days' legislative time.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Personally, I would not have any objection to coming in at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. McCORMACK. It can be done, probably. If the committee is ready by Friday we will consider it on Friday and Saturday by coming in earlier in the day and we probably can accomplish it.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I would like to know of the majority about a certain bill. The Committee on un-American Activities, according to the press, has reported out another contempt citation. Can we be given any information as to when that may come up?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am unable to state to the gentleman. That is a privileged matter. Of course, if I were consulted I would program it if they asked me to do so but that is a matter I cannot program because it is a privileged matter. Frankly, the committee, before any action is taken, ought to give the House at least 24 hours' notice and I assume that will be done, but I cannot guarantee it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER] made what I assumed was a factual statement with reference to Westinghouse strike in Pittsburgh, but he did not tell us at any time what the real difference was that prevented the settlement of this strike unless it be—and I am assuming—that it was the refusal of the company to grant the requested increase in wages.

Is that the only issue, may I ask the gentleman?

Mr. EBERHARTER. There are several, I may say in reply to the gentleman. There are several issues. The company made an offer which is analyzed by the company as being a 9.7 cents an hour increase.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I only wanted to know whether there were other issues. The gentleman says there are, so that answers my question. But the gentleman did not tell us in detail what the other issues were.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Oh, yes. My remarks certainly did bring out the question of the incentive plan and the differential in pay between the male and the female employees. There are two other issues. There are three issues, and there are other issues.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Well, the sum and substance of the gentleman's remarks,

as I got it, was that the company refused in one way or another to give increases in wages; that is to say, that the only difference of opinion, as I understood his remarks, was one that related to how many cents were to be paid in return for service rendered. I think that is a fair and accurate statement. As a matter of fact, there are other differences.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes; I yield.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I hope the gentleman will read my remarks when they are printed in the RECORD, and he will see that I did call attention to other matters in dispute aside from the mere matter of wages.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Oh, yes; there were other matters in dispute, but he did not tell us what the issue was that was in dispute in these other matters, and I am sure I do not know. But, waiving all that let me get down to the last criticism he had, the criticism of Governor Martin. What did the gentleman criticize him for? Because he sent men, I understood the gentleman to say, down to Pittsburgh to prevent violence or to aid in enforcing a court order? Governor Martin is not responsible in this particular case, for an action which gives reason for criticism. The Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, as the gentleman being a lawyer, must well know, ordered the lower court in the city of Pittsburgh to issue an injunction restraining the union and its pickets from mass picketing and from violence on the picket line and expressly ordered the judge of the lower court.

If Governor Martin did order the State troops down there, he only did the thing that his oath of office requires him to do. He owes a duty to the people to enforce the laws of the State to enforce the orders of the courts.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield five additional minutes to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Is there any reason why the Governor of a State, whose duty it is to preserve law and order, to protect the right of men who want to work, should not do so?

In Detroit at the present moment there is a wildcat strike that has completely tied up the transportation system of the city. Thousands of workers cannot get to their jobs because less than 200 men engaged in a wildcat strike have tied up the whole transportation system. Does that make sense? The Governor and the administration of the city of Detroit should apply the legal remedy for that sort of a situation. Why, it is just nonsense. It is just nonsense to permit a small group, in defiance of their own union, as well as in defiance of the laws of the State and the Nation, to tie up the activities of a whole city. After the UAW-CIO strike has been settled, after the steel strike has been settled and steel has begun to come out of the mills, after there was a prospect that the automobile industry might begin production, now we have a transportation strike. Does that make sense? To me it does not, and I

do not believe the gentleman from Pennsylvania can justify it. I do not think he wants to justify any such procedure as that.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield for a question.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The gentleman from Michigan has made some assertions which are not in accordance with the facts.

Mr. HOFFMAN. What are they? Correct me.

Mr. EBERHARTER. There was no violence, nobody was hurt; there was no assault and battery; there was no difficulty of that nature at all.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I do not agree with the gentleman. To show that I am right I will quote from the opinion of the supreme court of his State:

In some instances employees seeking to enter were prevented from doing so by force and violence.

When you get a mass picket line around a factory gate or a factory door and the workers try to get through—I can show you pictures in the press of the Pittsburgh police trying to break a picket line—you get violence, yet the gentleman stands here and tells me there was no violence. Tell that to somebody who is greener than am I.

Mr. EBERHARTER. That matter of the number of pickets had already been settled before the State police were called in.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman claims, if I understand him correctly, that a man has the right to ask for a higher wage, and, of course, I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. EBERHARTER. That is correct.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman says, and I agree with him, that the employee has the right to strike if he does not accept the offered wage. Does the gentleman agree with me that when the employee goes on strike he has no right to keep another man who wants to work away from his job? I do not hear an answer. Do you think the Governor of a State, when there is a line of men around the factory door preventing would-be workers from going in, should not open the way for the man who must work if his family is to eat, have clothing and shelter?

Mr. EBERHARTER. The record shows that employees were going into the factory every day and working, nonproduction employees.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Nonproduction employees?

Mr. EBERHARTER. Certainly.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Think of the generosity of the union.

Mr. EBERHARTER. They were not stopping anybody from going in.

Mr. HOFFMAN. They let a few men in, the men who own the factory, maintenance workers to keep the machinery in operation, or in a condition so that it could be later operated. The union was generous and let them in, but it would not let the poor devil who needed that wage, a weekly or a 2-weeks' pay check in order to support his family, it would

not let him through. He says that is fair practice.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The gentleman is going on altogether a wrong assumption.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Oh, no.

Mr. EBERHARTER. There was no attempt to keep men out of the plant by force, therefore, there was no necessity for calling in the State police.

Mr. HOFFMAN. It may be the only difference of opinion between the gentleman from Pennsylvania and myself is as to the definition of "force." Maybe he thinks you have to have a wagon tongue and hit a man over the head with it before there is any force. Surely there is force when they march shoulder to shoulder in a tight flattened circle before the gate, and workers cannot get through.

You might just as well say that there was no force or a denial of right or an invitation to fight if a group of Republicans stood over before that door on the right and closed the entrance to the door so that you could not get through until you shoved them aside. Would there be a threat of force and violence? You gentlemen would throw us clear down and out the farthest door. That is what you would do.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The record in this case indicates that the question of mass picketing had already been decided.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Oh, of course. But read the supreme court decision of the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Certainly, I have read it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. You are a resident of that State. You are a lawyer from that State. You can read. Read the decision, and you will find what is violence and mass picketing. Just to set you right, I will read it myself, and print it, so you will know what it is and how mistaken you are. That opinion reads as follows—and I quote:

MAJORITY OPINION

Westinghouse Electric Corp. is engaged in the manufacture of electrical machinery and devices. It has five plants in Allegheny County, the largest being the East Pittsburgh works; it conducts also a research laboratory. In its manufacturing establishment it employs approximately 16,000 persons engaged in productive labor and plant maintenance; these are represented by the defendant union, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, local 601. Another union, Association of Westinghouse Salaried Employees, represents some 200 technicians and clerks employed in the research laboratory and upwards of 6,000 employees in the manufacturing plants, mostly industrial engineers, draftsmen, salesmen, patent attorneys, cost accountants, clerks and stenographers. There is a third group of about 1,000 employees made up of the company's executive officers, supervisors, and scientists; this latter group is not represented by any labor union.

A dispute arose between the defendant union and the company in regard to a demanded wage increase of \$2 per day. Protracted negotiations to settle the controversy proved abortive, and a strike began on January 15, 1946. Neither the Association of Westinghouse Salaried Employees nor the third group

of employees previously mentioned have any present dispute with the company and are not on strike. The defendant union immediately established and has since continuously maintained a picket line at each and every gate of the company's plants and the research laboratory. The company filed a bill of equity for a preliminary injunction to restrain the officers and members of the defendant union from interfering, by mass picketing, violence, or intimidation, with employees of the company engaged in the operation and maintenance of its plants, and from preventing persons, whether employees or others, from entering or leaving its plants and properties. The court below denied the motion for a preliminary injunction and dismissed the bill.

All the testimony, which is extremely voluminous, was presented by plaintiff corporation; defendants offered no evidence and, as none of plaintiff's testimony was contradicted or impeached, there is no dispute on the present record as to the facts; the question for determination is purely one of the proper legal interpretation to be placed upon those facts. Under such circumstances, if the record discloses a fundamental misconception of the controlling law, the ordinary rule that the granting or refusal of a preliminary injunction is within the reasonable discretion of the court of first instance becomes inapplicable (*Casinghead Gas Co. v. Osburn* (269 Pa. 395, 112 A. 469); *Philadelphia Record Co. v. Curtis-Martin Newspapers, Inc.* (305 Pa. 372, 378, 158 A. 796, 798)).

The cases in which, and the extent to which, courts may issue injunctions in labor disputes are now determined, in this as in many other States and in the Nation, by statutory mandate. In Pennsylvania the Labor Anti-Injunction Act of June 2, 1937, Public Law 1193, prescribed that such injunctions should issue only when certain conditions existed and certain requirements were met; for example, the court must find that the public authorities were unable to furnish adequate protection to the complainant's property; also, the complainant must have made every reasonable effort to settle the labor dispute. Plaintiff admits that in this instance not all the conditions stipulated by that act exist nor have the necessary findings been made by the court, and therefore, if that statute controls, it is not entitled to an injunction (cf. *DeWilde v. Scranton Building Trades & Construction Council* (343 Pa. 224, 22 A. (2d) 897)). Plaintiff relies, however, upon the amendatory act of June 9, 1939, Public Law 302, which provides that the 1937 act should not apply in any case "Where in the course of a labor dispute * * * an employee, or employees, acting in concert, or a labor organization, or the members, officers, agents, or representatives of a labor organization or anyone acting for such organization, seize, hold, damage, or destroy the plant, machinery, or other property of the employer with the intention of compelling the employer to accede to any demands, conditions, or terms of employment, or for collective bargaining." Plaintiff contends that the acts of defendants, as established by the testimony, amount to a seizure and holding of its plants and properties, that therefore the restrictions imposed by the act of 1937 do not apply, and that the picketing is illegal and should be enjoined.

What are the facts? None of the officers, agents, or members of the defendant union, except those who are continuing their employment in the plants in order to protect and maintain them, has actually entered any of the company's properties or laid a hand upon any equipment, machinery, or other property therein contained. There has been no sit-down strike in the sense that any members of the union have barricaded themselves within any of the plaintiff's buildings or established themselves there in possession and occupation. But, when the strike was in contemplation and before it had actually

started, a number of meetings were held between officers of the defendant union and representatives of the plaintiff corporation in the course of which the former requested the latter to prepare a list of persons who might be deemed necessary to protect the company's plants, defendants being willing, because of their interests as well as that of the company, to safeguard the physical maintenance of the machinery and equipment. However, as an official of the company who was present at the meetings testified, they "made it quite clear that anyone not agreed to on the list would not get admittance through the picket line * * * they would not be admitted to the plant unless their name was on a list in the union office." And, as another such official testified: "In reference to the lists we were informed that they would have to be the very minimum number of employees to have consideration by the union, that it was to include no person who would pursue any productive work, that it had to do only with plant protection." In response to a question as to how defendants intended to conduct the strike and whether they intended to let into the plant those people who were not on strike "their reply was to the effect that people would be permitted to enter, but only on passes issued by the union * * * They stated it was their intention to permit nobody to enter the plant except those who had passes issued by the union, and that it was their intention to picket the plant 24 hours a day." A list was prepared by the company which was carefully examined by the union and a large number of the names rejected by it; it approved about 300 in number, two-thirds of whom belonged to its membership, and it issued passes on a weekly basis to those persons; later, when the case came on for hearing before the court, defendants agreed to add to the list 71 other names of employees who were not members of the union and who, it was agreed, could be admitted on identification cards of the company; still later, during the course of the hearings, an additional 48 names were added to those of the persons whom the union would permit to enter the plants.

The consent of the union thus given to the admission of the persons listed naturally carried with it, as an implied corollary, that it would deny the right of entrance to all others; indeed, as appears from the testimony previously quoted, it was so expressly stated by the officers of the union, and in a letter written by its acting president to an official of the company shortly before the strike began, it was again explicitly declared that "only the passes issued by our strike committee will secure any recognition from the pickets." This avowed policy of the union was not merely academic or ideological, but was implemented by positive action in all the instances when it was put to the test. Thus, W. C. Rowland, manager of one of the divisions of the East Pittsburgh Works, testified that when he sought admittance to that plant a "captain" of the pickets told him that if I wanted to get in I would have to get a pass from the union. He then tried other entrances, but always the same statement was made to him and he was refused admittance. John Wood, a foreman or supervisor, testified that he was denied admittance to this same plant by those picketing the entrance gates; a "lieutenant" of the pickets "produced a list * * * and found that we weren't on it, and he said, 'Well, your name isn't on the list,' and we said 'What does that mean? Does that mean we don't get in?' and he said, 'You'll have to go to the union office for a pass.'" The same thing happened again later, this time both a "captain" and a "lieutenant" of the pickets telling him that he "would have to go to the union office and receive a pass from the union," and that otherwise the pickets would not allow him to enter. He also testified that a nurse from the company's medical depart-

ment was likewise refused admittance because she did not have a union pass. Another witness, G. M. Crawford, a patent attorney employed by the company, testified that he was barred from entering the plant, the pickets saying that his name was not on the list and "they were under orders to admit no one except those on this list." August Mayer, a maintenance supervisor, testified that a "captain" and a "lieutenant" refused him admittance; the "captain," after looking at his list, said: "You aren't on my list, so you can't get in"; on another occasion this same experience was repeated, the "lieutenant" stating, after looking at his list: "I'm sorry, boys, your name isn't on the list, you can't get in * * *. Go to union headquarters and get a pass if you insist on going in." M. Hetenyi, a research engineer, and Dr. Joseph Slepian, an associate director of research, both testified that they were denied admission to the research laboratory because a union pass was demanded of them and they did not have any. J. A. Hutcheson, also an associate director in the research laboratory, and John F. Hooper, a staff supervisor, testified to a similar demand by the pickets, with the same unfavorable result.

Plaintiff produced in all 21 witnesses who testified that they were employed by the company and that, on various occasions from the time of the beginning of the strike to the time of the hearings, they were not allowed access, by the pickets on guard, to the East Pittsburgh plant, or to the research laboratory, or to the plaintiff's Nuttal works, or to a building leased by the company at 601 South Avenue, Wilkinsburg. During the early days of the strike the number of pickets in the line at each entrance varied from as few as 8 or 10 to as many as 50, 75, 100, or even 150; later, by the time of the hearings, the number had been substantially reduced, but was always apparently subject to augmentation if those forbidden to enter attempted to do so. The pickets walked closely behind one another at each gate in a compact circle or elliptical formation, and so near to the entrance that it would have been impossible for anybody to edge in without running the gantlet thus established. In some instances employees seeking to enter were prevented from doing so by force and violence, in others, those who were more cautious resigned themselves to the inevitable and—reluctant to engage in a scuffle that might possibly lead to bloodshed—departed in peace. Without attempting to reproduce the great mass of testimony in detail, it is sufficient to say that its cumulative effect is to establish beyond any doubt that the pickets of the defendant union never intended to let any person enter any of the company's properties without their consent and that they enforced that intention and that policy by means of persuasion when such methods were sufficient, but also, when necessary, by intimidation and threatened violence. That there were thousands of employees ready to work is demonstrated by a letter which was offered in evidence written, when the strike first started, by the president of the Association of Westinghouse Salaried Employees to an official of the plaintiff corporation, in which it was stated that they (the members of the association) were willing and wanted to work and would report for that purpose unless forcibly prevented from doing so.

The question then arises: Do the facts thus established indicate a seizure and holding of the company's property by defendants within the meaning of those terms in the act of 1939? We answer that question unhesitatingly in the affirmative. Defendants argue that at the time of the enactment of the 1939 amendment there had arisen an occasional practice on the part of strikers of taking possession of the employer's factory by physical entry and occupation—the so-called sit-down strikes—and that it was that kind of seizure and holding that the framers of the amendment had in contem-

plation. But, while the technique employed in such strikes may have changed, it is obvious that the seizure of a plant may, from a realistic standpoint, be effected in ways other than by actual entry into the building itself. It certainly is not necessary in order to constitute a seizure and holding that each and every brick and stone, each and every room and floor, be physically grasped and possessed. If the owner be deprived of the use and enjoyment of the property so that it becomes utterly valueless to him it is effectively seized and held whether the force employed for that purpose be exerted within the building or immediately without. The control of the entrances is the control of the plant. Surely defendants would not deny that, if 5, 10, 50, or 100 of their members stood directly within the gates and prevented the owners and their employees from entering, this would constitute a seizure of the property within the ordinary meaning of that word, and how is it less a seizure and a holding if the same number of persons, for the same purpose and with the same effect, stand immediately in front of the gates instead of behind them? Would defendants deny that, if they locked and bolted all the entrance doors and thereby prevented ingress and egress, such action would constitute a seizure and holding of the plant within the normal connotation of those terms and therefore within the meaning of the statute? But what difference is there between such a method of seizure and that of holding the gateways closed, not by mechanical devices, but by a chain of human beings stretched across those gateways and thereby even the more effectively preventing access to the property and its use by the rightful owner? And even if it were technically to be held that the force which accomplishes the seizure must be applied on the very premises of the employer, that technicality is satisfied when the pickets operate from positions in front of the gates, because ordinarily the title to property abutting on a public highway extends to the center of the highway, the sidewalk being for all intents and purposes a part of the owner's premises subject only to the public's easement of passage: *Duquesne Light Co. v. Duff* (251 Pa. 607, 97 A. 82); *Scranton v. Peoples Coal Co.* (256 Pa. 332, 335, 100 A. 818, 819); *Freinig v. Allegheny County* (332 Pa. 474, 477, 478, 2 A. (2d) 842, 845, 846); *Hindin v. Samuel, Mayor* (158 Pa. Superior Ct. 539, 542, 45 A. (2d) 370, 372).

For the reasons thus stated we reiterate what was said by Mr. Chief Justice Maxey in *Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. v. United Steel Workers of America* (353 Pa. 420, 429, — A. (2d) —, —), that "Forcibly to deny an owner of property or his agents and employees access to that property * * * is in practical and legal effect a seizure or holding of that property." We do not mean to be understood as ruling that any particular number of isolated instances of the application of force, violence, or intimidation to prevent persons from entering an employer's plant or factory necessarily amounts in legal effect to a seizure and holding of the property. But, when, as here, such occurrences are for the purpose of implementing an expressly declared intent or policy to prevent such ingress and egress there is a seizure and holding within the meaning of the act of 1939.

Freed from the restrictions imposed by the Labor Anti-Injunction Act, there is no doubt that plaintiff is entitled to an injunction in this case. The court is not unmindful of, and certainly not unsympathetic with, the trend which has developed in connection with the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes from the days when even peaceful picketing was enjoined to the present time when the Norris-LaGuardia Act and the Pennsylvania statute have declared current public policy with respect to that subject. We said in the *Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. Case*, supra (pp.

430, 431, — A. (2d) —, —); "Injunctions are not issued against picketing when the latter's only purposes are to advertise the fact that there is a strike in a certain plant and to persuade workers to join in that strike and to urge the public not to patronize the employer." We have so held since the decision in *Kirmse v. Adler* (311 Pa. 78, 166 A. 566). The right of picketing, when free from coercion, intimidation, and violence, is the right constitutionally guaranteed as one of free speech: *Senn v. Tile Layers Protective Union* (301 U. S. 468, 478); *Thornhill v. Alabama* (310 U. S. 88); *American Federation of Labor v. Swing* (312 U. S. 321); *Cafeteria Employees Union, Local 302 v. Angelos* (320 U. S. 293). But picketing to the extent to which it is designed to seize and in effect does seize and hold the employer's plant by the methods here employed does not fall within either constitutional, statutory, common law, or equitable protection.

Plaintiff produced convincing evidence of irreparable damage, not because of any destruction of, or injury to, its plants, but because of the interruption of vital activities necessary by way of preparation for future business and production.

The order of the court below is reversed, and the record remanded with direction to issue an injunction enjoining and restraining defendant union, its officers, representatives, agents, and members, and all other persons acting in concert with them (1) from preventing or attempting to prevent, by mass picketing, violence, intimidation, or coercion, any person or persons from entering or leaving plaintiff's plants and properties and (2) from in any other manner seizing or holding said plants and properties. Said injunction to be effective upon the filing of plaintiff's bond in the sum of \$10,000, with surety approved by the court, in manner and form required by law, and to continue until final hearing. Each party to bear its own costs.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. SAVAGE].

(Mr. SAVAGE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Chairman, a great statesman, Benjamin Disraeli, once remarked that it is a lot easier to be critical than it is to be correct. This will always be true, but it is especially true during a time like this reconversion period, when new ground is being broken, when brand-new problems are being faced, when a dozen different courses of action might be followed and there is no tried and true pattern to follow.

In such times the critics have a field day. "Price ceilings are smothering production. Take 'em off!" they shout. They say we need less Government control. At the same time others are calling for Government intervention to stop strikes and force labor and management to produce. They want more Government control.

It is easy for the critics and the calamity howlers; they do not have the responsibility. Thank God they do not. Anybody following the story of reconversion as they tell it—in the newspapers and also, Mr. Chairman, on the floor of this House—would get the idea that the whole change-over of American industry had bogged down in a series of catastrophes. The antidote for that dyspeptic state of mind, gentlemen, is the

facts—the pure hard facts and the figures.

Reconversion Director John Snyder issued his sixth report the other day, and in it he gives the facts and the figures. He does not try to ignore, or explain away or gloss over, the set-backs we have had: the work stoppages, the critical shortages, the acute inflationary situation. But then he reads the reconversion record in facts and figures; and it is a record that ought to renew the weak faith of a lot of these free-and-easy critics. During the first quarter of this year, only 6 months after VJ-day, American industry was producing more civilian goods than ever before in its entire history—almost 40 percent more than in the good old boom days of 1929.

More Americans had jobs than ever before in peacetime history—or in most of the war as well. Employment was more than 10 percent above the good old boom days of 1929. Unemployment was lower than any of us believed possible. National income for the first quarter of 1946 and is now at the rate of \$150,000,000,000 compared with a national income of only \$83,300,000,000 for the good old boom days of 1929.

Wages and salaries earned by Americans in private industry were by far the highest in our peacetime history—70 percent above the good old boom days of 1929.

Collective bargaining between labor and management—the democratic way that the Government has adhered to—has paid off with genuine labor contracts in almost all major industries, good for a year of uninterrupted production.

This is the reconversion record, Mr. Chairman. I maintain that it is a record Americans will be proud of.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, the last Member who has requested time is the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM], to whom I now yield the balance of the time remaining.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, the House Committee on Agriculture has been holding hearings for several days, which would convince any ordinary individual that price ceilings and subsidies should be removed from meats. There is, and has been, a surplus of livestock on the farms and ranges. The way that the OPA has handled this matter in the last few months is really ridiculous, and I cannot see how the OPA can continue such a policy and expect to get the votes of many of us who might want to vote for the continuance of OPA.

Furthermore, I want to point out to you something that has happened this week in Oklahoma which none of you will probably believe, but it is true. In the Federal court the OPA files produced two statements which were not sworn to, certifying that one little Wilson & Co. receiving station at Woodward, Okla., paid one and one-half cents per dozen too much on a few dozen eggs. The company was cited in court. The statements of the two men were refuted by sworn testimony in open court. The OPA requested that Wilson & Co. be forbidden from doing business in eggs anywhere in the United States, and the judge has issued an order not only as to eggs, but

Wilson & Co. is forbidden from doing business anywhere in the whole United States on any products under the injunction issued and would be put entirely out of business in the entire country if any one of its small receiving stations made a small error.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. I wonder if the gentleman is entirely correct when he says they are prohibited from doing business. Is not the effect of the injunction to enjoin them from further violations?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Well, the ruling will be left up to the circuit court of appeals, to which an appeal has been taken. In effect, it would result in that. This is an injunction, but in effect it will forbid it, because the time would soon come when some other produce-receiving station agent, no matter where he is in the United States, might make one mistake, and the whole company would be out in the cold permanently.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

All time has expired. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there are appropriated for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, out of (1) the general fund of the District of Columbia, hereinafter known as the general fund, such fund being composed of the revenues of the District of Columbia other than those applied by law to special funds, and \$6,000,000, which is hereby appropriated for the purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated (to be advanced July 1, 1946), (2) the highway fund, established by law (D. C. Code, title 47, ch. 19), and (3) the water fund, established by law (D. C. Code, title 43, ch. 15), sums as follows.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the bill be dispensed with and that it may be in order to offer amendments to any portion of the bill at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment. Will the gentleman withhold his point of order until the amendment is read?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I withdraw the point of order for the time being.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of Virginia: On page 31, line 22, after the period, insert a new paragraph, as follows:

"Refunding erroneous deductions: To enable the Commissioners in cases where deductions were made for meals not taken by employees in the penal institutions, Lorton, Va., and has been covered into the Treasury for personal services: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for refunding to employees such deductions made from salaries for meals not taken as follows, not to exceed \$1,040:

"Hospital Supervisor T. T. Grimsley, from November 1, 1938, through April 30, 1945, at rate of \$80 per annum, \$560.

"Special Disbursing Agent Kenneth Dove, from July 1, 1939, through June 30, 1945, at rate of \$80 per annum, \$480."

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment to permit the gentleman to discuss it if he so desires, but I shall make the point of order eventually.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I would prefer that the gentleman make his point of order now, for I have no desire to consume the time of the House.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that this amendment is out of order because it is legislation on an appropriation bill. It has to do with claims with reference to employees in a certain institution operated by the District government and should properly come from the Committee on Claims.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Virginia desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman on the point of order.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, there is nothing in the amendment that even looks like legislation. This is merely an appropriation to refund to employees of the particular department whose appropriation occurs at that stage in the bill, and these employees have had certain deductions made from their salaries in the past. All this does is merely to restore the money that has been improperly deducted from their salaries heretofore.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from Virginia cite for the information of the Chair any point of law that would authorize such an appropriation?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. We do not have to have a point of law to appropriate money in Congress. If we did probably a great many appropriations would never get through. The Chair means authorization, I take it.

The CHAIRMAN. Authorization.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. There is authorization for all salaries of all employees of that Department. There is a general authorization for their pay.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any authorization for the refunding of money erroneously withheld?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I do not know that there is any specific authorization for the specific purpose, no; but there is an authorization for the employment of personnel and for the payment of their wages. If money is unlawfully deducted from their wages, then it seems to me quite clear it is entirely proper in an appropriation bill to provide for the payment of those funds which have been unlawfully deducted.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Washington desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, the only comment I care to make on the claim advanced by the distinguished gentleman from Virginia is that as far as I can ascertain there is no law authorizing

the payment of refunds such as are sought to be obtained by this amendment; and it is on that basis, not being authorized by law, that I press the point of order, and I am sure the Chair will sustain it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

It would appear from the information already given to the Committee by both the gentleman from Virginia and the gentleman from Washington that the authorization is nonexistent. Under those circumstances it would seem the advisable course would be to file a claim for this money to be refunded.

The Chair therefore sustains the point of order.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. Evidently no quorum is present. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 79]

Adams	Elliott	Madden
Allen, Ill.	Elsaesser	Maloney
Andrews, Ala.	Engel, Mich.	Mason
Andrews, N. Y.	Fellows	Mathews
Auchincloss	Fisher	May
Baldwin, Md.	Gearhart	Miller, Calif.
Baldwin, N. Y.	Geehan	Miller, Nebr.
Barden	Gerlach	Mundt
Barrett, Pa.	Gibson	Murdoch
Barrett, Wyo.	Gifford	Murphy
Bates, Ky.	Gordon	Neely
Beall	Granahan	Norton
Bishop	Green	O'Brien, Ill.
Bland	Griffiths	O'Hara
Bolton	Gwinn, N. Y.	Pace
Bonner	Hall	Peterson, Fla.
Bradley, Pa.	Leonard W.	Pfeifer
Brehm	Hancock	Price, Fla.
Brumbaugh	Hand	Price, Ill.
Buckley	Harris	Rabin
Bulwinkle	Hartley	Rains
Bunker	Havener	Rayfield
Burch	Hébert	Reece, Tenn.
Burgin	Heffernan	Reed, N. Y.
Byrne, N. Y.	Hollfield	Rich
Byrnes, Wis.	Holmes, Wash.	Robertson,
Cannon, Fla.	Howell	N. Dak.
Cannon, Mo.	Jarman	Robinson, Utah
Case, N. J.	Jennings	Roe, N. Y.
Case, S. Dak.	Kearney	Rogers, Fla.
Celler	Keefe	Rooney
Chapman	Kelley, Pa.	Rowan
Chiperfield	Kelly, Ill.	Sadowski
Clark	Keogh	Shafer
Clippinger	Kerr	Sharp
Cochran	Kinzer	Sheppard
Cole, Kans.	Kirwan	Sikes
Cole, N. Y.	Klein	Simpson, Ill.
Colmer	Knutson	Simpson, Pa.
Curley	LaFollette	Somers, N. Y.
Daughton, Va.	Lane	Taylor
Dawson	Lanham	Thom
Delaney	Larcade	Thomas, Tex.
John J.	Latham	Tolan
D'Ewart	LeCompte	Torrens
Dirksen	Link	Traynor
Doughton, N. C.	Luce	Trimble
Doyle	Ludlow	Vursell
Drewry	Lynch	Wolfenden, Pa.
Durham	McConnell	Wood
Dworshak	McGregor	Worley
Eaton		

Accordingly, the Committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. FORAND, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5990), the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for 1947, finding itself without a quorum, he caused the roll to be called when 279 Members answered

to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees for printing in the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The Committee will resume its sitting.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. POWELL: In line 7, page 2, insert the following: "Provided, That no part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used for any of the purposes therein mentioned by any agency, office, or department of the District of Columbia which segregates the citizens of the District of Columbia in employment, facilities afforded, services performed, accommodations furnished, instructions or aid granted, on account of the race, color, creed, or place of national origin of the citizens of the District of Columbia."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state the point of order.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the amendment is not germane, and that it is legislation on an appropriation bill, in that it attempts to change the fundamental laws of the District of Columbia that have been established and in effect for at least 80 years or probably a hundred years.

This amendment, if adopted, would destroy the school system of the District of Columbia. It would stir up race hatred and bring about race trouble, the like of which nothing else has ever done in all the history of the District. If it is done, the effect will be to destroy the legislation providing funds with which to carry on the public schools in the District of Columbia.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. The gentleman is not addressing himself to the point of order but is addressing himself to the merits of the legislation.

Mr. RANKIN. I am not surprised that the gentleman from New York does not understand me when I am talking to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will address himself to the point of order.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. It is very difficult to understand the gentleman when he is talking propaganda.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I am developing the point that if this amendment is adopted it will destroy the school system of the District.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will talk strictly to the point of order.

Mr. RANKIN. That is what I am doing now.

It is legislation on an appropriation bill designed to destroy the school system of the District of Columbia for which we are required to appropriate. The people of the District of Columbia have to look to Congress to legislate for them. They have no legislative body of their own. They have maintained this separate school system at least for the last 80 years and probably ever since the District of Columbia was created. This amendment would destroy it, and in my opinion would close the white schools of the District. For that reason I say it is more far reaching than any mere limita-

tion, it is a change in fundamental law, and the point of order should be sustained.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Washington desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the amendment proposes to incorporate a legislative provision in an appropriation bill that does not come within the purview of the Holman rule and that it sets up an affirmative agency in the law.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I desire to add further points of order upon which I should like to be heard at a later time in the discussion.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would appreciate very much the gentleman's talking to the points of order to help the Chair arrive at a decision.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I merely want to make them at this time. I will discuss them later.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Then there will be two points of order pending at the same time.

The CHAIRMAN. Any number of reasons can be given for the point of order.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. But reasons are different from points of order. I submit the points of order to be dealt with one at a time and the first point of order raised must be passed on before others are made.

Mr. RANKIN. Oh, no. That is not the rule.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. The Chair will make the ruling, not the gentleman from Mississippi. I am addressing the Chair.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I make the further point of order that this amendment would impose additional duties upon the executive officials.

I make the further point of order that it does not necessarily and will not even if carried out result in any reduction of expenditures as required under the Holman rule.

I make the further point of order that it is obvious on the face of the amendment that the object is not to effect a retrenchment, as required by the Holman rule, but to effect legislation.

I ask to be heard on these points of order at a later time.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York care to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, I do.

The first point of order is that it would change the laws of the District of Columbia. There are no laws of the District of Columbia which guarantee segregation.

As to the second point of order that it would add to expenses, we can cite that segregation has always been more expensive than democracy.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I should like to be heard on the points of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is definitely a negative limitation. It prohibits the use of funds appropriated in this bill for certain specific purposes which are enumerated in the amendment. It does not change any existing law and Congress has the right to withhold the funds for any purpose enumerated in an appropriation act or to withhold funds for any purpose for which an appropriation is being made.

This bill makes appropriations for the District of Columbia. The amendment simply states that none of the funds appropriated in this bill shall be expended to do certain things. We have had that up time and time again. I recall distinctly the Lea amendment in which funds were withheld from the National Labor Relations Board for taking jurisdiction over so-called agricultural workers.

There is no additional duty imposed upon anyone. The amendment deals with an existing condition, that is, segregation in education, segregation in recreation, in hospitals and other places. I respect there is no additional duty imposed on anyone. The amendment strictly is a negative limitation which we have had in this committee time and time again.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard further?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, this question all revolves around the so-called Holman rule, which is rule XXI. The theory of the Holman rule is that legislation on an appropriation bill is out of order unless it retrenches expenses and to that has been added by various rulings of the Chair from time to time further limitations upon the rule.

The CHAIRMAN. Can the gentleman from Virginia give the Chair the benefit of his advice as to how this is a limitation of the fund?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. It is a very definite limitation. It says, "No part of the fund shall be expended," for certain facilities, for certain things, either done or omitted to be done.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is trying to find out whether or not this is a proper limitation. The Chair does not believe that the Holman rule is involved so much as the limitation question.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, if we go to the question of limitation, we still have the same rule to this extent, and you will find it in the rule book under section 845. I will not undertake to read all of it:

But such limitation must not give affirmative direction and must not impose new duties upon an executive officer.

I made that point of order because if this amendment were adopted it would cover every executive agent performing the duties covered by these appropriations to proceed to carry out this rule of segregation. It would impose not only affirmative duties but arduous duties upon every executive officer who has anything to do with carrying out these facilities.

It is a very definite rule which has been sustained time and time again by the Speaker and by the chairmen of various

committees that no limitation is in order which imposes any other duty upon an executive officer.

Passing that point to another, let me quote:

And it must not be coupled with legislation not directly instrumental in effecting a reduction.

Let us look at this amendment and see whether it effects any reduction. I ask the gentlemen who oppose the point of order, will this amendment, if adopted, save the District of Columbia a single dollar?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Certainly it would.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Will it remove a single facility?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Absolutely. Instead of having two school systems you will have one.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Exactly the same facilities will be required, exactly the same number of children will go to school and exactly the same number of teachers, janitors, the same amount of heat and every other thing appropriated for in this bill will be required.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. The gentleman has asked a question. May I answer it?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Let me finish.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. The gentleman has asked me a question.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. And the gentleman has answered it in my time.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. The gentleman has not given me ample opportunity to answer his question.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I am sure the gentleman will avail himself of his right to speak on the point of order.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. The gentleman has taken most of the time so far.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I will yield, but I did not want to take up too much discussion on this matter.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Will the gentleman yield now at this point?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Well, I think I might just as well.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. The point is, Mr. Chairman, in response to the gentleman's question, that with segregation you double the number of administrative offices, the number of facilities, and the expenditures are thereby increased, and therefore the amendment definitely is a saving to the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. That is just the gentleman's conclusion.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Well, the gentleman asked the question.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. My conclusion is just the opposite; that it will not do any such thing. As to the burden of proof when such an amendment is offered and the point of order is made the authorities are clear that it is the duty of the proponent of the amendment to show definitely that there will be a retrenchment in expenditures and a reduction in the necessary appropriations.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. POWELL. Since I am the proponent of the measure, I would like to tell my colleague, the gentleman from Virginia, that here in the District of Co-

lumbia an entirely duplicate system of superintendence is maintained out of the treasury of the District of Columbia. You have a Negro superintendent and a white superintendent with exactly the same position right down the line. That would be a saving.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. And you would have to have just as many superintendents, and just as many schools, and just as many school children, and just as many teachers.

Mr. POWELL. But not as many superintendents.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I do not know about that. I expect you would have just as many, if not a few more.

Mr. Chairman, there is one other point I wanted to make. It is another very definite rule of parliamentary law.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. This would also increase the number of police required, and increase the expenses of the District instead of curtailing them.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Well, again, as I say, as I said to the gentleman from New York, that is just one man's opinion, and there has not been any proof that it will save a nickel.

I call attention of the Chairman to the third point I wanted to make. This is on construing a proposed limitation, and I think very crucial and very decisive on this point of order.

In construing a proposed limitation, if the Chair finds the purpose to be legislative, in that the intent is to restrict executive discretion to a degree that may be fairly termed a change in policy rather than a matter of administrative detail, he should sustain the point of order.

Now, this is definitely a situation where obviously the purpose is to change an administrative policy, a policy that has long prevailed, and the authorities on that are so definite and so clear that it seems there can be no doubt left.

I would like to read the Chair what Chairman Luce said on January 8, 1925, when this amendment was up, which was offered by Mr. Hull, of Iowa, which reads:

No part of the moneys appropriated in this act shall be used to pay any officer to recruit the Army beyond the limit of 100,000, 3-year enlisted strength.

There was long discussion about the point of order on that amendment, and this is the conclusion of the Chair on page 1497:

In the judgment of the Chair there is no adequate proof embodied in the amendment, or any necessary conclusion from the amendment, that there will be a reduction of expenditure. Therefore, the Chair is unable to see that it complies in this regard with the second paragraph of rule XXI, commonly known as the Holman rule.

I think that is all I have to say except to call attention to one more extract of a ruling that took place on February 18, 1913, when Mr. Saunders, of Virginia, was in the chair and a similar question arose. He said:

The situation developed by this amendment is as follows: The amendment first proposes to reduce the amount carried in this paragraph. That is perfectly competent

under parliamentary law. In addition, it is proposed for legislation to accompany the reducing portion of the amendment. But this legislation has no sort of relation to the proposed reduction. It is perfectly competent to legislate on an appropriation bill, provided the legislation proposed necessarily effects a reduction; but it is just as plainly incompetent to propose a reducing amendment to an appropriation bill a motion which can be made at any time without reference to the Holman rule and then undertake to attach to this motion legislation which does not effect the reduction and is not in any wise related to it.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, that the amendment is clearly subject to the point of order.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I call the gentleman's attention also to the fact that it has been held time and time again that the reduction or entrenchment must show on the face of the amendment. This amendment shows no such reduction.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. That would show it would be a saving of money?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes. This amendment makes no such showing.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. First of all, the Chair has ruled with regard to the Holman rule. What is involved here, as the gentleman from Virginia pointed out, is whether or not there is a change of policy or law; and when we are talking about policy we are talking about law. This amendment does not involve a change in the law at all. This restricts, or rather, prohibits the use of funds with regard to an administration which is not authorized by law at all. Congress has passed no law providing for segregation in the District of Columbia. Segregation is only an administration ruling applied by various agencies and departments of the District of Columbia. Congress certainly has the right to say, by means of a negative limitation, that none of those agencies can have any funds in carrying out that particular practice. I see no difference between this negative limitation and all of the others that we have had before this Committee. It simply says to the various bureaus, "No funds shall be given to you, not for the carrying out of any law, but no funds shall be given to you for the carrying out of a practice not authorized by law." Therein lies the distinction between the situation the gentleman from Virginia tried to set up and what we actually have involved in this amendment.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to be heard for a moment on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I call the attention of the Chair to the fact, as I pointed out to the gentleman from Virginia a moment ago, that it has been held time and time again that in order to be in order under the Holman rule the reduction or retrenchment must show on the face of the amendment. All the reduction they propose is speculative.

If you are going off into the realm of speculation, I submit that this amendment will probably increase expenses far more than it will curtail them, by increasing the police force, hospital facilities, doctors, jail facilities, and other things of that kind. I submit that this is merely a fantastic attempt to stir up race trouble in the District of Columbia, and the point of order should be sustained.

The CHAIRMAN [Mr. FORAND]. The Chair is ready to rule.

The Chair has listened very attentively to the arguments pro and con and has reached the conclusion that the Holman rule is not in issue at the present moment. The wording of the amendment reads, "Provided, that no part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used for any of the purposes therein mentioned," and they are enumerated.

After serious consideration, the Chair is of the opinion that the amendment is a proper limitation and overrules the point of order.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, fellow Members of the House, in offering this amendment I want first to quote a sentence that the very distinguished and brilliant colleague from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] used. He came over to me and said: "What mischief are you up to now, POWELL?" And I said, "No mischief, but I am sure something that you might not agree with." He said: "That is probably true, but we can still not fight." I said: "I agree with you." Therefore, I hope we can follow what Mr. SMITH said, and not fight.

I believe in government. I believe government should operate first by law and then, in the second place, when laws are not adequate, it should operate by custom. However, here in the District of Columbia, because it is not a State, the District cannot be construed as being a part of any particular section of the country. If the District of Columbia was located further south, or further north, or further west, it would still be the District of Columbia, the Capital of the Nation. It would still be a district which includes people of every State, people of every race, people of every creed, people of every religion, and people of nearly every nation. Therefore, when it comes to legislating for the District of Columbia, I do not think it is correct to approach it on the theory of States' rights which, by the way, I believe in to a certain extent. I believe we must approach this as country-wide citizens, as national citizens, when we are considering legislation affecting the District of Columbia.

If you do not believe that segregation is practiced here by the District government may I say look at me, one of your fellow Congressmen. I cannot get a card to play tennis, for instance, in any of the parks of the District of Columbia. If tomorrow morning I went before the Recreation Service to try to get a card to play tennis in a public park which our money supports, I would not be allowed to because I would be told that only certain parks are set aside for Negroes.

I had a serious operation this past winter and was referred by a specialist in New York to a doctor here in the District of Columbia. That doctor could not treat me here in the District of Columbia because there was no hospital to which he could take me because I was a Negro. He could only take me to one hospital and that was a hospital which was inadequately staffed and overcrowded.

Taxation without representation is bad enough for the District of Columbia. It is high time we gave the full rights of citizenship to the people of this District. But when you take taxation without representation and add to it segregation and discrimination, that is a blot upon democracy. Whatever we do in our separate States is the problem of the State. It is the problem of the people of the State. If it is a question of custom or public opinion it is for the people of the State to change it if they want to. But what we do in the District of Columbia should be a reflection of the best that is in a democracy. Unless it does reflect the best that is to be found in a democracy then we are not living up to the highest ideals of our Constitution and our Declaration of Independence. I am asking you gentlemen to hold up before the world, a world that has just gone through two wars in one generation to make the world safe for democracy, I am asking you to make the District of Columbia at least safe for the kind of democracy that our men shed their blood for, and which is being denied here in the District of Columbia to the most loyal element of this democracy, my people, the Negro people.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for me to see if I can secure a limitation of debate?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield, if it is not taken out of my time.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 25 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment to deny funds to separate schools here in Washington is another one of those communistic movements to stir up race hatred in the District of Columbia.

It had its origin at the same source the FEPC movement started, and if adopted will result in destroying that friendly relationship that now exists between the whites and Negroes in the District, and elsewhere.

If I were a Negro I would want to be as black as the ace of spades, and I would not be running around here trying to play tennis on a white man's court. I would go with the other Negroes and have the best time in my life.

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, I ask that those words be taken down.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the words objected to.

The Clerk read as follows:

If I were a Negro I would want to be as black as the ace of spades, and I would not be running around here trying to play tennis

on a white man's court. I would go with the other Negroes and have the best time in my life.

The CHAIRMAN. The Committee will rise.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker, having resumed the chair, Mr. FORAND, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill H. R. 5990, the District of Columbia appropriation bill, 1947, certain words used in debate were objected to and on request were taken down and read at the Clerk's desk, and that he herewith reported same to the House.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the words taken down.

The Clerk read as follows:

If I were a Negro I would want to be as black as the ace of spades, and I would not be running around here trying to play tennis on a white man's court. I would go with the other Negroes and have the best time in my life.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would think and would be compelled to hold that there is nothing in this language that refers to any specific person by name or otherwise as a Member of the House of Representatives, does not reflect upon his character, his integrity, or attribute to him any moral turpitude.

The Committee will resume its sitting.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] will proceed.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, as I was going on to state, if I were a Negro I would want to be as black as the ace of spades. There is no disgrace in being a Negro. I know as much about the Negroes, the real Negroes, the honest-to-God, hard-working, law-abiding, God-fearing Negroes, as any other man in Congress. Real Negroes have a good time when they are to themselves. They get along better where they have their separate schools, churches, and playgrounds. They want them, they want those separate schools so they can be together and have their own teachers.

Today we are trying to build a Negro veterans' hospital in Mississippi so the Negroes may be to themselves and have their own nurses and their own doctors; yet some communistic Negroes from some of the northeastern States came down here, with some other Communists who were not Negroes and protested against it, with the Negroes in the State of Mississippi begging for this hospital. These Communists want to force them into white hospitals, just as they are trying to force Negroes into the white schools here in Washington by this amendment, even though it would deprive the Negro doctors and Negro nurses of the opportunity of serving their own exservicemen.

Now, let us see what this amendment does. The Negroes in the Southern States when they get in trouble come to us white people. Have you heard of a race riot in Mississippi, or South Carolina, or Georgia, or Alabama since the War Between the States or the days of reconstruction? No; but you hear of race trouble where these Communists

get out and stir it up. They went to Detroit, Mich., for the sole purpose of stirring up a race riot and did it with the result that hundreds of Negroes, many of them innocent Negroes, were killed, as well as a large number of white people.

Now, the people of the District of Columbia, the Negroes and the whites, have not asked for this change. They have their separate schools. The Negroes go to their schools, they behave themselves, and they can have their teachers, they have their own way of life.

You pass this amendment and you will do one of two things: You will destroy every white school in the District, or deny to the people of the District of Columbia the funds provided herein, and you will probably create a race riot, race hatred, and bitterness to an extent that has never been known here before.

But that is what the Communists want. They are out to stir a race war in this country. This is just a part of the plan.

I am speaking to you on behalf of the Negroes, the real Negroes, of the District of Columbia who go with the Negroes themselves, play on their own playgrounds, and go to their own schools, as well as the white people of the District at whom this vicious amendment is directed.

I would not have this kind of thing stirred up in my State for anything on earth, because I know that while the social climbing Negroes and their communistic cohorts would be back in New York or Boston or Hollywood, Calif., having a good time, the poor innocent Negroes would suffer along with the innocent whites. These Communists do not care how many innocent Negroes or innocent white people get killed, just so they can stir up trouble between the two races and keep it stirred. They are the worst enemies the Negroes have on earth.

I hope you will vote this amendment down. When you do you will render a real service, not only to the white people of the District of Columbia who have to look to us for their legislation, but you will be doing a greater favor to the Negroes of the District by saving them from the disastrous consequence of such a communistic movement.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is not on the list. Was the gentleman on his feet when the time was fixed?

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I want to call your attention to the fact that this is the second time within about 1 month that we have faced exactly the same issue. There are those of you who would not believe 1 month ago when the Member from New York offered a similar amendment to the school-lunch program that it had the implications that you now see so evident. One month ago there were those of us who pointed out to you that the Member from New York was determined to see that there were

no school lunches throughout the United States unless the school lunches were served to whites and colored together. All of us here today can plainly foresee that the action proposed here is intended as a step in a program of change throughout this Nation. There is no man and no woman so dense on this floor today who does not realize that what is done here today will next month or next year be quoted as a precedent for doing the same thing in your State and in mine.

I care not that the Member from New York tells us that he sometimes respects States' rights. Neither he nor the rest of those who seek to enforce in the District of Columbia a disruptive program such as this, will be bothered about State rights when the time comes that they believe they can stir up trouble between the races in the various States of this Union; and be not deceived, there could be no quicker way of stirring up trouble between the races not only in the District of Columbia but all over this Nation, than to pass this kind of legislation.

None of you are so naive as to believe you can force a mixture of the races against the will of the children and against the will of their parents without having trouble in the District of Columbia, and you know it is going to be serious trouble. You know that following the passage of this kind of legislation there will be race riots; there will be killings; there will be anarchy in the Capital of this great Nation. You know it will be reflected down in the river bottoms of the South.

There are those of you from the northern cities who tell us down here that we ought to handle our problems better than we are doing. For 80 years we have labored in poverty, we have labored under handicaps, to try to solve one of the most difficult problems in this world. We think we have been doing a very good job of it. Why, Mr. Chairman, should you come in and thrust down upon our brow this crown of thorns and tell us that we must try to handle a problem almost impossible of solution in any different way than we have. This amendment will put the last straw on us which would make it utterly impossible for us to solve that problem. I plead with you to help the people of the South—black and white—to live together. Do not make it more difficult for us.

We have been making progress in the South; we have been eliminating lynchings; we have been educating the Negroes of our country; we have improved their economic status. Why not let us continue the good work? I warn you as one who knows the situations that you are going to make it utterly impossible to carry on the good work that has been started. You are setting the South back 80 years if you pass this kind of legislation today, and you know it.

Do you believe that it is worth while for any fleeting political advantage that you should do a thing of this kind charged with so much woe for the white and black races alike? If you are sincerely interested in the minority race, why not ask yourselves who is going to

suffer the most when we see the specter of race riots rising in this country? You know the Negro will be the chief sufferer. If you believe in helping the Negro, do not pass this kind of legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO].

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, the last speaker has evidently overlooked or attempted to have you overlook the fact that this amendment deals only with the District of Columbia. It does not deal with the gentleman's State, it does not deal with the State represented by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The District of Columbia, I submit, is still the Capital of all the United States. In the District of Columbia there are people from all parts of America and I submit that it is not asking too much that here in the District of Columbia we practice the fundamental precepts of democracy that we are asking all of the world to practice at this time.

As to the cry of race riots, we have heard that cry before. We heard that cry made when we attempted to pass an anti-poll-tax bill in this House of Representatives and in the other body. We heard the same cry raised in regard to FEPC when we attempted to enact legislation which would guarantee employment without discrimination because of race, color, or creed. Now, we hear the same cry of race riots in respect to a simple request that this Congress rise up to the dignity of the Nation—the dignity that the world expects us to rise up to of practicing the fundamental precepts of democracy for which men died, both black and white. Race trouble! We know what it is and we know its fundamental causes. The denial of equality and of equal opportunity is the cause of race disturbances. The refusal of a job to a man because his color is black, or to compel him to go to a school other than the one he wants to go to because his color is black, to treat him differently from anybody else because he is a Negro, to heap the indignity of segregation on a person because of his color—that is what causes race disturbances. Remove the cause—segregation and discrimination—and you solve the problem of race relations.

This is not an amendment to agitate race disturbances. This amendment is merely a step toward a better civilization for mankind, and in America's march of progress toward the elimination of race hate and inequality.

Further, let us talk facts. Today race riots are incited by domestic Fascists and advocates of white supremacy.

We have before us a specific, concrete illustration of whether we mean what we say; whether we mean what we say when we talk to audiences from public platforms; whether we meant what we said when we spoke to the departing soldiers; whether we meant what we said when we went before our constituents. This is the first chance to invoke that democracy in the Capital of the Nation.

This is America, where the UNO is meeting. This is Washington, which

many would make the capital of the world. Are we going to hesitate to remove from the Capital of the United States the blot of discrimination and segregation? Further than that, shall we place the stamp of approval, by voting down this amendment, on this un-American principle? Please do not be frightened by the red-herring cry of communism which the gentleman from Mississippi raises against a proposal that he dislikes. The issue here is not communism; the issue is not Republicanism or the Democratic Party; the issue here is genuine Americanism; the issue is America, the Capital of the Nation, with no discrimination and no segregation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. DE LACY].

Mr. DE LACY. Mr. Chairman, I do not believe many words are required on this issue. Your minds are pretty well made up. However, I would like to make this simple observation. Every Member of the House, no matter what his views, wishes to see better relationships between the races and the faiths that inhabit America.

Some of those who believe differently from me on this issue have stated on this floor on this and other occasions that we cannot legislate tolerance into the heart of a man, and that is correct, that we cannot use compulsion in the form of legislation to correct a problem which is one of understanding in the heart and an attitude of mind. There is a great deal of weight to that, but I should like to say to you, and I appeal to you, if we cannot do this by compulsion, if we cannot do it by legislation, then where do we propose to make the start to do it? We should be teaching, we should be exhorting, we should be pleading to our youth, to our children. In their minds we should eliminate prejudice. To them we should say, "Let us build a free America in which everyone has an equal job, an equal chance for work, an equal chance for education, and equal chance to rise to the heights or sink to the depths, in accordance with his own natural capacities." It is with the children we should start. Let us not commit the crime of driving prejudice into the minds of our little ones as they come up. Let us begin to make some progress to break the barrier down. Let us promote understanding to break the barrier down.

My point is this. Let us put the children together under the right kind of supervision, intelligent, trained people, with understanding and tolerance in their hearts, and let our Americans grow up together in understanding and common sympathy.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DE LACY. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. I understand, then, that the gentleman is bold enough and frank enough to advocate breaking down segregation not only in the District but throughout America?

Mr. DE LACY. The gentleman understands the amendment before us relates to the District of Columbia.

Mr. COOLEY. I understand; but the gentleman has not confined his observations merely to the District of Columbia. He says we should start here and ultimately we should do away with segregation throughout the country, and all because one Negro wants to play tennis on a white man's court. Is not that the proposal?

Mr. DE LACY. I do not agree that the gentleman has stated it correctly.

Mr. COOLEY. What is the trouble in the District now that brings about the necessity for trying to force white children to go to school with Negroes?

Mr. DE LACY. The trouble is not in the District; the trouble is in the Nation. The trouble is in the world. In this great Capital the statue of freedom that stands on top of this building is a symbol to the people of the United States; it is a symbol to the world of freedom and equality. In my district in my great State there is no discrimination in the schools, and there are no race riots, either.

Mr. COOLEY. If there is no trouble in the District, why should we disrupt the customary system which has existed here through the years?

Mr. DE LACY. Because as long as this dark blot of discrimination and inequality rests over the shadow of our United States, so long will our voice be stilled for justice and its edges blunted in the councils of the world.

Mr. COOLEY. The complaint that I heard was that the author of the amendment could not play tennis down here on a court that was reserved for white people, and another trouble was that he could not be operated on in a hospital that was reserved for white people.

Mr. DE LACY. I do not believe the gentleman wishes to pretend that these restrictions and indignities which were laid upon a Member of the House are anything but typical of the sufferings of a whole race of people.

Mr. COOLEY. There is suffering in the State of North Carolina. We provide them with the same facilities that we provide the white people, but we never mix them down there.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DE LACY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. The gentleman has mentioned suffering. I do not see what greater suffering there can be than the indignity of depriving anyone of equal opportunity, whether it be education, recreation, or employment in the Capital of the United States or anywhere in the United States.

Mr. DE LACY. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BIEMILLER].

(Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Chairman, I think it is most unfortunate that again the red herring of communism has been dragged across this floor. We have heard

from the gentleman from Mississippi that this amendment is inspired from Communist sources, and that the FEPC is inspired from Moscow. I think in so doing the gentleman from Mississippi, wittingly or unwittingly, has charged the common council of the city of Milwaukee with being Communist.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. BIEMILLER. No; I am not yielding.

Withing the past 10 days the common council of the city of Milwaukee by a unanimous vote has passed a city FEPC law. There are 27 members of that common council. Surely none of those men, by the wildest stretch of anyone's imagination, are members of the Communist Party.

Furthermore, I think all of us who come from the North and the West recognize that in our school systems there is no segregation. I have gone to school, from the time I was 6 years old until I graduated from Cornell University, with Negro students. I have seen no race riots develop as the result of Negroes attending the public schools in Sandusky, Ohio, where I got my early education, nor at Cornell University, from whence I graduated in 1926. I am proud of the fact that in the schools I have attended there has been no discrimination. I think that is a good, sound, American doctrine, and good, sound, American principle. I believe firmly in equality of opportunity. I feel that in the Capital of the United States we have a right to expect that the customs which prevail in the major part of the country should be the customs which prevail here.

I intend to vote for this amendment. I think it is a sound amendment and an amendment that will redress an old grievance, a grievance that has made many, many people throughout the United States hang their heads in shame for a long time. The majority of Americans, I am convinced, are opposed to the discrimination that has been practiced in our Capital City.

I sincerely hope that the House will see fit to redress this old grievance. I know, for example, that at the present time the most importuning that I am receiving for the FEPC and this whole question of discrimination comes from the church women of the city of Milwaukee. There is not a day goes by but that these good church women of my city are not requesting that we once and for all put a stop to discrimination. They recognize this issue for what it really is—a deeply moral question. I think today we have an excellent chance to strike a blow at the great moral evil of discrimination. I hope that is the course that this House will take this afternoon.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL].

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced the yeas had it.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the chairman appointed as tellers Mr. COFFEE and Mr. POWELL.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were—ayes 49, noes 122.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COFFEE: On page 48, line 12, after the word "hydrant", strike out the comma and the figures \$330,000.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, I might briefly explain this amendment. It is purely to correct a clerical error. The figure "\$330,000" was inadvertently included in the printed bill, and the comma in connection therewith.

This activity covers all additions to the water distribution system. It covers in general such projects as laying water mains; installing fire hydrants; construction of a large trunk line water main, and construction of a roof over a large reservoir located in Fort Stanton Park.

Heretofore the appropriation was broken down into certain amounts for each of the specific projects, but since all the projects are related it was the purpose of the subcommittee to remove the different limitations and did eliminate the other designated amounts that went to make up the total of \$615,000, but through oversight the figure of \$330,000 was not eliminated. Under the present language and purpose of the section the figure does not have any clear meaning and since it was the intention of the subcommittee to remove the figure it is the purpose of this amendment to do so.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STEFAN: On page 42, line 18, strike out the colon and insert a period, and strike out the entire proviso on lines 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would strike out the proviso that has been in this bill for a number of years. This proviso precludes the District from testing its own material. It makes it impossible for the District to use its own laboratory constructed and equipped some years ago at a cost of \$100,000. So, the testing of material for the District of Columbia is done at the Bureau of Standards. The officials of the District that appeared before your subcommittee insisted that since 1934 it has cost the District of Columbia more than \$100,000 in excess of what the cost would have been had the District used its own laboratory. They claim it is costing them four times as much to test material at the Bureau of Standards as it would cost if they were allowed to test it in their own laboratory.

Your subcommittee, feeling that this would be one place to save money for the District taxpayers, decided to eliminate the proviso and allow the District to test its own material and accomplish this saving.

However, I wish the committee to know that this proviso was placed in this bill by the full committee, by an overwhelming vote, on an amendment offered by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. But your subcommittee is unanimous in the belief that a saving can be made here. I ask for a vote on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOFFMAN: On page 55, after line 5, insert a new section as follows:

"3. Whenever under this bill it is proposed to expend any sum for any thing or service from the benefit of which members of any race are excluded an equal sum shall be expended for things and services for the benefit of the members of the race so excluded and in proportion to the percent of the population."

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, the amendment was on two sheets and the complete amendment reads as follows:

Whenever under this bill it is proposed to expend any sum for any thing or service from the benefit of which members of any race are excluded an equal sum shall be expended for things and services for the benefit of the members of the race so excluded and in proportion to the percent of the population, the members of the excluded race bear to the whole population of the municipality where the proposed expenditure is to be made.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, we have heard considerable from Members of the majority party all to the effect that members of the Negro race—colored people we call them in my State—would by this bill as it is now written be excluded from benefits to which they are entitled.

I can see no reason for any discrimination in employment, educational advantages, whatever it may be, along that line. I know of no reason why we should attempt to legislate social equality. That is a matter of taste—of education—of personal preference. There is at least one woman in the city of Washington who has never asked me to any of her social functions, and she has held many of them—public and private. I have no desire to attend any of them. I think it would be just as silly, or rather just as absurd, for me to propose a bill requiring her to ask me out to her place to associate with her guests—refined educated people, or whatever they may be—as it would be for this House to attempt to legislate social equality.

This amendment is offered in good faith; it is offered to meet the objection of the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL]. I have sat on the Labor Committee with him, I admire him and the way he handles the business of his constituents and the public business there, and I agree with him that we should not—it is most unjust to—exclude members of his race or any other race from the benefits obtained when tax money is

spent; and so I have provided by this amendment that whenever it is proposed to spend a dollar for anything or any service from which members of any race are denied participation that an equal sum in that proportion that the members of that excluded race bear to the total population, shall be expended for their exclusive benefit. What is wrong with that? If the gentlemen from New York, either of them or both of them, want tax money expended for the benefit of every race here, this amendment will do it. If they want to legislate social equality this amendment will not do it.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, I renew the point of order. I make the point of order the amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill requiring affirmative action by District officials.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. WALTER). The Chair is ready to rule.

Under this amendment, which, by the way, is not completed in that it ends with the word "which," it is provided that an equal sum shall be expended under the bill.

The bill now being considered contains no provision for equal appropriations and there is no authorization to make equal appropriations.

The Chair therefore feels that it is very clearly legislation, and sustains the point of order.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WALTER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5990) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the bill.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back forthwith with amendments reducing the amount of the appropriation out of the Treasury by \$1,000,000.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LIST OF RETIRED OFFICERS FOR WHOM DEPARTMENT OF STATE IS HOLDING DECORATIONS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States of America:

I am forwarding, for the consideration of the Congress, a communication from the Secretary of State transmitting a list of those retired officers or employees of the United States for whom the Department of State under the provisions of the act of January 31, 1881 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 115), is holding decorations, orders, medals, or presents tendered them by foreign governments.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 5, 1946.

[Enclosures: 1. From the Secretary of State. 2. List.]

SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and together with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Civil Service:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by the act of Congress to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States approved January 16, 1883, I transmit herewith the Sixty-second Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 5, 1946.

YUMA PROJECT AND BOULDER DAM

Mr. SLAUGHTER, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 584, Rept. No. 1879) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5674) to amend the laws authorizing the performance of necessary protection work between the Yuma project and Boulder Dam by the Bureau of Reclamation. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Friday next, after the reading of the Journal, I may be recognized for 1 hour, the time to be controlled by myself, for the purpose of presenting memorial exercises and eulogies in memory of our late beloved President, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RIVERS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an article appearing in the Washington Daily News on Friday, April 5, on the subject of CIO-PAC.

Mr. PATRICK and Mr. CANNON of Florida asked and were given permission to extend their remarks in the Record.

Mr. MARCANTONIO asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole today.

Mr. RANDOLPH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record in two instances; to include in one an article from a magazine, and in the other an address delivered by one other than himself.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the Record and include an editorial.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the Record in five instances and to include excerpts in each.

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my colleague the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill H. R. 5939, which was passed by the House yesterday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a statistical summary of the Veterans' Administration activities to March 31, 1946.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record.

Mr. SPRINGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a letter.

Mr. BENNET of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a letter.

Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, made in the Committee of the Whole today.

Mr. BOYKIN (at the request of Mr. RIVERS) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record in two instances; to include in one a letter with enclosures from the sheriff of Mobile, Ala., and in the other an address delivered by Conder C. Henry.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Mr. Speaker, a situation of gravest import for the future status of Palestine has arisen in the past few weeks. Acting arbitrarily and unilaterally in the face of three international agreements to which she is party, Great Britain has declared Trans-Jordan "independent and sovereign," and concluded a treaty with Emir Abdullah, which, in effect, leaves Great Britain more the master of that area than she has ever been.

Trans-Jordan, as you know, is the name for the territory immediately east of the Jordan River and is an integral part of Palestine—historically and geographically. It first came under the jurisdiction of Great Britain after the defeat of the Turkish Empire. As I understand it, the League of Nations granted a mandate to Great Britain over the whole of Palestine on condition that she supervise the establishment of a Hebrew National Home there. The history of Palestine since the granting of the mandate has been the history of British evasion, procrastination and delaying tactics in regard to the establishment of the National Home. This, in the face of the terrible hardships and suffering undergone by the Hebrew people in Europe. The supposed freeing of Transjordan is a major step in the furtherance of that policy. It deprives the Hebrew nation of access to three-fourths of its territory. By changing the Jordan from a vital main highway into a boundary, it drastically reduces the economic potential of the lands on both sides of the river. It places an insuperable obstacle in the way of the vast power and irrigation plans that have been predicated upon the free use of the river. This superapplication of divide-and-rule methods suits British policy to a "t."

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the postmaster nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the postmaster nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of all confirmations of today.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I appeal to the majority leader that we recess until Monday.

Mr. BARKLEY. I see no reason why we should not meet tomorrow and dispose of one or two matters, one of which is privileged, so that we can clear the way to take up the veterans' housing bill on Monday. I do not think the Senator should ask that we postpone that legislation, in view of the emergency which exists. There will be many more than a quorum in town tomorrow, and I think we can dispose of these matters speedily.

Mr. WHERRY. I suggest to the dis-

tinguished majority leader that there will be many Senators absent tomorrow.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not think there will be many absent who are not absent today. I think every Senator who is here today will be here tomorrow.

Mr. WHERRY. I absolutely know every Senator who was here today will not be here tomorrow.

Mr. BARKLEY. I think we should work tomorrow.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator has held the Senate here for three nights, and the Senate has been working very hard.

Mr. BARKLEY. No; I have not held the Senate here three nights. We stayed a little late day before yesterday and yesterday, but we are in good shape.

Mr. WHERRY. In view of the fact that there will be some Senators absent tomorrow, I appeal to the distinguished majority leader to recess the Senate until Monday, if he can see his way clear to do so.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I think we should work tomorrow. I hope I can accommodate the Senator at some other time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Kentucky, that the Senate take a recess until tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 7 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the Sen-

ate took a recess until tomorrow, Saturday, April 6, 1946, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Senate April 5 (legislative day of March 5), 1946:

REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE

William G. Johnson, of Wyoming, to be register of the land office at Cheyenne, Wyo. (Reappointment.)

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 5 (legislative day of March 5), 1946:

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON ATOMIC ENERGY

Bernard M. Baruch, to be the representative of the United States of America on the United Nations Commission on Atomic Energy.

POSTMASTERS

COLORADO

Beverly E. Hodson, Dove Creek.

ILLINOIS

Lec L. Herrin, Herrin.

John Q. Rose, La Prairie.

INDIANA

Hubert P. Warren, Cortland.

IOWA

Arlene L. Murray, Johnston.

OHIO

Hilbert H. Martin, Middletown.

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1946

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou most beneficent God, increase our conception of the power of Thy love, made manifest through Jesus Christ our Lord. We praise Thee for the confidence and the everlasting surety that nothing can separate us from Thy love; not by our own attainments but by the mercy of Him who is the author and finisher of our faith. Grant Thy blessing upon Thy church universal, that it may be more and more fruitful and confident in the strength of our Redeemer and less confident in its own strength. The whole earth is sick and hungry and waiting for the touch of Thy compassion and Thy wonder-working power; O Sun of Righteousness, arise with healing in Thy wings, and in Thy name shall be the praise both now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 704) entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of, and ultimately liquidate, Federal rural rehabilitation projects, and for other purposes"; requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. BILBO, Mr. HOEY, Mr. AIKEN, and Mr. BUSHFIELD to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SPRINGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the New York Times.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

THE PUBLIC ATTITUDE ON STRIKE LEGISLATION

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, in working and voting for the enactment of the Case bill, I felt that I was acting not only in accordance with the wishes of the great bulk of the people I have the honor to represent in Congress but also in accordance with the wishes of labor-union

members as well. I regarded the Case bill as prolabor rather than antilabor.

That I was right in my conclusions is evidenced by a Gallup poll published in this morning's Washington Post. Seventy percent of the people who expressed themselves in the poll were in favor of congressional action to remedy the strike situation. Of union members themselves, more than a majority—52 percent—expressed a similar viewpoint. Only 36 percent of the union members were opposed to congressional action.

I regard these figures as highly significant. Labor leaders who place their own selfish interests above the interests of the Nation are no longer acting in accordance with the wishes of their own members.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ELLIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a news item.

Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances; to include in one an article by Dan W. Gilbert entitled "Truth About Inflation" and in the other an article appearing in a Pennsylvania newspaper.

Mr. ANDERSON of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter and a news article.

Mr. FULLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of exportation of American grain.

Mr. BUTLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances; to include in one a statement made before the Committee on Ways and Means on social security and in the other a newspaper article.

Mr. DIRKSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial appearing in the Milwaukee Journal.

Mr. McGEHEE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances; to include in one a letter from the American Veterans of World War II to Hon. Robert E. Hannegan, and in the other an article by George Sokolsky.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, in yesterday's RECORD, the following occurs:

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. REES of Kansas) there were—ayes 118, noes 141.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The truth of the matter is that the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] demanded a record vote on the recommitment, and that was denied, and then the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] asked for a yea-and-nay vote on the passage of the bill.

I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, roll call No. 76 of yesterday has me recorded as being paired generally with the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL]. I was present and voted "no." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1947

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5990) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes; and, pending that motion, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited to 2 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] and myself.

Mr. STEFAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, is the gentleman from Washington willing to let debate go on and not limit it to any particular time?

Mr. COFFEE. That is agreeable to me. I am sure we will get through in a reasonable time.

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 5990

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 6 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That there are appropriated for the District of Columbia
4 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, out of (1) the
5 general fund of the District of Columbia, hereinafter known
6 as the general fund, such fund being composed of the
7 revenues of the District of Columbia other than those

1 Commissioners shall be sufficient voucher for the expenditure
2 of \$1,500 of this appropriation for such purposes as they
3 may deem necessary.

4 Office of the corporation counsel, including extra com-
5 pensation for the corporation counsel as general counsel of
6 the Public Utilities Commission; \$4,500 for the settlement
7 of claims not in excess of \$250 each, approved by the Com-
8 missioners in accordance with the Act approved February
9 11, 1929 (45 Stat. 1160), as amended by the Act approved
10 June 5, 1930 (46 Stat. 500); and judicial expenses, includ-
11 ing witness fees and expert services, in District of Columbia
12 cases before the courts of the United States and of the Dis-
13 trict of Columbia; \$165,870.

14 Board of Tax Appeals, \$17,800.

15 FISCAL SERVICE

16 For all expenses necessary for the offices named under
17 this general head, including, in addition to the objects speci-
18 fied respectively under each head, personal services; books
19 of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; and printing
20 and binding:

21 Assessor's office, including advertising notice of taxes in
22 arrears July 1, 1946, to be reimbursed by a charge of 75
23 cents for each lot or piece of property advertised, \$461,400:
24 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for
25 the payment of advertising the delinquent tax list for more

1 than once a week for two weeks in the regular issue of one
2 newspaper published in the District of Columbia.

3 Collector's office, including refunding, wholly or in part,
4 erroneous payments of taxes, special assessments, school
5 tuition charges, payment for lost library books, rents, fines,
6 fees, or collections of any character, which have been erro-
7 neously covered into the Treasury to the credit of the general
8 fund, including the refunding of fees paid for building per-
9 mits authorized by the District of Columbia Appropriation
10 Act approved March 2, 1911 (36 Stat. 967), \$218,400:
11 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for such
12 refunds of payments made within the past three years.

13 Auditor's office, \$271,920.

14 Purchasing Division, \$77,827.

15 COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND

16 EXPENSES

17 For compensation and retirement fund expenses, as
18 follows:

19 District government employees' compensation: For car-
20 rying out the provisions of section 11 of the District of
21 Columbia Appropriation Act approved July 11, 1919,
22 authorizing compensation for employees of the government
23 of the District of Columbia suffering injuries while in the
24 performance of their duties, \$62,000.

25 Workmen's compensation, administrative expenses: For

1 reimbursement to the Employees' Compensation Commission
2 for administration of the law providing compensation for dis-
3 ability or death resulting from injury to employees in certain
4 employments in the District of Columbia, \$99,200.

5 District government employees' retirement: For financ-
6 ing of the liability of the government of the District of
7 Columbia, created by the Act approved May 22, 1920, as
8 amended (5 U. S. C. 707a), \$1,193,000, which amount
9 shall be placed to the credit of the "Civil-service retirement
10 and disability fund".

11 DISTRICT DEBT SERVICE

12 For reimbursement to the United States of funds loaned,
13 in compliance with section 4 of the Act of May 29, 1930
14 (46 Stat. 482), as amended, and section 3 of the Act of
15 December 20, 1941 (55 Stat. 847), including interest as
16 required thereby, \$800,000.

17 District debt service (payable from highway fund) :
18 For reimbursement to the United States of funds loaned,
19 including interest as required, in compliance with sections 3
20 and 4 of the Act of December 20, 1941 (55 Stat. 847), as
21 amended, \$125,000.

22 REGULATORY AGENCIES

23 Regulatory agencies: For all expenses necessary for
24 agencies named under this general head, including, in addi-
25 tion to the objects specified respectively under each head,

1 personal services, books of reference and periodicals, and
2 printing and binding:

3 Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, including witness
4 fees, and \$1,000 for the purchase of samples, \$79,307.

5 Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole, \$35,300.

6 Coroner's office, including juror and witness fees, and
7 repairs to the morgue, \$30,820.

8 Department of Insurance, \$52,700.

9 Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets,
10 including maintenance and repairs to markets, \$2,500 for
11 purchase of commodities and for personal services in con-
12 nection with investigation and detection of sales of short
13 weight and measure, maintenance and repair of motor
14 vehicles, and for the purchase, including exchange,
15 of one motor vehicle, \$121,391: *Provided*, That the Disburs-
16 ing Officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance
17 to the Superintendent of the Department of Weights,
18 Measures, and Markets, upon requisition previously ap-
19 proved by the Auditor of the District of Columbia, sums
20 of money, not exceeding \$200 at any one time, to be
21 used exclusively in connection with investigations and
22 detection of short weights and measures.

23 License bureau, \$25,898.

24 Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board, \$46,468.

25 Office of Administrator of Rent Control, \$45,200.

1 Office of Recorder of Deeds, including lawbooks, pur-
2 chase of one passenger-carrying motor vehicle, and \$100 for
3 equipment and medical supplies for rest room, \$185,672.

4 Poundmaster's office, including uniforms for dog catchers,
5 \$27,950.

6 Public Utilities Commission, including a people's counsel
7 and newspapers, \$112,500: *Provided*, That no appropria-
8 tion in this Act shall be used for or in connection with the
9 preparation, issuance, publication, or enforcement of any regu-
10 lation or order of the Public Utilities Commission requiring
11 the installation of meters in taxicabs, or for or in connection
12 with the licensing of any vehicle to be operated as a taxicab
13 except for operation in accordance with such system of uni-
14 form zones and rates and regulations applicable thereto as
15 shall have been prescribed by the Public Utilities Commission.

16 Zoning Commission, \$19,600.

17 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

18 OPERATING EXPENSES

19 General administration: For all expenses necessary for
20 the general administration of the public-school system of
21 the District of Columbia, including personal services; print-
22 ing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodi-
23 cals; \$421,572, of which \$10,000 shall be immediately
24 available.

25 General supervision and instruction: For all expenses

1 necessary for supervision, instruction, and education in the
2 teachers colleges and in the day, evening, and summer
3 public schools of the District of Columbia, and the education
4 of foreigners of all ages in the Americanization schools;
5 including personal services; printing and binding; text-
6 books, lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and
7 periodicals; and subsistence supplies for pupils attending
8 the schools for crippled children; \$10,539,900, of which
9 \$300,000 shall be immediately available: *Provided*, That
10 hereafter no part of the funds appropriated for the public
11 schools shall be available for the operation of any school
12 which denies to legally adopted children the same treatment
13 as that given to children living with their natural parents.

14 Vocational education, George-Deen program: For all
15 expenses necessary for the development of vocational educa-
16 tion in the District of Columbia in accordance with the Act
17 of June 8, 1936 (49 Stat. 1488), including personal
18 services, and allowances for privately owned automobiles
19 used for the performance of official duties within the District
20 of Columbia (not to exceed \$100 per annum for each
21 automobile), \$139,600.

22 Operation of buildings and grounds and maintenance of
23 equipment: For all expenses necessary for the operation
24 of school buildings and grounds and the purchase and repair

1 of equipment, including personal services, insurance and
2 operation, maintenance, and repair of District-owned or
3 borrowed automobiles used in driver-training courses, \$2,-
4 218,520, of which \$150,000 shall be immediately available.

5 Repairs and maintenance of buildings and grounds: For
6 all expenses necessary for the repair, maintenance, and im-
7 provement of school buildings, mechanical equipment, and
8 school grounds, including personal services; printing and
9 binding; \$815,000, of which \$100,000 shall be immediately
10 available: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be avail-
11 able for making repairs to other municipal buildings, subject
12 to reimbursement from other applicable appropriations for
13 the cost of such work, and a report of all such expenditures
14 shall be submitted to Congress in the annual Budget.

15 Auxiliary educational services: For the maintenance
16 and instruction of deaf and dumb persons of the District of
17 Columbia admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf,
18 and for the maintenance and instruction of colored deaf
19 mutes of teachable age, and blind children, of the District
20 of Columbia, in Maryland or some other State, by contract
21 entered into by the Commissioners, for the transportation
22 of children attending schools or classes established by the
23 Board of Education for physically handicapped children,
24 and for carrying out the provisions of the Act of December
25 16, 1944 (58 Stat. 811), \$89,600.

1 Teachers' retirement appropriated fund: To carry out
2 the purposes of the Act of January 15, 1920, as amended by
3 the Act of June 11, 1926 (44 Stat. 727), \$609,000: *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That the Treasury Department shall prepare the
5 estimates of the annual appropriations required to be made
6 to the teachers' retirement fund, and shall make actuarial
7 valuations of such fund at intervals of five years, or oftener
8 if deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Treasury, and
9 the Commissioners are authorized to expend from money to
10 the credit of the teachers' retirement fund not exceeding
11 \$5,000 per annum for this purpose, including personal serv-
12 ices, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws.

13 CAPITAL OUTLAY

14 For furnishing and equipping the following school build-
15 ings: Bell Vocational High School, Chamberlain Vocational
16 High School, Davis Elementary School, Dunbar Senior
17 High School, Phelps Vocational High School, Randall
18 Junior High School, Richardson Elementary School, and
19 new elementary school in the vicinity of East Capitol Street
20 and Benning Road Southeast, \$275,080, to remain available
21 until expended.

22 For construction, as follows:

23 For continuing the construction of the Miller Junior
24 High School, including recreation facilities and treatment
25 of grounds, in the vicinity of Forty-ninth Street and Wash-

1 ington Place Northeast, \$400,000: *Provided*, That not to
2 exceed \$7,770 may be transferred to the credit of the appro-
3 priation account "Office of Municipal Architect, construction
4 services", and be available for the preparation of plans and
5 specifications for said building;

6 For continuing construction of a new extensible voca-
7 tional high school building to replace the present Alexander
8 Graham Bell (Abbot) Vocational School, to be located in
9 Brentwood Park, \$370,000;

10 For continuing the construction of the Spingarn Senior
11 High School, to be located in the vicinity of Twenty-fourth
12 Street and Benning Road Northeast, \$500,000;

13 For continuing construction of a new junior high school
14 building (Sousa), including recreation facilities and treat-
15 ment of grounds, to be located in the vicinity of Thirty-
16 fourth Street and Minnesota Avenue Southeast, \$400,000,
17 and the limit of cost of said building as specified in the
18 District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, is increased
19 to \$1,350,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$7,770 may
20 be transferred to the credit of the appropriation account
21 "Office of Municipal Architect, construction services", and
22 be available for the preparation of plans and specifications
23 for said building;

24 For beginning construction of a new twenty-four-room
25 elementary school building, including an assembly hall-

1 gymnasium, recreation facilities, and treatment of grounds,
2 in the vicinity of East Capitol Street and Benning Road
3 Southeast, \$300,000, and the Commissioners are authorized
4 to enter into a contract or contracts for such building at a
5 total cost not to exceed \$600,000: *Provided*, That not to
6 exceed \$12,600 may be transferred to the credit of the
7 appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect, con-
8 struction services", and be available for the preparation
9 of plans and specifications for said building;

10 For completion of the second floor of the Davis Elemen-
11 tary School, removal of the present temporary building, and
12 treatment of grounds, \$38,000;

13 In all, for construction, including preparation of plans
14 and specifications, \$2,008,000, to be immediately available
15 as one fund and to remain available until expended, to be
16 disbursed and accounted for as "Capital outlay, construction
17 public schools, District of Columbia".

18 For the purchase of sites as follows:

19 In the vicinity of Pomeroy Road, Douglas Place, and
20 Stanton Road Southeast, to provide for a new junior high
21 school and a new twenty-four-room elementary school, and
22 for school playground purposes;

23 At the Shaw Junior High School, to replace present
24 playground area needed for building alterations, and to pro-
25 vide additional playground space;

1 For an additional amount for the school building and
2 playground sites specified for the public schools in the District
3 of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, \$100,000, to remain
4 available until expended.

5 In all, for sites, \$296,200, to remain available until ex-
6 pended, and to be disbursed and accounted for as "Capital
7 outlay, school building and playground sites, public schools,
8 District of Columbia".

9 Section 6 of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial
10 Appropriation Act, approved May 10, 1916, as amended,
11 shall not apply from July 1 to September 15, 1946,
12 to teachers of the public schools of the District of Columbia
13 when employed by any of the executive departments or inde-
14 pendent establishments of the United States Government.

15 No part of the appropriations herein made for the public
16 schools of the District of Columbia shall be used for the free
17 instruction of pupils who dwell outside the District of Colum-
18 bia: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to pupils
19 who are enrolled in the schools of the District of Columbia
20 on the date of the approval of this Act.

21 PUBLIC LIBRARY

22 OPERATING EXPENSES

23 For all expenses necessary for the operation of the
24 Public Library, including personal services; extra services
25 on Sundays and holidays; newspapers, books, periodicals,

1 and other printed material, including payment in advance
2 for subscription thereto; music records, sound recordings,
3 and educational films; printing and binding; alterations,
4 repairs; fitting up buildings; care of grounds; and rent of
5 suitable quarters for branch libraries in Anacostia, Chevy
6 Chase, and Woodridge; \$848,900: *Provided*, That the
7 disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized
8 to advance to the librarian of the Public Library, upon
9 requisition previously approved by the auditor of the District
10 of Columbia, not exceeding \$50 at the first of each month,
11 for the purchase of certain books, pamphlets, periodicals, or
12 newspapers, or other printed material.

13 CAPITAL OUTLAY

14 For an additional amount for the acquisition of sites
15 for branch libraries in Brookland, Tenley, Benning, and
16 Cleveland Park, to be approved by the board of library
17 trustees and the Commissioners, \$30,000, to remain avail-
18 able until expended.

19 For the preparation of plans and specifications for con-
20 struction of branch library buildings in Benning, Bright-
21 wood, Woodridge, and Cleveland Park, and for remodeling
22 of existing structure at Mount Pleasant, \$32,200.

23 The unexpended balances of the amounts made available
24 by the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1940, for
25 the preparation of plans and specifications for the new central

1 building of the Public Library of the District of Columbia
2 shall remain available for the same purposes and under the
3 same conditions and limitations until June 30, 1947.

4 RECREATION DEPARTMENT

5 Operating expenses: For all expenses necessary for
6 operation and maintenance of recreation facilities in and
7 for the District of Columbia, including personal services;
8 books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; and printing
9 and binding; \$751,900.

10 Capital outlay: For improvement of various municipal
11 playgrounds and recreation centers, including erection of
12 shelter houses, and preparation of architectural and land-
13 scaping plans, \$156,700.

14 The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is
15 authorized to advance to the superintendent of recreation,
16 upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the
17 District of Columbia and upon such security as the Com-
18 missioners may require of said superintendent, sums of
19 money to be used for the expense of conducting its activities
20 under the trust fund created by the Act of April 29,
21 1942, the total of such advancements not to exceed \$1,000
22 at any one time.

23 METROPOLITAN POLICE

24 For all expenses necessary for the Metropolitan Police,
25 including pay and allowances and other personal services;

1 the present property clerk with the rank and pay of in-
2 spector; the present acting sergeant in charge of police
3 automobiles with the rank and pay of sergeant; the present
4 acting sergeant in charge of the police radio station with
5 the rank and pay of lieutenant; the present private in
6 charge of purchasing and accounts with the rank and pay
7 of sergeant; corporals at \$2,600 per annum each; technicians
8 with additional compensation of \$240 per annum each;
9 not to exceed four detectives in the salary grade of captain;
10 meals for prisoners; rewards for fugitives; medals of award;
11 books of reference, periodicals, newspapers, and photo-
12 graphs; printing and binding; rental and maintenance of
13 teletype system; travel expenses incurred in prevention and
14 detection of crime; \$3,000 for expenses of attendance, with-
15 out loss of pay or time, at specialized police training classes
16 and pistol matches, including tuition and entrance fees;
17 \$2,500 for expenses of the police training school, including
18 travel expenses of visiting lecturers or experts in criminology;
19 police equipment and repairs to same; insignia of office,
20 uniforms, and other official equipment, including cleaning,
21 alteration, and repair of articles transferred from one indi-
22 vidual to another, or damaged in the performance of duty;
23 purchase, exchange, and maintenance of passenger-carrying
24 motor vehicles; expenses of harbor patrol; and the mainte-

1 nance of a suitable place for the reception and detention
2 of girls and women over seventeen years of age, arrested
3 by the police on charge of offense against any laws in force
4 in the District of Columbia, or held as witnesses or held
5 pending final investigation or examination, or otherwise;
6 \$5,000,000, of which amount \$16,000 shall be exclusively
7 available for expenditure by the Superintendent of Police for
8 prevention and detection of crime, under his certificate,
9 approved by the Commissioners, and every such certificate
10 shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein ex-
11 pressed to have been expended.

12 For all expenses necessary to enable the Commissioners
13 of the District of Columbia to maintain public order and
14 protect life and property in said District during the period
15 of public recognition extended to returning military or naval
16 personnel or visiting dignitaries, including the cost of re-
17 moving and relocating streetcar loading platforms, roping
18 of streets, erection of stands, printing of signs, and operation
19 of temporary comfort stations, \$5,000: *Provided*, That the
20 certificate of the Commissioners shall be sufficient voucher
21 for the expenditure of \$1,000 of this appropriation for such
22 purposes as they may deem necessary.

23 The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is
24 authorized to advance to the Superintendent of Police upon
25 the approval of the Commissioners, sums of money to be

1 used in the prevention and detection of crime, the total of
2 such advancements not to exceed \$5,000 at any one time.

3 FIRE DEPARTMENT

4 For all expenses necessary for the Fire Department,
5 including pay and allowances and other personal services;
6 books of reference and periodicals; printing and binding;
7 uniforms and other official equipment, including cleaning,
8 alteration, and repair of articles transferred from one indi-
9 vidual to another, or damaged in the performance of duty;
10 purchase, operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying
11 automobiles; repairs and improvements to buildings and
12 grounds; \$3,000,000: *Provided*, That the Commissioners,
13 in their discretion, may authorize the construction, in whole
14 or in part, of fire-fighting apparatus in the Fire Department
15 repair shop.

16 POLICEMEN'S AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF

17 For policemen's and firemen's relief and other allowances
18 as authorized by law, \$1,875,000.

19 COURTS

20 District of Columbia courts: For all expenses of the
21 following District of Columbia courts, including personal
22 services; witness fees and compensation of jurors; law-
23 books, books of reference, and periodicals; printing and
24 binding; lodging and meals for jurors, bailiffs, and deputy

1 United States marshals while in attendance upon jurors,
2 when ordered by the courts; and meals for prisoners:

3 Juvenile court, \$173,131, of which \$470 shall be
4 available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury
5 for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the
6 Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), and of which
7 \$11,200 shall be available for payment to the United
8 States Public Health Service for furnishing psychiatric
9 service, including the detail of necessary medical and other
10 personnel: *Provided*, That the disbursing officer of the
11 District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the chief
12 probation officer of the juvenile court upon requisition pre-
13 viously approved by the judge of the juvenile court and
14 the auditor of the District of Columbia, not to exceed \$50
15 at any one time, to be expended for travel expenses to
16 secure the return of absconding probationers.

17 Municipal court, including pay of retired judges and
18 \$525 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
19 of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June
20 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$406,225: *Provided*, That
21 deposits made on demands for jury trials in accord-
22 ance with rules prescribed by the court under authority
23 granted in section 11 of the Act approved March 3, 1921
24 (41 Stat. 1312), shall be earned unless, prior to three days
25 before the time set for such trials, including Sundays and

1 legal holidays, a new date for trial be set by the court, cases be
2 discontinued or settled, or demands for jury trials be waived:
3 *Provided further*, That hereafter the disbursing officer of the
4 District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the clerk of
5 the court, upon requisition previously approved by the Audi-
6 tor of the District of Columbia, sums of money not exceeding
7 \$500 at any one time, to be used for the payment of witness
8 fees.

9 Municipal court of appeals, \$67,700, of which \$500
10 shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the
11 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2
12 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

13 United States courts: For reimbursement to the United
14 States for services rendered to the District of Columbia by
15 the Judiciary and the Department of Justice as specified
16 under the head "United States courts for the District of
17 Columbia" in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1947, and
18 in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1947,
19 \$682,000.

20 Probation system: For all expenses necessary for the
21 probation system, including personal services, \$125 for de-
22 posit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty
23 mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944
24 (Public Law 364), and printing and binding, \$41,800.

25 Office of Register of Wills: For all expenses necessary for

1 the Office of Register of Wills, including personal services;
2 \$500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
3 of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June
4 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; lawbooks, books of reference,
5 periodicals, and newspapers; printing and binding; and con-
6 tract statistical services, \$112,500.

7 Commission on Mental Health: For all expenses neces-
8 sary for the Commission on Mental Health, including an
9 executive secretary at \$3,640 per annum and physician-
10 members at \$4,520 per annum, and other personal services;
11 lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; and printing
12 and binding; \$29,100.

13 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

14 Operating expenses, Health Department (excluding hos-
15 pitals) : For all expenses necessary for the general admin-
16 istration, medical services, laboratories, and inspection serv-
17 ices of the Health Department, including the enforcement of
18 the Acts relating to the prevention of the spread of contagious
19 and infectious diseases in the District of Columbia; the main-
20 tenance of tuberculosis and venereal-disease clinics and dis-
21 pensaries; the conduct of hygiene and sanitation work in
22 schools; the maintenance of a dental health service; the main-
23 tenance of a maternal and child-health service; house-
24 keeping assistance in cases of authentic indigent sick; the
25 maintenance of a nursing service; the maintenance of a psy-

1 chiatric service; the maintenance of an emergency ambulance
2 service; the operation and maintenance of laboratories; out-
3 patient relief of the poor, including medical and surgical sup-
4 plies, artificial limbs, and pay of physicians, and the enforce-
5 ment of the Acts relating to the drainage of lots and abate-
6 ment of nuisances in the District of Columbia, the Act relat-
7 ing to the adulteration of foods, drugs, and candy, the Act
8 relating to the manufacture and sale of mattresses, the Act
9 relating to the manufacture, sale, and transportation of adul-
10 terated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods,
11 drugs, medicines, and liquors, and the Act relating to the
12 sale of milk, cream, and ice cream; such expenses to include
13 cadet nurses at stipends and allowances to be fixed by the
14 Commissioners, two physicians at \$4,600 per annum each, to
15 be appointed without regard to civil-service laws, and other
16 personal services; contract investigational service; books and
17 periodicals; uniforms; rent; printing and binding; purchase,
18 maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying motor vehicles;
19 manufacture of serum in indigent cases; and allowances for
20 privately owned automobiles used for the performance of
21 official duties (not to exceed \$264 per annum for each auto-
22 mobile for employees other than dairy-farm inspectors and not
23 to exceed \$312 per annum for each automobile for dairy-farm
24 inspectors) ; \$1,605,423: *Provided*, That the Commissioners
25 may, without creating any obligation for the payment

1 of money on account thereof, accept such volunteer serv-
2 ices as they may deem expedient in connection with the
3 establishment and maintenance of the medical services herein
4 provided for: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$200
5 may be expended for special services in detecting adulteration
6 of drugs and foods, including candy and milk.

7 Operating expenses, Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sana-
8 torium: For all expenses necessary for the Tuberculosis
9 Sanatorium at Glenn Dale, Maryland, including personal
10 services; compensation of consulting physicians at rates to
11 be fixed by the Commissioners; rental, purchase, main-
12 tenance, repair, and operation of busses and an ambulance;
13 school books, books of reference, and periodicals; printing
14 and binding; classroom supplies; and repairs and improve-
15 ments to buildings and grounds; \$1,319,592, of which
16 not to exceed \$5,000 shall be for the compensation of
17 convalescent patients to be employed in essential work
18 of the sanatorium and as an aid to their rehabilitation
19 at rates and under conditions to be determined by the
20 Commissioners; but nothing in this paragraph shall be con-
21 strued as conferring employee status on patients whose
22 services are so utilized.

23 Operating expenses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For
24 all expenses necessary for Gallinger Municipal Hospital and
25 the Tuberculosis Hospital at Fourteenth and Upshur Streets

1 Northwest including personal services; one superintendent
2 at \$8,000 per annum; one deputy superintendent at \$6,650
3 per annum; not to exceed five full-time chief medical officers
4 at \$6,650 per annum each and two associate medical officers
5 at \$5,180 per annum each, to be appointed without reference
6 to civil-service requirements; not to exceed \$20,000 for tem-
7 porary per diem services; reference books and periodicals;
8 musical instruments and music; expenses of commencement
9 exercises, entertainments, and the training school for nurses;
10 printing and binding; expenses incident to furnishing proper
11 containers for the reception, burial, and identification of the
12 ashes of all human bodies of indigent persons that are
13 cremated at the public crematorium and remain unclaimed
14 after twelve months from the date of such cremation; and
15 repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds; \$2,-
16 341,148: *Provided*, That hereafter no part of any appro-
17 priation for Gallinger Municipal Hospital or the Health
18 Department shall be used for furnishing, other than at rates
19 prescribed by the Commissioners, clinical services, drugs,
20 pharmaceutical preparations, or X-ray service, to persons
21 who are not indigent, except in emergency cases or where
22 the Commissioners determine it to be necessary in the public
23 interest.

24 Medical charities: For care and treatment of indigent

1 patients under contracts to be made by the Health Officer
2 of the District of Columbia and approved by the Com-
3 missioners with institutions, as follows: Children's Hospital,
4 \$60,000; Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital,
5 \$50,000; Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital,
6 \$50,000; Washington Home for Incurables, \$25,000; in
7 all, \$185,000.

8 Columbia Hospital and Lying-in-Asylum: For general
9 repairs, including labor and material to be expended under
10 the direction of the Architect of the Capitol, \$8,000.

11 Freedmen's Hospital: For reimbursement to the United
12 States for services rendered to the District of Columbia by
13 Freedmen's Hospital, as specified under the head, "Freed-
14 men's Hospital", in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-
15 tion Act, 1947, \$400,000.

16 PUBLIC WELFARE

17 OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

18 For all expenses necessary for the general administration
19 of public welfare in the District of Columbia, including per-
20 sonal services; printing and binding; lawbooks, city direc-
21 tories, books of reference, and periodicals; and contract
22 investigational services; \$110,094.

23 FAMILY WELFARE SERVICE

24 Operating expenses, child care: For all expenses neces-
25 sary for placing and visiting children; board and care of all

1 children committed to the guardianship of the Board of Pub-
2 lic Welfare by the courts of the District, including white girls
3 committed to the National Training School for Girls, and all
4 children accepted by said Board for care, as authorized by
5 law; temporary care of children pending investigation or
6 while being transferred from place to place, with authority
7 to pay not more than \$6,000 each to institutions under sec-
8 tarian control, not more than \$3,360 for continuous mainte-
9 nance of foster homes for temporary or emergency board
10 and care of nondelinquent children, and not more than
11 \$400 for burial of children dying while beneficiaries under
12 this appropriation; maintenance, under jurisdiction of the
13 Board of Public Welfare, of a suitable place in a building
14 entirely separate and apart from the house of detention for
15 the reception and detention of children under eighteen years
16 of age arrested by the police on charge of offense against any
17 laws in force in the District of Columbia, or committed to
18 the guardianship of the Board, or held as witnesses, or held
19 temporarily, or pending hearing, or otherwise; such expenses
20 to include personal services; books of reference and period-
21 icals; printing and binding; and rental, repair, and upkeep
22 of building; \$688,140: *Provided*, That no part of this
23 appropriation shall be used for the purpose of visiting
24 any ward of the Board of Public Welfare placed outside the
25 District of Columbia and the States of Virginia and Mary-

1 land, and a ward placed outside said District and the States
2 of Virginia and Maryland shall be visited not less than once
3 a year by a voluntary agent or correspondent of said Board,
4 and said Board shall have power to discharge from guardian-
5 ship any child committed to its care.

6 Public assistance and children's services: For all
7 expenses necessary for certification of persons eligible for
8 any public benefits which are or may become available as
9 may be approved by the Commissioners, relief and rehabili-
10 tation for purposes of employment of indigent residents of
11 the District of Columbia, to be expended under rules and
12 regulations prescribed by the Commissioners; aid to de-
13 pendent children in accordance with the provisions of the
14 Act of June 14, 1944 (Public Law 340) ; assistance against
15 old-age want, as authorized by law; pensions for needy blind
16 persons, as authorized by law; services for children in their
17 own homes; distribution of surplus commodities and relief
18 milk to public and charitable institutions; \$55,500 for all
19 necessary expenses, including personal services without re-
20 gard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, for the
21 carrying out, under regulations to be prescribed by the Com-
22 missioners of a "penny milk" program for the school children
23 of the District, including the purchase and distribution of milk
24 under agreement with the United States Department of Agri-
25 culture, and for the carrying out of a food-conservation pro-

1 gram in the District of Columbia, including the canning of the
2 products of home gardens; maintenance pending transporta-
3 tion, and transportation, of indigent nonresident persons;
4 burial of indigent residents of the District of Columbia; includ-
5 ing for all such purposes, personal services; books of reference
6 and periodicals; and printing and binding; \$2,008,500:
7 *Provided*, That collections from the milk program shall be
8 paid to the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, for
9 deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of
10 the District, and that reimbursement for canning of home
11 garden products shall be in kind and for the benefit
12 of public-welfare institutions of the District of Colum-
13 bia: *Provided further*, That the auditing and disbursing
14 of funds under this appropriation, and the accounting there-
15 for, including all employees engaged in such work and records
16 relating thereto, shall be under the supervision and control
17 of the Auditor of the District of Columbia.

18 Operating expenses, institutions for the indigent: For
19 all necessary expenses for the Home for the Aged and
20 Infirm and the Municipal Lodging House, and the Tempo-
21 rary Home for Former Soldiers and Sailors, including per-
22 sonal services; printing and binding; subsistence of interns;
23 repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds; opera-
24 tion and maintenance of passenger automobiles; care and

1 maintenance of women and children under contracts to be
2 made by the Board of Public Welfare and approved by the
3 Commissioners with the Florence Crittenton Home, Saint
4 Ann's Infant Asylum and Maternity Hospital, and House of
5 Mercy; training and employment of the blind under contracts
6 to be made by the Board of Public Welfare and approved by
7 the Commissioners with the Columbia Polytechnic Institute
8 for the Blind; and for aid and support of the National Library
9 for the Blind; \$377,714.

10 JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL SERVICE

11 Operating expenses: For all expenses necessary for the
12 operation of the Industrial Home School, the Industrial Home
13 School for Colored Children, and the National Training
14 School for Girls, including personal services; subsistence of
15 interns; books of reference and periodicals; printing and bind-
16 ing; repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds;
17 purchase, operation, and maintenance of passenger automo-
18 bile; securing suitable homes for paroled or discharged chil-
19 dren; and care and maintenance of boys committed to the
20 National Training School for Boys by the courts of the
21 District of Columbia under a contract to be made by the
22 Board of Public Welfare with the Attorney General at a
23 rate of not to exceed \$2 per day for each boy so committed;
24 \$475,748: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall
25 be used for the maintenance of white girls in the National

1 Training Schools for Girls: *Provided further*, That the salary
 2 of the superintendent of the National Training School for
 3 Girls shall be at the rate of \$3,640 per annum.

4 ADULT CORRECTIONAL SERVICE

5 Operating expenses: For all expenses necessary for the
 6 operation of the jail and the workhouse and reformatory,
 7 including personal services; subsistence of interns; compen-
 8 sation of consulting physician and dentist at rates to be fixed
 9 by the Commissioners; attendance of guards at pistol and rifle
 10 matches; uniforms and caps for guards; newspapers, books of
 11 reference, and periodicals; rental of motion-picture films;
 12 repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds; pur-
 13 chase, exchange, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor
 14 busses; support, maintenance, and transportation of prisoners
 15 transferred from the District of Columbia; expenses of inter-
 16 ment of deceased inmates; discharge gratuities; electrocu-
 17 tions; shipping remains of deceased prisoners to their homes
 18 in the United States; identifying, pursuing, recapturing (in-
 19 cluding rewards therefor), and returning to institutions,
 20 escaped inmates and parole and conditional-release violators;
 21 and returning released prisoners to their residences,
 22 \$1,873,407.

23 Working capital fund: To provide a working capital
 24 fund for such industrial enterprises at the workhouse and
 25 reformatory as may be approved by the Commissioners,

1 \$50,000: *Provided*, That the various departments and
2 institutions of the District of Columbia and the Federal
3 Government may purchase, at fair market prices as
4 determined by the Commissioners, products and services
5 of said industrial enterprises, and orders for such products
6 and services shall be considered as obligations upon appro-
7 priations in the same manner as orders for contracts placed
8 with private contractors: *Provided further*, That receipts
9 from the sale of products and services shall be deposited
10 to the credit of said working capital fund, and said fund,
11 including all receipts credited thereto, shall be used as a
12 permanent revolving fund for all necessary expenses of such
13 enterprises, including personal services; and the payment to
14 inmates or their dependents of such pecuniary earnings as the
15 Commissioners may deem proper: *Provided further*, That as
16 soon as practicable after the close of each fiscal year the
17 Commissioners shall transfer all accumulated profits arising
18 from the year's operations under said fund to the general
19 revenues of the District of Columbia for such fiscal year.

20 MENTAL REHABILITATION SERVICE

21 Operating expenses, District Training School: For all
22 expenses necessary for the operation of the District Training
23 School, including personal services; books of reference and
24 periodicals; printing and binding; purchase, exchange,
25 operation, and maintenance of passenger automobiles; com-

1 pensation of consulting physicians at rates to be fixed by
2 the Commissioners; subsistence of interns; and repairs and
3 improvements to buildings and grounds, \$542,580.

4 The appropriation of \$70,000 for the construction of
5 a third floor and a permanent roof to the hospital and
6 administration building, District Training School, contained
7 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, is made
8 available also for necessary repairs and alterations to the
9 existing building.

10 Saint Elizabeths Hospital: For support of indigent in-
11 sane of the District of Columbia in Saint Elizabeths Hospital,
12 as provided by law, \$3,778,000.

13 Deportation of nonresident insane: For all necessary
14 expenses for deportation of nonresident insane persons, as
15 provided by law, including persons held in the psychopathic
16 ward of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital, including personal
17 services; books of reference; and printing and binding;
18 \$45,000.

19 The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is
20 authorized to advance to the Director of Public Welfare, upon
21 requisitions previously approved by the Auditor of the Dis-
22 trict and upon such security as the Commissioners may re-
23 quire of said Director, sums of money to be used for placing
24 and visiting children; returning escaped prisoners, conditional
25 releases, and parolees; and deportation of nonresident insane

1 persons; the total of such advancements not to exceed \$2,000
2 at any one time.

3 PUBLIC WORKS

4 Office of chief clerk: For all expenses for the office of
5 chief clerk, including personal services; books of reference
6 and periodicals; printing and binding; maintenance and re-
7 pair of wharves; and \$750 for affiliation with the National
8 Safety Council, Incorporated; \$42,000.

9 Office of Municipal Architect: For all expenses neces-
10 sary for the Office of Municipal Architect, including personal
11 services, books of reference and periodicals, and printing
12 and binding, \$80,000.

13 All apportionments of appropriations for the use of the
14 Office of Municipal Architect in payment of personal services
15 employed on construction work provided for by said appro-
16 priations shall be based on an amount not exceeding 3 per
17 centum of a total of not more than \$2,000,000 of appropria-
18 tions made for such construction projects and not exceeding
19 $2\frac{3}{4}$ per centum of a total of the appropriations in excess of
20 \$2,000,000, and appropriations specifically made in this Act
21 for the preparation of plans and specifications shall be de-
22 ducted from any allowances authorized under this paragraph:
23 *Provided*, That reimbursements may be made to this fund
24 from appropriations contained in this Act for services ren-

1 dered other activities of the District government, without
2 reference to fiscal-year limitations on such appropriations.

3 Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District
4 Buildings: For all expenses necessary for care of the District
5 buildings, including personal services, rental of postage meter
6 equipment, and printing and binding, \$545,700.

7 Surveyor's office: For all expenses necessary for the
8 surveyor's office, including personal services, books of refer-
9 ence and periodicals, and printing and binding, \$108,900.

10 Department of Inspections: For all expenses necessary
11 for the Department of Inspections, including the enforcement
12 of the Act requiring the erection of fire escapes on certain
13 buildings (48 Stat. 843) and the removal of dangerous or
14 unsafe and insanitary buildings (34 Stat. 157; 49 Stat. 105) ;
15 such expenses to include two members of the plumbing board
16 at \$150 per annum each; two members of the board of
17 examiners, steam engineers, at \$300 per annum each (the
18 inspector of boilers to serve without additional compensa-
19 tion) ; \$6 per diem to each member of board of survey, other
20 than the inspector of buildings, while actually employed in
21 surveys of such dangerous and unsafe buildings; and other
22 personal services; books of reference and periodicals; and
23 printing and binding; \$408,500.

24 Operating expenses, Electrical Division: For all ex-

1 penses necessary for the operation and maintenance of the
2 District's communication systems, including personal services,
3 and printing and binding; rental, purchase, installation,
4 and maintenance of telephone, telegraph, and radio serv-
5 ices; and street lighting, including the purchase, installa-
6 tion, and maintenance of public lamps, lamp posts, street
7 designations, lanterns, and fixtures of all kinds on
8 streets, avenues, roads, alleys, and public spaces, part cost
9 and maintenance of airport and airway lights necessary for
10 operation of the air mail to be expended in accordance with
11 the provisions of sections 7 and 8 of the District of Columbia
12 Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1912 (36 Stat. 1008),
13 and with the provisions of the District of Columbia Appro-
14 priation Act for the fiscal year 1913 (37 Stat. 181), and
15 other laws applicable thereto; \$1,216,887: *Provided*,
16 That this appropriation shall not be available for the pay-
17 ment of rates for electric street lighting in excess of those
18 authorized to be paid in the fiscal year 1927, and pay-
19 ment for electric current for new forms of street lighting shall
20 not exceed 2 cents per kilowatt-hour for current consumed.

21 Capital outlay, Electrical Division: For all expenses
22 necessary for placing underground, relocating, and extend-
23 ing the telephone, police-patrol, and fire-alarm systems,
24 \$80,000.

25 Central garage: For all expenses necessary for the

1 purchase, exchange, operation, and maintenance of
2 passenger-carrying motor vehicles, work cars, field wagons.
3 ambulances, and busses owned by the District of Columbia,
4 including three chauffeurs for the Executive Office at
5 \$2,100 per annum each and other personal services, and
6 printing and binding, \$100,000.

7 All motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles owned
8 by the District of Columbia shall be used exclusively for
9 "official purposes" directly pertaining to the public service
10 of said District, and shall be under the direction and control
11 of the Commissioners, who may from time to time alter or
12 change the assignment for use thereof or direct the joint or
13 interchangeable use of any of the same by officials and em-
14 ployees of the District, except as otherwise provided in this
15 Act; and "official purposes" shall not include the transporta-
16 tion of officers and employees between their domiciles and
17 places of employment, except as to the Commissioners of the
18 District of Columbia and in cases of officers and employees
19 the character of whose duties makes such transportation
20 necessary, and then only as to such latter cases when the
21 same is approved by the Commissioners. No motor vehicles
22 shall be transferred from the police or fire departments to
23 any other branch of the government of the District of
24 Columbia.

25 Operating expenses, Street and Bridge Divisions (pay-

1 able from highway fund) : For all operating expenses of the
2 Street and Bridge Divisions, including operation, minor con-
3 struction, maintenance, and repair of bridges; repairs to
4 streets, avenues, roads, sidewalks, and alleys; reconditioning
5 existing gravel streets and roads; and cleaning snow and ice
6 from streets, sidewalks, cross walks, and gutters, in the dis-
7 cretion of the Commissioners; such expenses to include per-
8 sonal services; books of reference and periodicals; printing
9 and binding; and purchase, exchange, operation, and mainte-
10 nance of passenger-carrying motor vehicles, surveying instru-
11 ments, implements, and equipment used in this work;
12 \$1,530,000, of which amount \$45,000 shall be exclusively
13 for snow removal purposes.

14 Capital outlay, Street and Bridge Divisions (payable
15 from highway fund) : For personal services and all expenses
16 necessary for the grading, surfacing, paving, repaving,
17 widening, altering, and otherwise improving streets, avenues,
18 roads, and alleys, including curbing and gutters, directional
19 and pedestrian islands at various intersections to permit of
20 proper traffic-light control and channelization of traffic,
21 drainage structures, culverts, suitable connections to storm-
22 water sewer system, retaining walls, replacement and re-
23 location of sewers, water mains, fire hydrants, traffic lights,
24 street lights, fire-alarm boxes, police-patrol boxes, and curb-
25 line trees, when necessary, Federal-aid highway projects

1 under section 1 (b) of the Federal Aid Highway Act of
2 1938, and highway structure projects financed wholly from
3 the highway fund upon the approval of plans for such
4 structures by the Commissioners; for carrying out the pro-
5 visions of existing laws which authorize the Commissioners
6 to open, extend, straighten, or widen streets, avenues, roads,
7 or highways, in accordance with the plan of the permanent
8 system of highways for the District of Columbia, and alleys
9 and minor streets, and for the establishment of building
10 lines in the District of Columbia, including the procure-
11 ment of chains of title; and for assessment and permit
12 work, paving of roadways under the permit system, and
13 construction of sidewalks and curbs around public reser-
14 vations and municipal and United States buildings, includ-
15 ing purchase or condemnation of streets, roads, and alleys,
16 and of areas less than two hundred and fifty square feet at
17 the intersection of streets, avenues, or roads in the District
18 of Columbia, to be selected by the Commissioners,
19 \$4,615,000, to remain available until June 30, 1948, and,
20 in addition, not to exceed \$50,000 of the \$200,000 made
21 available in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act,
22 1945, for engineering and economic investigations of proj-
23 ects for future construction and for surveys, plans, specifica-
24 tions, and estimates for postwar highway improvements, is
25 reappropriated and made available for the same purposes until

1 June 30, 1948: *Provided*, That appropriations contained
2 in this Act for highways, sewers, city refuse, and the Water
3 Division shall be available for snow removal when ordered
4 by the Commissioners in writing: *Provided further*, That
5 the Commissioners are hereby authorized to purchase a
6 municipal asphalt plant at a cost not to exceed \$30,000:
7 *Provided further*, That in connection with the highway plan-
8 ning survey, involving surveys, plans, engineering, and
9 economic investigations of projects for future construction
10 in the District of Columbia, as provided for under section
11 10 of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1938, and in con-
12 nection with the construction of Federal-aid highway projects
13 under section 1 (b) of said Act, and highway structure
14 projects financed wholly from the highway fund, this ap-
15 propriation shall be available for the employment of
16 engineering or other professional services by contract or
17 otherwise, and without regard to section 3709 of the Re-
18 vised Statutes and the civil-service and classification laws,
19 and for engineering and incidental expenses: *Provided*
20 *further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the
21 construction and repair of pavements of street railways in
22 accordance with the provisions of the Merger Act (47
23 Stat. 752), and the proportion of the amount thus expended
24 which under the terms of the said Act is required to be
25 paid by the street-railway company shall be collected, upon

1 the neglect or the refusal of such street-railway company
2 to make such payment, from the said street-railway com-
3 pany in the manner provided by section 5 of the Act of
4 June 11, 1878, and shall be deposited to the credit of the
5 appropriation for the fiscal year in which it is collected:
6 *Provided further*, That assessments in accordance with
7 existing law shall be made for paving and repaving road-
8 ways, alleys, and sidewalks where such roadways, alleys,
9 and sidewalks are paved or repaved with funds herein ap-
10 propriated: *Provided further*, That in connection with
11 projects to be undertaken as Federal-aid projects under the
12 provisions of the Federal Aid Highway Act of December
13 20, 1944, the Commissioners are authorized to enter into
14 contract or contracts for those projects in such amounts as
15 shall be approved by the Public Roads Administration, Fed-
16 eral Works Agency: *Provided further*, That this appro-
17 priation may be used for payment to contractors and for
18 other expenses in connection with the expense of design,
19 construction, and inspection of grade-crossing elimination
20 and other construction projects authorized under section
21 8 of the Act of June 16, 1936 (49 Stat. 1521), and
22 section 1 (b) of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1938,
23 pending reimbursement to the District of Columbia by the
24 Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency, re-
25 imbursement to be credited to fund from which payment

1 was made: *Provided further*, That the Commissioners are
2 authorized to fix or alter the respective widths of sidewalks
3 and roadways (including tree spaces and parking) of all
4 highways that may be improved under appropriations con-
5 tained in this Act: *Provided further*, That no appropriation
6 in this Act shall be available for repairing, resurfacing, or
7 paving any street, avenue, or roadway by private contract
8 unless the specifications for such work shall be so prepared
9 as to permit of fair and open competition in paving materials
10 as well as in price: *Provided further*, That in addition to
11 the provision of existing law requiring contractors to keep
12 new pavements in repair for a period of one year from
13 the date of the completion of the work, the Commissioners
14 shall further require that where repairs are necessary during
15 the four years following the said one-year period, due to
16 inferior work or defective materials, such repairs shall be
17 made at the expense of the contractor, and the bond furnished
18 by the contractor shall be liable for such expense.

19 Department of Vehicles and Traffic (payable from
20 highway fund): For all expenses necessary for the De-
21 partment of Vehicles and Traffic, including personal
22 services; purchase, installation, modification, operation, and
23 maintenance of electric traffic lights, signals, controls,
24 markers, and directional signs; printing and binding; pur-

1 chase of motor-vehicle identification number plates; installa-
2 tion, operation, and maintenance of parking meters on the
3 streets of the District of Columbia; \$20,000 for traffic safety
4 education without reference to any other law; and for all
5 expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the
6 District of Columbia Motor Vehicle Parking Facility Act
7 of 1942, approved February 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 90), includ-
8 ing personal services (except a director) and printing and
9 binding; \$547,600: *Provided*, That no part of this or any
10 other appropriation contained in this Act shall be expended
11 for building, installing, and maintaining streetcar loading plat-
12 forms and lights of any description employed to distinguish
13 same, except that a permanent type of platform may be
14 constructed from appropriations contained in this Act for
15 street improvements when plans and locations thereof
16 are approved by the Public Utilities Commission and
17 the Director of Vehicles and Traffic: *Provided further*,
18 That the street-railway company shall after construction
19 maintain, mark, and light the same at its expense: *Pro-*
20 *vided further*, That fees from parking meters shall be de-
21 posited to the credit of the highway fund: *Provided*
22 *further*, That the Commissioners are authorized and directed
23 to designate, reserve, and properly mark appropriate and
24 sufficient parking spaces on the streets adjacent to all public

1 buildings in the District for the use of Members of Con-
2 gress engaged on public business: *Provided further*, That
3 the incumbent on July 1, 1944, of the authorized posi-
4 tion of Registrar of Titles and Tags, whose duties shall be
5 as prescribed in the District of Columbia Appropriation
6 Act, 1945, shall hereafter be continued for compensation
7 purposes in grade 9 of the clerical, administrative, and
8 fiscal service under the Classification Act of 1923, as
9 amended.

10 Division of Trees and Parking (payable from highway
11 fund) : For all necessary expenses for the Division of Trees
12 and Parking, including personal services; books of reference
13 and periodicals; and printing and binding, \$162,900.

14 Reimbursement of other appropriations (payable from
15 highway fund) : There are hereby authorized to be paid
16 from the highway fund to other appropriations for the Dis-
17 trict of Columbia the following sums: \$9,775 to "General
18 administration" (Office of Corporation Counsel) ; \$21,800
19 to "Fiscal service" (Collector's Office, \$4,555; Auditor's
20 Office, \$12,720; Purchasing Division, \$4,525) ; \$4,000 to
21 "Salaries and expenses, Office of Chief Clerk"; \$8,797 to
22 "Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District
23 Buildings"; \$2,028 to "Operating expenses, Electrical Divi-
24 sion"; \$607,500 to "Metropolitan Police"; and \$32,000 to
25 "National Capital Parks"; in all, \$685,900.

1 Refunding erroneous collections (payable from highway
2 fund) : To enable the Commissioners to refund collections
3 erroneously covered into the Treasury during the present
4 and past three fiscal years to the credit of the highway
5 fund, \$1,500: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not
6 be available for refunds authorized by section 10 of the Act
7 of April 23, 1924.

8 Operating expenses, Refuse Division: For all expenses
9 necessary for collection and disposal of refuse and street
10 cleaning, including personal services; printing and binding;
11 books of reference and periodicals; repair and maintenance of
12 plants, buildings, and grounds; and fencing of public and
13 private property designated by the Commissioners as public
14 dumps; \$2,726,400: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
15 not be available for collecting ashes or miscellaneous refuse
16 from hotels and places of business or from apartment houses
17 of four or more apartments having a central heating system,
18 or from any building or connected group of buildings operated
19 as a rooming, boarding, or lodging house having a total of
20 more than twenty-five rooms.

21 Capital outlay, Refuse Division: For an additional
22 amount for construction of proposed incinerator numbered 3
23 for refuse in parcel 141/13, including \$8,850 for construc-
24 tion services, \$283,000; for an additional amount for con-

1 struction of a refuse transfer station on land owned by the
2 District of Columbia in square 739 and on land to be acquired
3 adjacent thereto for the transfer of city refuse from collection
4 units to hauling units for transportation to remote disposal
5 points, including \$4,440 for construction services, \$139,000;
6 in all, \$422,000.

7 Operating expenses, Sewer Division: For all expenses
8 necessary for operating the District's system of sewage dis-
9 posal; cleaning and repairing sewers and basins; operation
10 and maintenance of the sewage pumping service and sewage
11 treatment plant, including repairs to equipment, machinery,
12 and structures; maintenance of public convenience stations;
13 control and prevention of the spread of mosquitoes in the
14 District of Columbia; and pro rata contribution of the
15 District of Columbia to the expenses of the Interstate Com-
16 mission on the Potomac River Basin in accordance with
17 Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748); such expenses to
18 include personal services; books of reference and periodicals;
19 and printing and binding, \$915,500.

20 Capital outlay, Sewer Division: For construction of
21 sewers and receiving basins; for assessment and permit work;
22 for purchase or condemnation of rights-of-way for construc-
23 tion, maintenance, and repair of public sewers, \$1,000; for
24 preparation of plans and specifications for constructing
25 chemical treatment, sludge drying, and incineration facilities

1 at the sewage treatment plant, \$45,000; and for the prep-
2 aration of surveys, plans and specifications in connection
3 with the construction of storm-water sewers, \$25,000; in
4 all, \$1,900,000, and in the preparation of such surveys,
5 plans and specifications, the Commissioners are authorized
6 to employ consultants and other professional services by
7 contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of
8 the Revised Statutes, and civil-service and classification
9 laws: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$65,000 of the un-
10 expended balance of the appropriation for "Capital outlay,
11 Sewer Division", including the acquisition and development
12 of a site for storage of construction materials, contained in
13 the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, is con-
14 tinued available until June 30, 1947.

15 Operating expenses, Water Division (payable from
16 water fund): For all expenses necessary for operation and
17 maintenance of the District of Columbia water distribution
18 system; installing and repairing water meters on services
19 to private residences and business places as may not be
20 required to install meters under existing regulations, said
21 meters to remain the property of the District of Columbia;
22 replacement of old mains, service pipes, and divide valves;
23 water waste and leakage survey; such expenses to include
24 personal services; books of reference and periodicals; print-

1 ing and binding; purchase, exchange, operation, and main-
2 tenance of passenger-carrying motor vehicles; and refunding
3 of water rents and other water charges erroneously paid in
4 the District of Columbia, to be refunded in the manner
5 prescribed by law for the refunding of erroneously paid
6 taxes; \$1,420,000, to be available for such refunds of pay-
7 ments made within the past two years.

8 Capital outlay, Water Division (payable from water
9 fund) : For extension of the District of Columbia water distri-
10 bution system, laying of such service mains as may be neces-
11 sary under the assessment system, laying mains in advance
12 of paving and installing fire and public hydrants; for
13 construction of approximately five thousand two hundred
14 linear feet of twenty-four- and twenty-inch trunk line water
15 main from the vicinity of Florida and West Virginia Avenues
16 Northeast, to the vicinity of Mount Olivet and Bladens-
17 burg Roads Northeast; for the construction of a reinforced
18 concrete roof on the ten-million-gallon reservoir located in
19 Fort Stanton Park, including \$6,000 for engineering and
20 other professional services by contract or otherwise, without
21 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and civil-
22 service and classification laws; in all, \$615,000: *Provided*,
23 That not to exceed \$285,000 of the appropriation for "Capital
24 outlay, Water Division", shall continue available until June
25 30, 1948: *Provided further*, That the appropriations in the

1 District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1943, for the
2 construction of one or more elevated water tanks of ap-
3 proximately two million gallons capacity, and so forth, and
4 for additional pumping equipment at the Anacostia pumping
5 station are continued available until June 30, 1947.

6 WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

7 Operating expenses (payable from water fund) : For
8 all expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance, repair,
9 and protection of Washington aqueducts and their acces-
10 sories, and maintenance of MacArthur Boulevard; includ-
11 ing personal services; books of reference and periodicals;
12 printing and binding; purchase, installation, and maintenance
13 of water meters on Federal services within the District of
14 Columbia; purchase (including exchange), operation, and
15 maintenance of two passenger-carrying motor vehicles;
16 purchase and repair of rubber boots and protective apparel;
17 \$903,725.

18 Capital outlay (payable from water fund) : For distribu-
19 tion baffles in Georgetown reservoir; ventilating system for
20 the McMillan pumping station and transformer vault; increase
21 capacity of Dalecarlia substation; repair and rehabilitation of
22 McMillan filters; relocating Dalecarlia filter plant acid storage
23 tanks; circulation facilities in First High and Second High
24 reservoirs; McMillan filter plant improvements; utility reloca-
25 tions and plant interconnections at Dalecarlia; and for de-

1 veloping increased water supply for the District of Columbia
2 and environs; and all necessary expenses incident thereto;
3 including engineering and other professional services by con-
4 tract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the
5 Revised Statutes and civil-service and classification laws;
6 \$989,000, to continue available until expended.

7 Nothing herein shall be construed as affecting the super-
8 intendence and control of the Secretary of War over the
9 Washington aqueduct, its rights, appurtenances, and fixtures
10 connected with the same, and over appropriations and
11 expenditures therefor as now provided by law.

12 NATIONAL GUARD

13 For all expenses necessary for the National Guard of
14 the District of Columbia, including personal services; ex-
15 penses of attendance at meetings of associations pertaining
16 to the National Guard; books of reference and periodicals;
17 printing and binding; expenses of camps, including hire
18 of horses for officers required to be mounted, and for the
19 payment of commutation of subsistence for enlisted men
20 who may be detailed to guard or move the United States
21 property at home stations on days immediately preceding
22 and immediately following the annual encampments; dam-
23 ages to private property incident to encampment; reimburse-
24 ment to the United States for loss of property for which the
25 District of Columbia may be held responsible; cleaning and

1 repairing uniforms, arms, and equipment; instruction, pur-
2 chase, and maintenance of athletic, gymnastic, and recrea-
3 tional equipment at armory or field encampments; practice
4 marches, drills, and parades; rent of armories, drill halls,
5 and storehouses; care and repair of armories, offices, store-
6 houses, machinery, and dock, including dredging alongside
7 of dock; construction of buildings for storage and other
8 purposes at target range; maintenance and operation of
9 passenger-carrying motor vehicles; \$13,600, to be ex-
10 pended under the direction of the commanding general.

11 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

12 For all expenses necessary for the National Capital
13 Parks, including maintenance, care, and improvement of
14 public parks, grounds, fountains, and reservations, propagat-
15 ing gardens and greenhouses, and the tourists' camp on its
16 present site in East Potomac Park under the jurisdiction of
17 the National Park Service; placing and maintaining portions
18 of the parks in condition for outdoor sports, erection of
19 stands, furnishing and placing of chairs, and services incident
20 thereto in connection with national, patriotic, civic, and
21 recreational functions held in the parks, including the Presi-
22 dent's Cup Regatta, and expenses incident to the conducting
23 of band concerts in the parks; such expenses to include
24 personal services; pay and allowances of the United States
25 Park Police force; per diem employees at rates of pay

1 approved by the Secretary of the Interior, not exceeding
2 current rates of pay for similar employment in the District
3 of Columbia; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals;
4 printing and binding; uniforming and equipping the United
5 States Park Police force, including \$225 for deposit in the
6 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
7 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
8 Law 364); the purchase, issue, operation, maintenance, re-
9 pair, exchange, and storage of revolvers, uniforms, ammu-
10 nition, and radio equipment and the rental of teletype
11 service; leather and rubber articles for the protection of
12 employees and property; and the purchase, exchange, opera-
13 tion, repair, and maintenance of passenger-carrying motor
14 vehicles, bicycles, motorcycles, and self-propelled machinery;
15 the hire of draft animals with or without drivers at local
16 rates approved by the Secretary of the Interior; the pur-
17 chase and maintenance of draft animals, harness, and wagons;
18 \$1,200,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$10,000 of
19 the amount herein appropriated may be expended for the
20 erection of minor auxiliary structures.

21 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING
22 COMMISSION

23 For all necessary expenses of the National Capital Park
24 and Planning Commission except the acquisition of land as
25 authorized by law (40 U. S. C. 71), including personal

1 services in the District of Columbia; \$80 for deposit in the
2 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as re-
3 quired by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
4 Law 364) ; operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-
5 carrying vehicles; stenographic reporting service, by contract
6 or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
7 Statutes; printing and binding; and reference books, news-
8 papers, and periodicals, \$58,000.

9 NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

10 For all expenses necessary for the National Zoological
11 Park, including personal services; erecting and repairing
12 buildings; care and improvement of grounds; travel, includ-
13 ing travel for the procurement of live specimens; purchase,
14 care, and transportation of specimens; purchase of one
15 passenger-carrying vehicle, and maintenance and opera-
16 tion of passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase and exchange
17 of bicycles, motorcycles, with or without side cars, for use
18 of police; revolvers and ammunition; purchase of uni-
19 forms and equipment for police, and uniforms for keepers
20 and assistant keepers; books and periodicals; and printing
21 and binding; \$393,400, no part of which sum shall be
22 available for architect's fees or compensation.

23 SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this
24 Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to
25 pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Gov-

1 ernment of the United States, or of the District of Columbia
2 unless such person is a citizen of the United States, or a per-
3 son in the service of the United States or the District of
4 Columbia on the date of the approval of this Act who being
5 eligible for citizenship had theretofore filed a declaration of
6 intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to the
7 United States. This section shall not apply to citizens of
8 the Commonwealth of the Philippines or nationals of those
9 countries allied with the United States in the prosecution of
10 the war effort.

11 SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in this
12 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
13 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
14 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
15 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
16 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
17 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
18 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
19 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
20 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
21 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
22 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
23 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
24 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act

1 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
2 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
3 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
4 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any
5 other provisions of existing law.

6 SEC. 4. Whenever in this Act an amount is specified
7 within an appropriation for particular purposes or object of
8 expenditure, such amount, unless otherwise specified, shall
9 be considered as the maximum amount which may be ex-
10 pended for said purpose or object rather than an amount set
11 apart exclusively therefor.

12 SEC. 5. The Commissioners are authorized, under avail-
13 able appropriations in this Act, to contract for stenographic
14 reporting services without regard to section 3709 of the
15 Revised Statutes.

16 SEC. 6. Work performed for repairs and improvements
17 under appropriations contained in this Act may be by con-
18 tract or otherwise, as determined by the Commissioners.

19 SEC. 7. In purchasing motor-propelled or animal-drawn
20 vehicles or tractors, or road, agricultural, manufacturing, or
21 laboratory equipment, or boats, or parts, accessories, tires, or
22 equipment thereof, the Commissioners or their duly authorized
23 representatives may exchange or sell similar items and apply

1 the exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases
2 in whole or in part payment therefor.

3 SEC. 8. Appropriations in this Act shall be available,
4 when authorized by the Commissioners, for allowances for
5 privately owned automobiles used for the performance of
6 official duties at not to exceed \$264 per annum for each
7 automobile, unless otherwise therein specifically provided.

8 SEC. 9. Appropriations in this Act shall be available
9 for the payment of dues and expenses of attendance at meet-
10 ings of organizations concerned with the work of the District
11 of Columbia Government, when authorized by the Com-
12 missioners.

13 SEC. 10. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized
14 to sell United States securities now held for and on account
15 of the general fund of the District of Columbia in such
16 amounts as may be certified by the Commissioners as neces-
17 sary and credit the proceeds of such sale to said general fund.

18 SEC. 11. Unless otherwise specifically provided, no ap-
19 propriation for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year
20 1947 shall be expended to purchase any motor-propelled
21 passenger-carrying vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances,
22 and station wagons) at a cost, completely equipped for opera-
23 tion, and including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in
24 excess of the maximum price therefor established by the
25 Office of Price Administration and in no event more than

1 \$1,050, which amount shall be in addition to the amount
2 required for transportation.

3 SEC. 12. This Act may be cited as the "District of Co-
4 lumbia Appropriation Act, 1947".

Passed the House of Representatives April 5, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

79TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 5990

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

APRIL 6 (legislative day, March 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 12, 1946
For actions of June 11, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 112

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on agricultural appropriation bill and acted on amendments in disagreement. Senate debated price-control bill. Senate confirmed Snyder nomination. House passed Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill; agreed to amendment prohibiting NLRB from dealing with farm labor. House committee reported bill extending for 7 months the period during which alcohol plants may produce sugars and sirups. House received and sustained veto of Case labor bill. President approved administrative-law bill.

SENATE

1. **PRICE CONTROL.** Began debate on H. R. 6042, to amend and extend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 6746, 6748-88). The debate included discussion of agricultural commodities.
2. **NOMINATION.** Confirmed the nomination of John W. Snyder to be Secretary of the Treasury (p. 6790).
3. **D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL.** The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 5990 (S. Rept. 1466)(p. 6747).
4. **CORPORATIONS.** The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments S. 2223, to establish a policy regarding congressional chartering of corporations (S. Rept. 1451)(p. 6747).
5. **LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.** The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 6429 (S. Rept. 1436)(June 10). The bill includes the provision, previously inserted on other appropriation bills, regarding strikes against the Government.

HOUSE

6. **AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.** Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5605 (pp. 6793-6). Concurred in all amendments in disagreement, except that the amendments regarding personnel ceilings and strikes were further amended as described in Digest 109 (pp. 6796-7).

7. LABOR DISPUTES. Received the President's veto message on the Case labor bill (pp. 6798-801). Sustained the veto, 255-135 (p. 6801).
8. VETERANS' LEAVE. Passed, 380-0, with amendment's H. R. 4051, to grant enlisted personnel of the armed forces certain benefits in lieu of accumulated leave (p. 6792).
9. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 6739, which was reported by the Appropriations Committee earlier in the day (H. Rept. 2242)(pp. 6793, 6802-16). The bill includes items for payments to States for education of the public in food conservation (\$1,337,000), vocational education (including endowment of agricultural colleges), enforcement of the Public Contracts Act, Food and Drug Administration, and Employees' Compensation Commission. Agreed, 113-67, to an amendment by Rep. Elliott, Calif., to prohibit NLRE from dealing with farm labor (pp. 6812-15).
10. ALCOHOL; SUGAR. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 162, extending for 7 months the period during which alcohol plants may produce sugars and sirups (H. Rept. 2244)(p. 6827).
11. FOREIGN RELATIONS. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6646, to establish the office of Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs (H. Rept. 2249)(p. 6827).
12. BANKRUPTCY. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6682, to amend Secs. 81-3 of the Bankruptcy Act (H. Rept. 2246)(p. 6827).
13. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Received a petition from Maine citizens urging relief for the shortage, requesting a congressional investigation, and asking that grain used for alcohol be used for feed (p. 6828).

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. FARM MACHINERY. H.R. 6748, by Rep. Talle, Iowa, to prohibit the exportation of farm machinery (including tractors) until the domestic farm machinery and farm labor requirements are being currently met. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 6827.)
15. LIVESTOCK SUBSIDIES. H.R. 6747, by Rep. McCormack, Mass., "to amend section 2 of Public Law 88, Seventy-ninth Congress." To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 6827.)
16. IMPORTS. H.R. 6742, by Rep. Fallon, Md., to make certain imported merchandise subject to the same internal-revenue taxes as similar merchandise of domestic origin. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 6827.)
17. PERSONNEL; HOLIDAY. H.R. 6744, by Rep. Green, Pa., to provide that every Saturday shall be a holiday for banks and building and loan associations in D. C. To District of Columbia Committee. (p. 6827.)
18. VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT. H.R. 6746, by Rep. Kearney, N.Y., to promote maximum employment, business opportunities, and careers for veterans in a free competitive economy. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 6827.)
S. 2323, H.R. 6725, and H.R. 6722 (see Digest 111) create a Veterans' Employment and National Economic Development Corporation to promote the interests of veterans by aiding them in establishment in gainful occupations and careers in agriculture, foreign trade, scientific development, research and education,

H. R. 4339. A bill for the relief of Fannie C. Fugate; without amendment (Rept. No. 1461);

H. R. 4419. A bill for the relief of Mrs. James Plumb; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1454);

H. R. 4495. A bill for the relief of William G. Roman; without amendment (Rept. No. 1462);

H. R. 5000. A bill for the relief of Marion Powell, a minor; without amendment (Rept. No. 1463);

H. R. 5091. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary A. Honnell; without amendment (Rept. No. 1464); and

H. R. 5811. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of David Owens, Jr.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1465).

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

S. 2247. A bill to permit the Secretary of the Navy to delegate the authority to compromise and settle claims against the United States caused by vessels of the Navy or in the naval service, or for towage or salvage services to such vessels, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1467);

S. 2291. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to transfer a vessel to the American Antarctic Association, Inc.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1468);

S. 2292. A bill for the relief of the Miami Herald, the Key West Citizen, and the Miami Daily News; without amendment (Rept. No. 1469);

H. R. 4525. A bill for the relief of Oran Edmund Randall Rumrill; without amendment (Rept. No. 1470); and

H. R. 4863. A bill to establish the date of acceptance of a commission as lieutenant (junior grade), United States Naval Reserve, by William Leon de Carbonel to be June 1, 1941, and the date of reporting for active duty to be December 9, 1941, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1471).

POLICY WITH RESPECT TO CREATION OR CHARTERING OF CERTAIN CORPORATIONS—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, from the Committee on the Judiciary, I ask unanimous consent to report favorably with amendments the bill (S. 2223) to establish and effectuate a policy with respect to the creation or chartering of certain corporations by act of Congress, and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 1451) thereon. I hope the Members of the Senate will consider the measure carefully because it deals with a question of congressional policy. It provides, as to the corporations commonly called congressionally chartered corporations, standards for their operation, and means of controlling them and requiring audits of their operations. At the present time there are a great number of such corporations, and they offer a chance for exploitation. That situation has led the Judiciary Committee to report the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the report will be received, and the bill will be placed on the calendar.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, from the Committee on Appropriations, I ask unanimous consent to report favorably with amendments the bill (H. R. 5990) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30,

1947, and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 1466) thereon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the report will be received, and the bill will be placed on the calendar.

NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENT

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, along with the bill, I submit a notice in writing to suspend the rule.

The notice submitted by Mr. O'MAHONEY, is as follows:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 5990) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 2, line 1, strike out "6,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$10,000,000."

Mr. O'MAHONEY also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 5990, the District of Columbia appropriation bill for 1947, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. O'MAHONEY (for himself and Mr. OVERTON):

S. 2324. A bill to fix the amount of the annual payment of the United States toward defraying the expenses of the Government of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. RADCLIFFE:

S. 2325. A bill to provide for the distribution of nonappropriated moneys derived from the operation of officers' clubs of the Army of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McFARLAND (for himself, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. GEORGE, and Mr. KILGORE):

S. 2326. A bill to incorporate the Amvets, American Veterans of World War II; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY PRICE CONTROL AND STABILIZATION ACTS OF 1942—AMENDMENTS

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma submitted an amendment, and Mr. CAPEHART submitted four amendments intended to be proposed by them, respectively, to the bill (H. R. 6042) to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and for other purposes, which were severally ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. RADCLIFFE (for himself and Mr. FULBRIGHT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill (H. R. 6042) to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

THIRD URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS, 1946—AMENDMENT

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 6601) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed, as follows:

In the committee amendment on page 2, strike out lines 6 to 11, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"For the payment of twenty-one pages for the Senate Chamber, at \$5 per day each, for the period July 1, 1946, to December 31, 1946, both dates inclusive, fiscal year 1947, \$19,320."

FISCAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (S. DOC. NO. 203)

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I present a report of the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia of the Committee on Appropriations on fiscal relations between the Government of the United States and the District of Columbia, and ask unanimous consent that it may be printed as a Senate document, and also referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. This report of the subcommittee has been approved by the full committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred, as indicated:

H. R. 4051. An act to grant to enlisted personnel of the armed forces certain benefits in lieu of accumulated leave; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 4410. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make regulations to prevent and control the spread of communicable and preventable diseases," approved August 11, 1939;

H. R. 5970. An act to permit the members and stockholders of charitable, educational, and religious associations incorporated in the District of Columbia to vote by proxy or by mail; and

H. R. 6516. An act to increase the salaries of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, and the members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE FOR NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1163) to provide for the appointment of one additional district judge for the northern district of California, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House, insert the following: "Provided, That unless the President shall, not later than July 1, 1946, submit a nomination to the Senate to fill the office hereby created, then in that event this Act shall be of no force and effect."

And the House agree to the same.

PAT McCARRAN,
ERNEST W. McFARLAND,
ALEXANDER WILEY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

HATTON W. SUMNERS,
EMANUEL CELLER,
C. E. HANCOCK,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the conference report deals with Senate bill 1163, which was introduced by the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY]. It provided for two additional judges in the northern district of California. The bill as reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee provided for one additional judge for the northern district of California. The bill, as passed by the House, contained provision for one temporary judge for the northern district of California. The conference committee agreed upon provision for one permanent judge for the northern district of California. The record showed that there was great necessity for such a judge because of the congestion of business.

I move the adoption of the conference report, which has been agreed to by the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. Is the matter which the Senator has outlined the only thing to which the bill relates?

Mr. McCARRAN. It is the only thing to which the bill relates.

Mr. WHITE. Is the agreement which has been reached satisfactory to the Senators from California?

Mr. McCARRAN. It is satisfactory to the Senators from California.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

EXTENSION OF PRICE CONTROL AND STABILIZATION ACTS

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 6042) to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, which is a substitute for the bill, and is therefore open to amendment. An amendment to the committee amendment, under the practice of the Senate, will be in the first degree only.

(The amendment reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency is to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:)

That section 1 (b) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by striking out "June 30, 1946" and substituting "June 30, 1947."

SEC. 2. Section 6 of the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by striking out "June 30, 1946" and substituting "June 30, 1947."

SEC. 3. Title I of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by inserting after section 1 thereof a new section, as follows:

"PURPOSES AND POLICIES IN THE TRANSITION PERIOD

"SEC. 1A. (a) Objectives: The Congress hereby affirms—

"(1) that because of abnormally excess spending power in relation to the presently available supply of commodities, rapid attainment of production equal to the public demand is one of the necessary and urgent objectives for the prevention of inflation and for the achievement of a reasonable stability in the general level of prices and rents, cost of living and costs of production (including labor costs), for the purposes set forth in section 1 of this act and for the further purposes of protecting the real value of benefits provided by law for veterans and their dependents, of keeping faith with purchasers of United States War Bonds, and of making possible a successful transition to a peacetime economy of maximum employment, production, and purchasing power under a system of free enterprise;

"(2) that unnecessary or unduly prolonged controls over prices and rents and use of subsidies would be inconsistent with the return to such a peacetime economy and would tend to repress and prevent the attainment of this and the other goals herein declared; and

"(3) that adequate prices are necessary stimulants to the production thus desired and the expeditious attainment of said goals.

"(b) Declaration of decontrol policy: Therefore, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that the Office of Price Administration, and other agencies of the Government, shall use their price, subsidy, and other powers to promote the earliest practicable balance between production and the demand therefor of commodities under their control, and that the general control of prices and the use of subsidy powers shall, subject to other specific provisions of this act, be terminated as rapidly as possible consistent with the policies and purposes set forth in this section and in no event later than June 30, 1947, and on that date the Office of Price Administration shall be abolished.

"(c) Recommendations by the President to the Congress: (1) As soon as practicable after the amendment of this section and in any event on or before January 15, 1947, the President shall recommend to the Congress such further legislation as in his judgment is needed to establish monetary, fiscal, and other policies which are adequate to supplement the control of prices and wages during the balance of the fiscal year 1947, and to insure that general control of prices and wages can be terminated by the end of that fiscal year without danger of inflation thereafter.

"(2) On or before April 1, 1947, the President shall report to the Congress what, if any, commodities or classes of commodities, including housing accommodations, are in such critically short supply as to necessitate, in his judgment, the continuance of the powers granted by this act as to them after June 30, 1947, together with his recommendations as to established departments or agencies of the Government (other than the Office of Price Administration) which should be charged with the administration of such powers.

"(d) Decontrol of nonagricultural commodities: (1) On or before December 31, 1946, the Administrator shall decontrol all nonagricultural commodities not important

in relation to business costs or living costs, and prior to that date shall proceed with such decontrol as rapidly as, in his judgment, will be consistent with the avoidance of a cumulative and dangerous unstabilizing effect. In no event shall maximum prices be maintained after December 31, 1946, for any nonagricultural commodity or class of commodities unless the same has been expressly found by the Administrator to be important in relation to business costs or living costs.

"(2) The Administrator shall provide for the prompt removal of maximum prices in the case of any nonagricultural commodity whenever the supply thereof exceeds or is in approximate balance with the demand therefor (including appropriate inventory requirements) and it appears that prices of the commodity will not rise as a result of the action, or that although prices of the commodity will rise as a result of the action (1) they will not exceed a true reflection of current costs (as determined by the normal accounting methods of the particular industry with which the commodity is identified) plus reasonable profits and (ii) the increase will not be such as to destabilize dangerously the prices of other important commodities or (taking account of increases in prices of other commodities which would result from application of the same decontrol standard) to jeopardize seriously the attainment of a reasonable stable peacetime economy.

"(3) Whenever, after a reasonable test period, it appears that the market prices of a nonagricultural commodity which has been decontrolled pursuant to this section have risen in a manner which is inconsistent with the applicable decontrol standard, the Administrator, with the advance consent in writing of the Price Decontrol Board established under subsection (h), shall reestablish such maximum prices for the commodity, consistent with applicable provisions of law, as in his judgment may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this act.

"(e) Agricultural commodities: (1) On the first day of the first calendar month which begins more than 30 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary of Agriculture shall certify to the Price Administrator each agricultural commodity which such Secretary determines to be in short supply. Thereafter, on the first day of each succeeding calendar month, the Secretary shall certify modifications of such certification by adding other agricultural commodities which have become in short supply and by removing from such certification such commodities the prices of other important commodities or (taking account maximum price shall be applicable with respect to any agricultural commodity during any calendar month which begins more than 30 days after the date of enactment of this section, unless such commodity is certified to the Price Administrator under this paragraph as being in short supply.

"(2) (A) Whenever the Secretary of Agriculture determines that maximum prices applicable to any agricultural commodity which is in short supply are impeding the necessary production of such commodity, he may recommend to the Price Administrator such adjustments in such maximum prices as the Secretary determines to be necessary to attain the necessary production of such commodity.

"(B) The Secretary of Agriculture by December 31, 1946, shall recommend to the Price Administrator the removal of maximum prices on all agricultural commodities whether or not in short supply, not important in relation to business costs or living costs, and prior to that date shall make such recommendations as rapidly as, in his judgment, will be consistent with the avoidance of a cumulative and dangerous unstabilizing effect.

"(C) Within 10 days after the receipt of any recommendation under this subsection

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

JUNE 11 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5990]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5990) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$72, 585, 009. 00
Amount added by Senate (net).....	6, 887, 953. 00
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	79, 472, 962. 00
Amount of regular estimates for 1947.....	81, 505, 000. 00
Amount of appropriations, 1946.....	73, 380, 664. 50
The bill as reported to the Senate—	
Under the estimates for 1947.....	2, 032, 038. 00
Exceeds the appropriations for 1946.....	6, 092, 297. 50

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTION

In June 1944 the Senate Committee on Appropriations adopted a resolution authorizing the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill to make a special investigation of the fiscal relations between the United States Government and the District of Columbia with a view to determining a proper and equitable payment by the Federal Government to the District of Columbia. Pursuant to this authority, the subcommittee has made the investigation directed. The subcommittee's report on the Fiscal Relations between the Government of the United States and the District of Columbia has been approved by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and it was

directed that the report and the committee's recommendations be referred to the Senate District of Columbia Committee. The committee is recommending to the legislative committee on the District of Columbia for favorable consideration the following bill:

A BILL To fix the amount of the annual payment by the United States toward defraying the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for each fiscal year thereafter, there shall be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, as the annual payment of the United States toward defraying the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, an amount which bears the same ratio to the total revenues of the District of Columbia during the last complete fiscal year, exclusive of the annual Federal payment and trust funds, as the land owned by the United States in the District of Columbia on the 1st day of July of the preceding fiscal year, computed as set forth in Section 2 (b), bears to the entire land area of the District of Columbia, less the land owned by the United States, as shown by the records of the Assessor's office, but in calculating such land ratio for any fiscal year a fraction of 1 per centum shall be disregarded, except that a fraction of more than one-half of 1 per centum shall be counted as 1 per centum. The Federal payment thus determined shall be distributed pro rata to the general fund, the highway fund and the water fund.

SEC. 2. As used in this Act—

(a) The term "entire land area of the District of Columbia" means the total number of acres of land within said District (forty-four thousand three hundred and seventeen acres), less the amount of such land which is permanently covered by water (five thousand and forty-four acres), or thirty-nine thousand two hundred and seventy-three acres in all.

(b) Except as provided in section 3 of this Act, the term "land owned by the United States in the District of Columbia" means the total number of acres of land owned by the United States within said District as of the 1st day of July of the preceding fiscal year exclusive of the following: (1) Any of such land embraced within the boundaries of streets, avenues, roads, and alleys; (2) any of such land which is embraced within the park areas of said District; and (3) any of such land used exclusively by the government of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. It is hereby declared that for the purposes of this act the land owned by the United States in the District of Columbia as of the 1st of July 1944 consists of six thousand one hundred and seventy-eight acres, determined as follows: By deducting from the thirteen thousand six hundred and fourteen acres of land owned by the United States (exclusive of such land devoted to highway purposes), the six thousand nine hundred and forty acres comprising land embraced within park areas, and the four hundred and ninety-six acres of such land used exclusively by the government of the District of Columbia.

Under the formula set forth in the foregoing bill, the Federal Government would contribute 19 percent of the revenues of the last complete fiscal year, exclusive of the Federal contribution and trust funds, toward the expenses of the District of Columbia, and this percentage would be applied to the total of the revenues in the general fund, the highway fund, and the water fund. The resulting sum would then be divided pro rata among the three funds. Based on revenue figures for the fiscal year 1945, the last complete fiscal year, the Federal contribution under the foregoing bill would amount to \$11,179,232. It is the recommendation of the committee, as indicated, that the percentage should apply to all three funds since the Federal Government does not contribute to the highway fund in the form of gasoline taxes or payments for streets and curbs; nor does the Federal Government contribute to the water fund since all water is furnished to the Federal Government free of charge.

The enormous increase in the expenses of the District of Columbia during the past 10 years has been occasioned by the tremendous expansion of the Federal Government, with no commensurate increase in the payment by the Federal Government. During the past 6 years, there has been no change in the amount of the Federal payment. Furthermore, inasmuch as the area of the District of Columbia is fixed and cannot expand, when the Federal Government purchases property the tax revenue previously received on such property is lost to the District of Columbia and cannot be replaced.

In the opinion of the committee, the District of Columbia is under-schooled, underhospitalized, and underpoliced. Due to the population growth in the District of Columbia in recent years, and due to the backlog of urgently needed capital outlay improvements that accumulated during the war, the District of Columbia is facing a considerable capital-outlay program in its schools, hospitals, its other institutions, and in street, water, and sewage outlay.

To meet the more urgent situations facing the District of Columbia, the committee will recommend an amendment on the Senate floor proposing to increase the amount of the Federal contribution from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000. In recommending this temporary increase in the amount of the Federal contribution pending the enactment of permanent legislation, the committee, in the larger increases it is recommending over the bill as passed by the House, has endeavored to take care of the more urgent situations existing at the Gallinger Municipal Hospital, the Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sanatorium, the shortage of teachers and buildings in the school system, and the shortage of personnel in the Police and Fire Departments.

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

General Administration:

Office of the Corporation Counsel.....	\$16, 660
The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:	
1 assistant corporation counsel, P-6, to handle lunacy and feeble-minded cases....	\$6, 230
1 assistant corporation counsel, P-6.....	6, 230
2 clerk-stenographers, CAF-4, \$2,100 each, to be assigned to the new assistant corporation counsels.....	4, 200
Total increase recommended.....	16, 660

Fiscal service:

Auditor's Office.....	\$36, 624
The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:	
2 pay-roll clerks, CAF-4, \$2,100 each.....	\$4, 200
1 assistant property survey officer, CAF-7..	2, 980
2 pay-roll control clerks, CAF-5, \$2,320 each..	4, 640
10 pay-roll clerks, CAF-5, \$2,100 each.....	21, 000
2 addressograph operators, CAF-4, \$1,902 each.....	3, 804
Total increase recommended.....	<u>36, 624</u>

The pay-roll work of the Auditor's Office has increased considerably due to the Federal Pay Act, acceleration of within-grade promotions, payment of overtime, night differential, and tax deductions. Not only has the volume of the work increased, but also the work has become more and more complicated. For instance, there are on the pay rolls at the present time 8 columns with overtime, night differential, and holiday involved, whereas on January 1, 1943, there were only 3 columns on the pay roll. Complaint has arisen from time to time as a result of failure to meet pay rolls on time. The additional personnel recommended by the committee is primarily for the purpose of enabling the Auditor's Office to maintain pay-roll work on an accurate and current basis. In addition, the committee is recommending 1 assistant property survey officer to assist in the settlement of real-estate cases in the Auditor's Office. It was represented to the committee that in recent years the number of real-estate cases has been increasing, that the Auditor's Office is behind in this work, and that the position of assistant property officer is badly needed.

Regulatory agencies:

Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets.....	3, 109
The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:	
1 inspector and investigator, SP-6.....	\$2, 320
Other contractual services.....	260
Supplies and materials.....	529
Total increase recommended.....	<u>3, 109</u>

Office of Recorder of Deeds.....	13, 364
The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:	
2 clerks, CAF-2, \$1,704 each.....	\$3, 408
1 guard, CPC-4.....	1, 770
4 clerks, CAF-2, 1, \$1,836; 1 \$1,902; and 2 \$1,968.....	7, 674
(Positions needed to take care of returning veterans.)	
Within-grade promotions for returned veterans.....	247
Overtime for switchboard operator.....	265
Total increase recommended.....	<u>13, 364</u>

Regulatory agencies—Continued

Public Utilities Commission:

The committee recommend that the following proviso in the bill be amended as indicated:

: *Provided*, That no appropriation in this Act shall be used for or in connection with the preparation, issuance, publication, or enforcement of any regulation or order of the Public Utilities Commission requiring the installation of meters in taxicabs, or for or in connection with the licensing of any vehicle to be operated as a taxicab except for operation in accordance with such system of uniform zones and rates and regulations applicable thereto as shall have been prescribed by the Public Utilities Commission: *Provided further*, That the foregoing provision shall not be construed to prevent the Public Utilities Commission from holding a hearing upon any application that may be made for the installation of meters in taxicabs.

Total, regulatory agencies-----	\$16, 473
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Public Schools:

General administration-----	8, 800
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The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

1 CAF pay-roll clerk-----	\$2, 100
1 class-33 census supervisor-----	2, 100
Procurement staff, business office:	
1 CAF-8 administrative assistant-----	3, 310
Purchase and maintenance of an automobile for the Franklin School, which is the ad- ministration building-----	1, 290

The committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill:
purchase, operation, and maintenance of one passenger automobile;

Total increase recommended-----	8, 800
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General supervision and instruction-----	341, 300
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The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

Additional teaching personnel, Divisions X-XIII-----	\$235, 300
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This increase is recommended to provide additional teaching personnel for Divisions X-XIII needed to meet required standards and to enable the giving as soon as possible of full-time instruction to some 7,150 pupils now receiving part-time instruction. The increase recommended will provide 52 additional teachers for the elementary schools, 31 additional teachers for the junior high schools, 7 additional teachers for the vocational high schools, and 19 additional teachers for the senior high schools.

Veterans' instruction-----	\$106, 000
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The committee was advised by the school authorities that they had made a careful review of the educational requirements for the instruction of veterans during the ensuing fiscal year, and that additional funds would be required for both the day and evening summer schools, and that additional teachers also would be needed for

Public Schools—Continued

the regular day-school program in order to take care of the estimated enrollment for the coming school year. The increase of \$106,000 recommended by the committee is based upon the following summary of financial needs for divisions I-IX and divisions X-XIII:

DIVISIONS I-IX

I. Funds needed for 9 weeks' summer school:	
30 senior high-school teachers.....	\$12, 690
1 assistant director.....	750
Total estimate for 600 veterans.....	13, 440
II. Funds needed for 9 weeks' evening summer school:	
20 teachers.....	6, 323
Per diem clerical assistance.....	165
1 principal.....	475
Total estimate for 400 veterans.....	6, 963
III. Funds needed for 1946-47 day schools:	
22 senior high-school teachers.....	46, 200
1 clerk, CAF-3.....	1, 902
1 assistant director.....	3, 250
Total estimate for 700 veterans.....	51, 352
Grand total estimated requirements for divisions I-IX.....	71, 755

DIVISIONS X-XIII

I. Funds needed for 9 weeks' summer school:	
13 senior high-school teachers.....	5, 500
Total estimate for 260 veterans.....	5, 500
II. Funds needed for 9 weeks' evening summer school:	
8 teachers.....	2, 600
Per diem clerical assistance.....	165
1 principal.....	475
Total estimate for 201 veterans.....	3, 240
III. Funds needed for 1946-47 day schools:	
10 senior high-school teachers.....	21, 000
1 clerk, CAF-3.....	1, 902
Total estimate for day schools, 260 veterans..	22, 902

Public Schools—Continued

DIVISIONS X-XIII—continued

IV. Funds needed for 1946-47
evening schools:

5 teachers-----	\$2, 430
Per diem clerical assistance_	173

Total estimate for eve- ning schools-----	2, 603
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Grand total estimated requirements for divi- sions X-XIII-----	34, 245
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Total, all divisions-----	106, 000
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Operation of buildings and grounds and maintenance of equip- ment-----	\$45, 980
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The increase recommended by the committee
is for the following:

12 laborers, CPC-2, \$1,440 each-----	\$17, 280
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This increase is needed because of
the fact that there are 60 schools in the
District with only 1 custodian. With
the placing of custodial personnel on a
40-hour week, these schools are not
adequately serviced.

Transportation of things-----	3, 700
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The Budget allowed an increase of \$7,400
for this purpose, and the House made a
reduction of \$3,700. The committee
was advised that unless the House cut
is restored there will be available only
 $\frac{1}{2}$ of the increase required to pay for
the rise in contract prices for the de-
livery of schoolbooks, supplies, and
equipment throughout the school sys-
tem, from the public-school storehouse
and from the cabinet shop.

Replacement of furniture and equipment--	25, 000
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The Budget estimate for this purpose
was \$125,000. The committee recom-
mend that the \$25,000 reduction made
by the House be restored. The
\$125,000 estimate is made on the basis
of 2½ percent of the replacement value
of the existing furniture and equip-
ment.

Total increase recommended-----	45, 980
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Capital outlay:

Furnishing and equipping school buildings-----	64, 420
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The increase recommended is for furniture and
equipment for the following schools, for which the
committee is also recommending funds for con-
struction:

(1) Logan Elementary School addi- tion-----	\$16, 440
(2) Anacostia Senior High School addi- tion-----	8, 440
(3) Tyler Elementary School-----	39, 540

Total increase recommended-----	64, 420
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Public Schools—Continued

Construction of school buildings:

Taft Junior High School-----
 The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

\$311, 020

For an additional amount for the construction of an addition to the Taft Junior High School, including ten classrooms, two gymnasiums, recreation facilities, an inclined floor in the auditorium, necessary remodeling of the present building, and treatment of grounds, \$311,020, and the amount appropriated in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, for an addition to the Taft Junior High School is available for the construction of the addition specified herein;

(The main building of the Taft School was originally designed to accommodate 625 pupils, the school has been to or in excess of capacity since it was opened, the present enrollment of the school is 700, or 75 in excess of the intended capacity, and the enrollment is expected to increase to 770 by September, 1946. In the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, \$200,760 was appropriated for this addition to the Taft School, and the additional amount recommended by the committee will be needed to avoid the suspension of the construction of the proposed addition once the contract is awarded.)

Logan School-----
 The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

200, 000

For an additional amount for the construction of an eight-room elementary school addition to the Logan School, including an assembly hall-gymnasium, recreation facilities, treatment of grounds, and the necessary remodeling of the present building, \$200,000;

(The proposed addition to the Logan School is part of the additional construction needed to reduce the part-time classes in the schools in divisions X-XIII. The Commissioners advised that the construction of this school is imperative. Appropriations for the purchase of a site, for the preparation of plans and specifications, and for beginning construction of this addition are now available. The First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, authorized the Commissioners to enter into a contract for the construction of the Logan Elementary School at a total cost not to exceed \$350,000. An appropriation in the sum of \$142,500 is now available for beginning the construction of this building, in addition to the \$7,500 which was appropriated for plans and specifications. The committee was advised that the entire sum necessary for

Public Schools—Continued

the completion of this building (\$200,000) should be made available in the fiscal year 1947; otherwise, the completion of the construction of the Logan Elementary School would be postponed for a year.

Walker and Jones Schools-----

\$300, 000

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

For beginning construction of a new twenty-four-room elementary school building, including an assembly hall-gymnasium, recreation facilities, and treatment of grounds, in the vicinity of Third and L Streets Northwest, to replace the present Walker and Jones Schools, \$300,000, and the Commissioners are authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for such building at a total cost not to exceed \$600,000: Provided, That not to exceed \$2,100 may be transferred to the credit of the appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect, construction services", and be available for the preparation of plans and specifications for said building;

(This project likewise is part of the additional construction needed to reduce the part-time classes in the schools in divisions X-XIII. The committee was advised that in view of the overcrowded and part-time classes in these schools the construction of this school at the earliest possible date is also imperative. The 1945 District of Columbia Appropriation Act included funds for the purchase of a site for this building, and the 1946 act included \$10,500 for plans and specifications for a new 24-room elementary-school building, including an assembly hall-gymnasium, to replace the Walker and Jones Elementary Schools, to be constructed at a total cost not to exceed \$500,000. Due to the rising construction prices, Congress in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, increased the authorization for this building to \$600,000. The \$300,000 recommended by the committee is for beginning construction of this building.)

Elementary school building in vicinity of 53d and Blaine Sts. (Richardson School)-----

100, 000

(In the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, \$430,000 was made available for the construction of a 16-room extensible elementary-school building, including an assembly hall-gymnasium, and treatment of grounds, in the vicinity of 53d and Blaine Sts. NE. This school is also part of the additional construction needed to reduce the part-time classes in the schools in Divisions X-XIII. Due to increasing costs, the committee was advised that \$100,000 additional will be required for the construction of this school.)

Public Schools—Continued

Anacostia Senior High School-----

\$93, 320

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

For the construction of a seven-room addition on the third floor of the Anacostia Senior High School, including the necessary remodeling of the present building, \$93,320, and the limit of cost as specified in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, is increased to \$95,000;

(The Anacostia Senior High School serves an area having a population of 150,000. The existing school has a capacity of 1,100. The committee was advised that the school is now within 50 of its capacity, and that in September of the present year, it is expected that whereas only 150 pupils will be graduated the school is faced with the problem of receiving 300 pupils. The committee was further advised that the overcrowded condition would be such as to require some part-time classes. Inasmuch as colleges will not accept high-school graduates who have had part-time high-school instruction, the committee feel that the placing of high-school students on a part-time basis should be avoided.)

Tyler Elementary School-----

439, 500

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

For completion of construction of a new elementary school building, including an assembly hall-gymnasium, recreation facilities, and treatment of grounds, in the vicinity of Elcventh and G Streets Southeast, to replace the present Cranch and Tyler Schools, \$439,500.

(The 1946 District of Columbia Appropriation Act made available \$150,000 for beginning construction of an elementary-school building, including an assembly hall-gymnasium, to replace the Cranch and Tyler Elementary Schools and authorized the Commissioners to enter into a contract or contracts for this building at a total cost not to exceed \$500,000. The estimate for the fiscal year 1947 proposes an additional appropriation of \$439,500 for this project, which will increase to \$600,000 the amount of funds available for this building, including plans and specifications, which is the same amount as the new authorization approved in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, due to rising construction prices.)

Public Schools—Continued

Slowe Elementary School----- \$50, 000

(In the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, \$167,500 was appropriated for the construction of an 8-room extensible elementary-school building to be located in the vicinity of 15th and Hamlin Sts. NE, including treatment of grounds. Due to increasing construction costs, the committee was advised that an additional \$50,000 is needed for the construction of this building.)

Western Senior High School:

Improvements and alterations----- 147, 900

In the 1946 District of Columbia Appropriation Act, \$2,100 was made available for the preparation of plans and specifications for building improvements and alterations at the Western Senior High School. The plans and specifications have been completed, and the committee was advised that this building is badly in need of repair. In recommending this appropriation of \$147,900, the committee is also recommending that the limit of cost on the proposed improvements and alterations be increased from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Preparation of plans and specifications----- 68, 460

The increase recommended by the committee is for the preparation of plans and specifications for the following projects:

New junior-high-school building to replace the present Terrell Junior High School building--	\$28, 350
Addition to the Armstrong Senior High School-----	32, 760
Addition to the Eliot Junior High School-----	7, 350

Total increase recommended---	68, 460
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In recommending the three foregoing items for the preparation of plans and specifications, the committee recommend that the following provisions be added to the bill:

For the preparation of plans and specifications for a new junior high school building to replace the present Terrell Junior High School building, including recreation facilities and treatment of grounds, to be constructed at a total cost of not to exceed \$1,350,000, on a site in the vicinity of First and Pierce Streets Northwest, \$28,350, which amount may be credited to the appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect, construction services";

For the preparation of plans and specifications for an addition to the Armstrong Senior High School, including the necessary remodeling of the present building and treatment of grounds, to be constructed at a total cost of not to exceed \$1,560,000, \$32,760, which amount may be credited to the appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect, construction services";

Public Schools—Continued

For the preparation of plans and specifications for an addition to the Eliot Junior High School, including ten classrooms, a gymnasium, necessary remodeling of the present building, and treatment of grounds, to be constructed at a total cost not to exceed \$350,000, \$7,350, which amount may be credited to the appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect, construction services";

Total, construction of school buildings--	\$1, 710, 200
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Total, capital outlay, public schools-----	1, 774, 620
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Provision relating to free instruction of pupils who dwell outside the District of Columbia:

The committee recommend that the following provision be deleted from the bill:

No part of the appropriations herein made for the public schools of the District of Columbia shall be used for the free instruction of pupils who dwell outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to pupils who are enrolled in the schools of the District of Columbia on the date of the approval of this Act.

In the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945, the following provision was made permanent law, and in the judgment of the Committee any further change in the situation pertaining to admittance to the District of Columbia schools of certain pupils who reside outside the District is a matter that should be considered and passed upon by the proper District of Columbia legislative committees:

Hereafter the children of officers and men of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and children of other employees of the United States stationed outside the District of Columbia shall be admitted to the public schools without payment of tuition.

Total, public schools-----	2, 170, 700
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Public Library:

Operating expenses-----	57, 310
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The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

2 librarians, P-2, \$2,980 each-----	\$5, 960
2 junior librarians, P-1, \$2,320 each-----	4, 640
1 assistant, SP-5-----	2, 100
5 assistants, SP-4, \$1,902 each-----	9, 510
5 assistants, SP-3, \$1,704 each-----	8, 520
5 assistants, SP-2, \$1,572 each-----	7, 860
13 aides, SP-1, \$1,440 each-----	18, 720

Total increase recommended-----	57, 310
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Recreation Department:

Operating expenses-----	\$30, 819
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The increase recommended by the committee
is for the following:

Part-time leadership-----	\$30, 000
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(Of this amount, \$18,000 is needed to meet the increase in rate of pay for part-time leaders. This item is not specifically included in the provisions of Public Law 106, but the committee was advised that it has been necessary to increase the rates of part-time leaders in trend with Public Law 106 in order to obtain and keep trained professional leadership. The additional \$12,000 increase recommended by the committee is needed to provide three-fourths time operation of 6 school playgrounds after school hours on year-long basis.)

Guards required for swimming pools and street showers for children-----	819
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Total increase recommended-----	<u>30, 819</u>
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Capital outlay:

Acquisition of Emery estate, as a site for recreational purposes-----	204, 000
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The committee was advised that there are about 370,260 square feet in this area, and that the property is excellently suited for a local park, picnic ground, and small children's playground for a densely populated area of the District which has no such facility at the present time and for which there is a very urgent demand by the residents. The committee was further informed that unless this property is acquired as a recreational site, it will be subdivided and built up.

Total, Recreation Department-----	<u>234, 819</u>
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Metropolitan Police-----	<u>344, 275</u>
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The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

Restoration of reduction made by House under Budget estimate-----	\$45, 900
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Amount required to provide for 125 privates, class I, at \$2,387 each, to take care of former personnel returning from the armed forces---	298, 375
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Total increase recommended-----	<u>344, 275</u>
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Fire Department-----	<u>211, 138</u>
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The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

Restoration of reduction made by House under Budget estimate-----	\$38, 700
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Additional amount required to provide for 52 former employees of various ranks and classes returning from the armed forces-----	172, 438
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Total increase recommended-----	<u>211, 138</u>
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Veterans' services:

Services to veterans and war workers-----	\$100, 000
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This amount is recommended by the committee under the provisions of H. R. 5719, which has passed both the Senate and the House. The measure provides that up to and including Dec. 31, 1947, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized and empowered in their discretion to provide services to veterans and war workers. This service has heretofore been operated out of funds allocated under the provisions of the original Black-out Act, as amended.

Utilities for veterans' housing-----	250, 000
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The bill S. 1955, to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to provide the necessary utilities for veterans' housing furnished and erected by the National Housing Administrator, has passed the Senate. The committee was advised by the Commissioners that in order to effectuate the purposes of this legislation it would be necessary to obtain an appropriation at the earliest possible date. The committee has, therefore, included the item in the District of Columbia appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1947 with a provision making the \$250,000 immediately available. The provision recommended by the committee is as follows:

Utilities for veterans' housing: For all expenses necessary to enable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to provide necessary utilities for veterans' housing furnished and erected by the National Housing Administrator, including necessary sewers, water, and streets for temporary housing for families of servicemen and for veterans and their families, \$250,000, to be immediately available.

Total, veterans' services-----	350, 000
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Health Department:

Operating expenses Health Department (excluding hospitals)-	49, 200
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The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

Administration-----	\$7, 014
Dental Service-----	4, 300
Bureau of Public Health Engineering-----	13, 920
Mental Hygiene-----	23, 966

(This increase of \$23,966 is recommended as an additional amount for the alcoholic clinic. Of the Budget increase of \$28,260 for the alcoholic clinic, the House allowed \$4,294. The committee recommend that the remainder of the Budget increase be allowed.)

Total increase recommended-----	49, 200
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Health Department—Continued

Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sanatorium:

Operating expenses-----	\$69,716
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The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

(1) Restoration in part of reductions made by House:

Personal services:

Project 1. Administration---	\$3,644
Project 2. Dietetic service---	6,536
Project 7. Utilities and maintenance-----	6,816
Project 8. Ward service-----	35,030
	<u>\$52,026</u>

(2) New items submitted to committee:

Personal services:

Project 3. Housekeeping-----	\$6,800
Project 8. Ward service—reallocation of nurses-----	10,890
	<u>17,690</u>

Total increase recommended-----	<u><u>69,716</u></u>
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Due to the loss of personnel during the war, the committee was advised that some 160 beds at the Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sanatorium were closed. The committee was further advised that the Sanatorium has a waiting list of patients. In recommending an increase of \$69,716 over the House bill, the committee is hopeful that additional needed personnel at the Sanatorium can be obtained during the fiscal year 1947. Under the committee's recommendation, in addition to increased personnel for administration, dietetic service, housekeeping, and utilities and maintenance, the following additional provision is made for nurses under the ward service:

Personal services:

1 SP-7, supervising nurse, \$2,650 less \$80 subsistence--	\$2,570
6 SP-6, head nurses, \$2,320 less \$80 subsistence-----	13,440
10 SP-4, nurses, \$1,902-----	19,020
Reallocation of nurse positions in 1946-----	10,890
	<u>45,920</u>

Total increase, Ward Service-----	<u><u>45,920</u></u>
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Health Department—Continued

Gallinger Municipal Hospital:

Operating expenses -----

\$1, 500, 000

The committee recommend that the salary of \$8,000 per annum fixed in the bill as the salary of the superintendent be increased by \$750 in order to provide the amount of salary required by the provisions of Public Law 106, 79th Cong., namely, \$8,750. The committee also recommend that \$1,500 per annum be allowed to provide a residence for the superintendent as authorized by Public Law 131, 79th Cong.

The bill as passed by the House provided for Gallinger Municipal Hospital an appropriation of \$2,341,148. The committee recommend that this amount be increased to \$3,841,148, or an increase of \$1,500,000 over the House bill, or \$1,085,848 in excess of the Budget estimate, the estimate being in the amount of \$2,755,300. In recommending this increase of \$1,500,000 over the amount allowed by the House, the committee calls attention to the fact that considerable time was devoted in the committee's hearings to Gallinger Hospital. The evidence shows that due to the loss of personnel during the war, and the difficulty in obtaining replacements for personnel lost, more funds have been appropriated for personnel than could be utilized until very recently. In the course of the hearings, the committee was advised that 10 applications were on hand for nursing positions which could not be filled due to the lack of funds, and the committee recommended for inclusion in the second deficiency appropriation bill, 1946, an amount sufficient to provide for 20 additional nurses for the remainder of the current fiscal year. The committee's recommendation has been agreed to, and the deficiency bill as passed provides funds to take care of the 10 applications now pending for nursing positions as well as 10 additional positions if applicants therefor can be obtained during the remainder of the current fiscal year.

It was represented to the committee that now that the war is over there is strong reason to believe that additional needed personnel can be obtained.

Due to the difficulty of obtaining and keeping personnel during the war, and due to the additional burden placed on the hospital through either placing the present personnel on a 40-hour week or paying overtime for work in excess of a 40-hour week, the committee found that the Gallinger Hospital throughout is considerably understaffed. For instance, 1 entire floor, containing 52 beds, of the Tuberculosis Building has been closed, and the entire fifth floor of the Surgery Building has been closed. Evidence was presented to the committee to show the lack of nursing care in services that are still operated, the inadequacy and shortage of equipment, and the need of additional funds for food, especially in view of rising costs.

In view of these conditions, the committee called upon the District officials to submit a revised estimate of the needs at Gallinger Hospital based on a 40-hour week. The revised estimate submitted appears on pages 481-515 of the committee's hearing.

Health Department—Continued

The revised estimate calls for a total appropriation for "Operating expenses" during the fiscal year 1947 of \$4,637,350, or \$2,296,202 in excess of the \$2,341,148 provided by the House.

The revised estimate, so far as personnel is concerned, may be summarized as follows: For the current fiscal year, the number of appropriated positions at Gallinger Hospital is 946, the appropriation of \$2,341,148 proposed by the House for the fiscal year 1947 would provide for 1,086 positions, or an increase of 140 over the current fiscal year, and the revised estimate would provide for 2,091 positions during the ensuing fiscal year, or an increase of 1,005 positions over the House bill, and an increase of 1,145 positions over the current fiscal year.

The revised estimate is based on a 40-hour week; it is based on an average daily patient load of approximately 1,500 as compared to a present daily average of about 1,000; it is based on obtaining the needed additional personnel early in the ensuing fiscal year; and it is based on increasing the per capita ration cost to 65 cents.

In view of the fact that in all probability the needed additional personnel could not all be obtained during even the first several months of the next fiscal year, and in view of the fact that the estimated increase in daily average patient load from about 1,000 to approximately 1,500 would not all occur at the outset of the fiscal year, the committee instead of approving the entire \$2,296,202 increase over the House bill, has recommended an increase of \$1,500,000 over the House bill. In recommending this increase, the committee directs the special attention of the Commissioners and the Health authorities to the need for additional nursing care at the Gallinger Municipal Hospital but expects that the increase recommended will be utilized to provide throughout the hospital more adequate personnel, equipment, and food.

In submitting a revised estimate of the operating expense needs at the Gallinger Municipal Hospital, there was also submitted to the committee by the District officials a statement of additional capital-outlay needs at the hospital. (See Senate hearing, pp. 514-515.) In view of the other demands at the present time for capital-outlay improvements, and in view of the fact that certain capital-outlay appropriations made during the current fiscal year for the Gallinger Municipal Hospital have not yet been utilized, the committee is making no recommendation for additional capital-outlay improvements for Gallinger. The committee was advised that the additional personnel requested in the revised estimate under "Operating expenses" was not related to the recommendations for additional capital-outlay items but could be utilized without the making of additional capital-outlay appropriations. In view of the inadequacy of the service now being rendered, the committee felt that before recommending additional capital-outlay improvements the present hospital facilities should be placed on a sound and efficient operating basis.

Health Department—Continued

Medical charities-----

\$40, 000

The contract hospitals take care of emergency and overflow indigent cases which cannot be taken care of at Gallinger Municipal Hospital. Due to higher costs of operation, the amounts recommended in the Budget estimates for the following three contract hospitals will not be sufficient to meet the 1947 requirements, and the increase proposed by the committee is to provide additional amounts for payment to these hospitals as follows:

Children's Hospital-----	\$20, 000
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hos- pital-----	5, 000
Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hos- pital-----	15, 000

Total increase recommended-----	<u>40, 000</u>
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Total, Health Department-----	<u>1, 658, 916</u>
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Public Welfare:

Family Welfare Service:

Operating expenses, child care-----	70, 240
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This increase is recommended for the follow-
ing:

5 P-1 social workers, \$2,320 each-----	\$11, 600
Travel for 5 additional social workers-----	640
Board and care of children-----	58, 000

Total increase recommended-----	<u>70, 240</u>
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Capital outlay, child care-----	50, 000
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In the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, there was appropriated for a new Receiving Home \$285,000. The committee was advised that bids for the construction of this home were recently opened, and that the low bid was in the amount of \$485,000. In view of this situation, the committee called upon the Commissioners to furnish their recommendation as to what could be done toward the construction of the Receiving Home and what amount of additional appropriation would be required. The Commissioners later advised the committee that it is believed that an additional appropriation of \$50,000 will make it possible to build a classification center and receiving home for delinquent children only, with a capacity of 68 inmates. The committee was further advised that a later appropriation would be required to add facilities for non-delinquents, who should be housed in a separate structure in any case.

Total increase, Family Welfare Service-----	<u>120, 240</u>
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Public assistance and children's services-----	33, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

Victory-garden office-----	\$8, 000
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When the 1947 estimates were prepared, it was not deemed necessary that this office be continued. In view of the present food situation, the committee was advised by the Commissioners that the office should be continued another year.

Public Welfare—Continued

Public assistance and children's services—Continued

Vocational rehabilitation of disabled residents
of the District of Columbia-----\$25, 000

The committee recommend that the following language contained in the law for the current fiscal year and also contained in the 1947 estimates be added to the bill:

vocational rehabilitation of disabled residents of the District of Columbia in accordance with the provisions of the Act of July 6, 1943 (Public Law 113);

Total increase recommended----- 33, 000

Juvenile correctional service:

Industrial Home School----- \$17, 080

This proposed increase is to provide for the following:

4 counselors, CPC-4, \$1,770 each----- \$7, 080

These positions are provided for in the Budget estimates and are needed to permit the school to operate on a 40-hour week.

Other contractual services----- 7, 500

This increase is needed for repairs to and improvement of the heating system.

Installation of local fire-alarm system in main building and other work required to comply with the Fire Marshal's report and recommendation of June 20, 1945----- 2, 500

Total increase, Industrial Home School----- 17, 080

Industrial Home School for Colored Children----- 7, 080

This increase is recommended to provide for 4 counselors, CPC-4, \$1,770 each, proposed in the 1947 estimates and needed to permit the school to operate on a 40-hour week.

Total, juvenile correctional service----- 24, 160

Adult correctional service:

Operating expenses----- 365, 000

The increase recommended is for the following:

Jail (including \$120,000 for personal services, and \$145,000 for repairs and alterations to the existing buildings)----- \$265, 000

Workhouse and reformatory (for additional personnel)----- 100, 000

Total increase recommended----- 365, 000

Public Welfare—Continued

Adult correctional service—Continued

Capital-outlay improvements at the jail-----	\$116, 600
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Based on the findings and recommendations of the Hébert committee, a special committee of the House District of Columbia Committee investigating the jail, the Commissioners of the District submitted to the committee a request for an increase of \$176,568 for personal services at the jail, of which amount the committee has approved \$120,000. The Commissioners also recommended an increase of \$145,000 for repairs and alterations to the existing buildings, which has been approved in full by the committee. In addition, the Commissioners recommended an increase of \$116,600 for capital-outlay improvements in connection with the jail, and this recommendation likewise has been approved in full by the committee.

In their letter to the committee, the Commissioners requested an increase of \$17,684 for additional personnel at the workhouse and reformatory. Based on subsequent studies as to needs at the workhouse and reformatory, the Commissioners requested an additional \$139,432 for personnel at this institution. Of this total request of \$157,116, the committee has approved \$100,000.

Total, adult correctional service-----	481, 600
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Mental rehabilitation service:

District Training School, operating expenses-----	44, 540
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The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

1 physician, P-2, \$2,980 less maintenance-----	\$2, 680
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22.5 attendants, CPC-2, \$1,440 each, less maintenance-----	26, 860
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Other contractual services, including work on main sewer line, covering of radiators in the hospital building, waterproofing the basement of the employees' building, covering of radiators in dormitory No. 1, replacing of radiator valves and steam traps in the hospital administration building, and the ventilating of steam tunnels-----	15, 000
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Total increase recommended-----	44, 540
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District Training School, capital outlay-----	470, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for construction of buildings very much needed at the District Training School and for the improvement of roadways, as follows:

Grounds and roads-----	\$50, 000
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Laundry-----	140, 000
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Employees' residence-----	210, 000
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Staff housing-----	70, 000
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Total increase recommended-----	470, 000
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Total, mental rehabilitation service-----	514, 540
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Total, Public Welfare-----	1, 173, 540
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Public Works:

Office of Superintendent of District Buildings, operating expenses----- \$2, 500

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide uniforms and caps for 25 guards in District buildings at \$100 per guard. Uniforms are now being furnished for the Health Department, inspector service, and the employees of the District of Columbia pound. It is also the policy of the Federal Government to furnish uniforms for their guard force throughout the District of Columbia. In view of this situation, the committee sees no reason for not providing uniforms and caps for the 25 guards in the District buildings.

Department of Inspections----- 7, 300

The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

1 structural engineer, P-4, to provide for an employee who has returned from military service----- \$4, 300

Printing and binding of electrical codes---- 3, 000

Total increase recommended----- 7, 300

Department of Vehicles and Traffic----- 56, 252

The increase recommended by the Committee is for the following:

Engineering section:

1 operations engineer, P-4----- \$4, 300

1 associate planning engineer, P-3----- 3, 640

2 assistant engineers, P-2----- 5, 960

1 junior engineer, P-1----- 2, 320

1 design draftsman, SP-5----- 2, 100

Total, engineering section----- 18, 320

Administration section: 1 shorthand reporter CAF-6----- 2, 650

Inspection section:

4 motor vehicle inspectors, SP-6----- 9, 280

6 motor vehicle inspector trainees, SP-5_ 12, 600

1 clerk-typist, CAF-3----- 1, 902

Total, inspection section----- 23, 782

Equipment (traffic lights)----- 11, 500

Total increase recommended----- 56, 252

Water Division, operating expenses----- 56, 600

The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

Personal services----- \$43, 000

Supplies and materials----- 13, 600

Total increase recommended----- 56, 600

Water fund, investment:

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

Water fund, investment, District of Columbia: The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell United States securities now held for and on account of the water fund of the District of Columbia in such amounts as may be certified by the Commissioners as necessary and credit the proceeds of such sale to said water fund.

Total, Public Works----- 122, 652

Washington aqueduct:

Capital outlay	\$991, 000
The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:	
New mixing and sedimentation basins for the Dalecarlia filter plant (first half) ---	\$578, 000
30,000,000-gallon clear-water basin at Dalecarlia (first third)	413, 000
Total increase recommended	991, 000

The committee is also recommending contract authority for the completion of the above 2 projects at a total cost of not to exceed, respectively, \$967,000 and \$1,250,000.

National Capital Parks:

Salaries	23, 846
The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for 8 park police at \$2,980 each. The estimates for 1947 included this amount to provide for the restoration of 8 Park Police positions (grade 6), which had been eliminated from the 1946 act due to vacancies created by the military furlough of members of the United States Park Police Force. The committee was advised that due to the rapid return of employees now being released from military duty, it is anticipated that the 8 employees who have been on military duty will be restored to their former positions with the National Capital Parks prior to the beginning of the fiscal year 1947.	

Limitation on purchase of automobiles (sec. 11):

The committee recommend that the following section be amended as indicated:

SEC. 11. Unless otherwise specifically provided, no appropriation for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1947 shall be expended to purchase any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons) at a cost, completely equipped for operation, and including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in excess of the maximum price therefor established by the Office of Price Administration ~~and in no event more than \$1,050~~, which amount shall be in addition to the amount required for transportation.

Total increase	7, 407, 953
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DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Public Schools:

Capital outlay:

Furnishing and equipping school buildings:

Bell Vocational High School.....	\$150, 000
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(Inasmuch as the committee is recommending that the construction item for this school be eliminated from the bill, the committee recommend that the amount allowed by the House for furnishing and equipping this school be deleted.)

Construction:

Alexander Graham Bell (Abbot) Vocational School..	370, 000
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The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

The contract authorization of \$1,190,000 for the construction of the Alexander Graham Bell (Abbot) Vocational School, contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, Public Law 269, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, is hereby rescinded, and the unobligated balances of appropriations heretofore made for beginning and continuing construction of this school shall be covered into the general fund of the District of Columbia.

In view of the capital outlay appropriations needed to do away with part-time instruction for over 7,000 pupils, and the capital outlay needs in new areas, the committee recommend that the \$370,000 allowed by the House for a vocational high-school building to replace the Alexander Graham Bell (Abbot) Vocational School be stricken from the bill and also recommend that the unobligated balances previously appropriated for this project be rescinded, as well as the contract authorization granted in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946. A total of \$450,000 has been appropriated for this building, and the unobligated balance is approximately \$426,000.

Total decrease, Public Schools.....	520, 000
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Net increase.....	6, 887, 953
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Amount of bill as reported to the Senate.....	79, 472, 962
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Calendar No. 1469

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 5990

[Report No. 1466]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 6 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 11 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Reported by Mr. O'MAHONEY, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That there are appropriated for the District of Columbia
4 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, out of (1) the
5 general fund of the District of Columbia, hereinafter known
6 as the general fund, such fund being composed of the
7 revenues of the District of Columbia other than those

1 applied by law to special funds, and \$6,000,000, which is
2 hereby appropriated for the purpose out of any money in
3 the Treasury not otherwise appropriated (to be advanced
4 July 1, 1946), (2) the highway fund, established by law
5 (D. C. Code, title 47, ch. 19), and (3) the water fund,
6 established by law (D. C. Code, title 43, ch. 15), sums as
7 follows:

8 From the general fund: All sums appropriated under
9 the following heads: General administration, fiscal service,
10 compensation and retirement fund expenses, District debt
11 service (excluding those items designated as payable from
12 the highway fund), regulatory agencies, public schools, Pub-
13 lic Library, Recreation Department, Metropolitan Police,
14 Fire Department, policemen's and firemen's relief, *Veterans'*
15 *Services*, courts, Health Department, public welfare, public
16 works (excluding those items designated as payable from the
17 highway and water funds), National Guard, National Capital
18 Parks, National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and
19 National Zoological Park;

20 From the highway fund: All sums appropriated under
21 District debt service and public works designated as pay-
22 able from the highway fund; and

23 From the water fund: All sums appropriated under
24 public works and Washington aqueduct, designated as pay-
25 able from the water fund; namely:

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For all expenses necessary for the offices named under this general head, including, in addition to the objects specified respectively under each head, personal services; law-books, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; and printing and binding:

Executive office, plus so much as may be necessary to compensate the Engineer Commissioner at such rate in grade 8 of the professional service of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, as may be determined by the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Commissioners; \$11,910 for examination of estimates of appropriations without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; \$250 to aid in support of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws; general advertising in newspapers and legal periodicals in the District of Columbia but not elsewhere, unless the need for advertising outside the District of Columbia shall have been specifically approved by the Commissioners, including notices of public hearings, publication of orders and regulations, tax and school notices, and notices of changes in regulations; and \$20,000 for expenses in case of emergency, such as riot, pestilence, public insanitary conditions, flood, fire, or storm, and for expenses of investigations; \$195,300: *Provided*, That the certificate of the

1 Commissioners shall be sufficient voucher for the expenditure
 2 of \$1,500 of this appropriation for such purposes as they
 3 may deem necessary.

4 Office of the corporation counsel, including extra com-
 5 pensation for the corporation counsel as general counsel of
 6 the Public Utilities Commission; \$4,500 for the settlement
 7 of claims not in excess of \$250 each, approved by the Com-
 8 missioners in accordance with the Act approved February
 9 11, 1929 (45 Stat. 1160), as amended by the Act approved
 10 June 5, 1930 (46 Stat. 500); and judicial expenses, includ-
 11 ing witness fees and expert services, in District of Columbia
 12 cases before the courts of the United States and of the Dis-
 13 trict of Columbia; ~~\$165,870~~ \$182,530.

14 Board of Tax Appeals, \$17,800.

15 FISCAL SERVICE

16 For all expenses necessary for the offices named under
 17 this general head, including, in addition to the objects speci-
 18 fied respectively under each head, personal services; books
 19 of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; and printing
 20 and binding:

21 Assessor's office, including advertising notice of taxes in
 22 arrears July 1, 1946, to be reimbursed by a charge of 75
 23 cents for each lot or piece of property advertised, \$461,400:
 24 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for
 25 the payment of advertising the delinquent tax list for more

1 than once a week for two weeks in the regular issue of one
2 newspaper published in the District of Columbia.

3 Collector's office, including refunding, wholly or in part,
4 erroneous payments of taxes, special assessments, school
5 tuition charges, payment for lost library books, rents, fines,
6 fees, or collections of any character, which have been erro-
7 neously covered into the Treasury to the credit of the general
8 fund, including the refunding of fees paid for building per-
9 mits authorized by the District of Columbia Appropriation
10 Act approved March 2, 1911 (36 Stat. 967), \$218,400:
11 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for such
12 refunds of payments made within the past three years.

13 Auditor's office, ~~\$271,920~~ \$308,544.

14 Purchasing Division, \$77,827.

15 COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND
16 EXPENSES

17 For compensation and retirement fund expenses, as
18 follows:

19 District government employees' compensation: For car-
20 rying out the provisions of section 11 of the District of
21 Columbia Appropriation Act approved July 11, 1919,
22 authorizing compensation for employees of the government
23 of the District of Columbia suffering injuries while in the
24 performance of their duties, \$62,000.

25 Workmen's compensation, administrative expenses: For

1 reimbursement to the Employees' Compensation Commission
 2 for administration of the law providing compensation for dis-
 3 ability or death resulting from injury to employees in certain
 4 employments in the District of Columbia, \$99,200.

5 District government employees' retirement: For financ-
 6 ing of the liability of the government of the District of
 7 Columbia, created by the Act approved May 22, 1920, as
 8 amended (5 U. S. C. 707a), \$1,193,000, which amount
 9 shall be placed to the credit of the "Civil-service retirement
 10 and disability fund".

11 DISTRICT DEBT SERVICE

12 For reimbursement to the United States of funds loaned,
 13 in compliance with section 4 of the Act of May 29, 1930
 14 (46 Stat. 482), as amended, and section 3 of the Act of
 15 December 20, 1941 (55 Stat. 847), including interest as
 16 required thereby, \$800,000.

17 District debt service (payable from highway fund):
 18 For reimbursement to the United States of funds loaned,
 19 including interest as required, in compliance with sections 3
 20 and 4 of the Act of December 20, 1941 (55 Stat. 847), as
 21 amended, \$125,000.

22 REGULATORY AGENCIES

23 Regulatory agencies: For all expenses necessary for
 24 agencies named under this general head, including, in addi-
 25 tion to the objects specified respectively under each head,

1 personal services, books of reference and periodicals, and
2 printing and binding:

3 Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, including witness
4 fees, and \$1,000 for the purchase of samples, \$79,307.

5 Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole, \$35,300.

6 Coroner's office, including juror and witness fees, and
7 repairs to the morgue, \$30,820.

8 Department of Insurance, \$52,700.

9 Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets,
10 including maintenance and repairs to markets, \$2,500 for
11 purchase of commodities and for personal services in con-
12 nection with investigation and detection of sales of short
13 weight and measure, maintenance and repair of motor
14 vehicles, and for the purchase, including exchange,
15 of one motor vehicle, ~~\$121,391~~ \$124,500: *Provided*, That
16 the Disbursing Officer of the District of Columbia is author-
17 ized to advance to the Superintendent of the Department
18 of Weights, Measures, and Markets, upon requisition pre-
19 viously approved by the Auditor of the District of Columbia,
20 sums of money, not exceeding \$200 at any one time, to be
21 used exclusively in connection with investigations and
22 detection of short weights and measures.

23 License bureau, \$25,898.

24 Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board, \$46,468.

25 Office of Administrator of Rent Control, \$45,200.

1 Office of Recorder of Deeds, including lawbooks, pur-
 2 chase *and maintenance* of one passenger-carrying motor
 3 vehicle, and \$100 for equipment and medical supplies for
 4 rest room, ~~\$185,672~~ \$199,036.

5 Poundmaster's office, including uniforms for dog catchers,
 6 \$27,950.

7 Public Utilities Commission, including a people's counsel
 8 and newspapers, \$112,500: *Provided*, That no appropria-
 9 tion in this Act shall be used for or in connection with the
 10 preparation, issuance, publication, or enforcement of any regu-
 11 lation or order of the Public Utilities Commission requiring
 12 the installation of meters in taxicabs, or for or in connection
 13 with the licensing of any vehicle to be operated as a taxicab
 14 except for operation in accordance with such system of uni-
 15 form zones and rates and regulations applicable thereto as
 16 shall have been prescribed by the Public Utilities Commis-
 17 sion: *Provided further*, That the foregoing provision
 18 shall not be construed to prevent the Public Utilities Com-
 19 mission from holding a hearing upon any application that
 20 may be made for the installation of meters in taxicabs.

21 Zoning Commission, \$19,600.

22 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

23 OPERATING EXPENSES

24 General administration: For all expenses necessary for
 25 the general administration of the public-school system of

1 the District of Columbia, including personal services; print-
 2 ing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodi-
 3 cals; *purchase, operation, and maintenance of one passenger*
 4 *automobile*; ~~\$421,572~~ \$430,372, of which \$10,000 shall
 5 be immediately available.

6 General supervision and instruction: For all expenses
 7 necessary for supervision, instruction, and education in the
 8 teachers colleges and in the day, evening, and summer
 9 public schools of the District of Columbia, and the education
 10 of foreigners of all ages in the Americanization schools;
 11 including personal services; printing and binding; text-
 12 books, lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and
 13 periodicals; and subsistence supplies for pupils attending
 14 the schools for crippled children; ~~\$10,539,900~~ \$10,881,200,
 15 of which \$300,000 shall be immediately available: *Provided,*
 16 That hereafter no part of the funds appropriated for the
 17 public schools shall be available for the operation of any
 18 school which denies to legally adopted children the same
 19 treatment as that given to children living with their natural
 20 parents.

21 Vocational education, George-Deen program: For all
 22 expenses necessary for the development of vocational educa-
 23 tion in the District of Columbia in accordance with the Act
 24 of June 8, 1936 (49 Stat. 1488), including personal

1 services, and allowances for privately owned automobiles
2 used for the performance of official duties within the District
3 of Columbia (not to exceed \$100 per annum for each
4 automobile), \$139,600.

5 Operation of buildings and grounds and maintenance of
6 equipment: For all expenses necessary for the operation
7 of school buildings and grounds and the purchase and repair
8 of equipment, including personal services, insurance and
9 operation, maintenance, and repair of District-owned or
10 borrowed automobiles used in driver-training courses, ~~\$2,~~
11 ~~248,520~~ \$2,264,500, of which \$150,000 shall be imme-
12 diately available.

13 Repairs and maintenance of buildings and grounds: For
14 all expenses necessary for the repair, maintenance, and im-
15 provement of school buildings, mechanical equipment, and
16 school grounds, including personal services; printing and
17 binding; \$815,000, of which \$100,000 shall be immediately
18 available: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be avail-
19 able for making repairs to other municipal buildings, subject
20 to reimbursement from other applicable appropriations for
21 the cost of such work, and a report of all such expenditures
22 shall be submitted to Congress in the annual Budget.

23 Auxiliary educational services: For the maintenance
24 and instruction of deaf and dumb persons of the District of
25 Columbia admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf,

1 and for the maintenance and instruction of colored deaf
2 mutes of teachable age, and blind children, of the District
3 of Columbia, in Maryland or some other State, by contract
4 entered into by the Commissioners, for the transportation
5 of children attending schools or classes established by the
6 Board of Education for physically handicapped children,
7 and for carrying out the provisions of the Act of December
8 16, 1944 (58 Stat. 811), \$89,600.

9 Teachers' retirement appropriated fund: To carry out
10 the purposes of the Act of January 15, 1920, as amended by
11 the Act of June 11, 1926 (44 Stat. 727), \$609,000: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That the Treasury Department shall prepare the
13 estimates of the annual appropriations required to be made
14 to the teachers' retirement fund, and shall make actuarial
15 valuations of such fund at intervals of five years, or oftener
16 if deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Treasury, and
17 the Commissioners are authorized to expend from money to
18 the credit of the teachers' retirement fund not exceeding
19 \$5,000 per annum for this purpose, including personal serv-
20 ices, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws.

21 CAPITAL OUTLAY

22 For furnishing and equipping the following school build-
23 ings: ~~Bell Vocational High School~~, Chamberlain Vocational
24 High School, Davis Elementary School, Dunbar Senior
25 High School, Phelps Vocational High School, Randall

1 Junior High School, Richardson Elementary School, Ana-
 2 costia Senior High School, Logan Elementary School, Tyler
 3 Elementary School, and new elementary school in the
 4 vicinity of East Capitol Street and Benning Road South-
 5 east, ~~\$275,080~~ \$189,500, to remain available until expended.

6 For construction, as follows:

7 For continuing the construction of the Miller Junior
 8 High School, including recreation facilities and treatment
 9 of grounds, in the vicinity of Forty-ninth Street and Wash-
 10 ington Place Northeast, \$400,000: *Provided*, That not to
 11 exceed \$7,770 may be transferred to the credit of the appro-
 12 priation account "Office of Municipal Architect, construction
 13 services", and be available for the preparation of plans and
 14 specifications for said building;

15 ~~For continuing construction of a new extensible voca-~~
 16 ~~tional high school building to replace the present Alexander~~
 17 ~~Graham Bell (Abbot) Vocational School, to be located in~~
 18 ~~Brentwood Park, \$370,000;~~

19 *The contract authorization of \$1,190,000 for the con-*
 20 *struction of the Alexander Graham Bell (Abbot) Vocational*
 21 *School, contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act,*
 22 *1946, Public Law 269, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session,*
 23 *is hereby rescinded, and the unobligated balances of appro-*
 24 *priations heretofore made for beginning and continuing con-*

1 *struction of this school shall be covered into the general fund*
2 *of the District of Columbia.*

3 For continuing the construction of the Spingarn Senior
4 High School, to be located in the vicinity of Twenty-fourth
5 Street and Benning Road Northeast, \$500,000;

6 For continuing construction of a new junior high school
7 building (Sousa), including recreation facilities and treat-
8 ment of grounds, to be located in the vicinity of Thirty-
9 fourth Street and Minnesota Avenue Southeast, \$400,000,
10 and the limit of cost of said building as specified in the
11 District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, is increased
12 to \$1,350,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$7,770 may
13 be transferred to the credit of the appropriation account
14 "Office of Municipal Architect, construction services", and
15 be available for the preparation of plans and specifications
16 for said building;

17 For beginning construction of a new twenty-four-room
18 elementary school building, including an assembly hall-
19 gymnasium, recreation facilities, and treatment of grounds,
20 in the vicinity of East Capitol Street and Benning Road
21 Southeast, \$300,000, and the Commissioners are authorized
22 to enter into a contract or contracts for such building at a
23 total cost not to exceed \$600,000: *Provided*, That not to
24 exceed \$12,600 may be transferred to the credit of the

1 appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect, con-
2 struction services", and be available for the preparation
3 of plans and specifications for said building;

4 For completion of the second floor of the Davis Elemen-
5 tary School, removal of the present temporary building, and
6 treatment of grounds, \$38,000;

7 *For an additional amount for the construction of an*
8 *addition to the Taft Junior High School, including ten*
9 *classrooms, two gymnasiums, recreation facilities, an inclined*
10 *floor in the auditorium, necessary remodeling of the present*
11 *building, and treatment of grounds, \$311,020, and the*
12 *amount appropriated in the District of Columbia Appro-*
13 *priation Act, 1946, for an addition to the Taft Junior High*
14 *School is available for the construction of the addition speci-*
15 *fied herein;*

16 *For an additional amount for the construction of an*
17 *eight-room elementary-school addition to the Logan School,*
18 *including an assembly hall-gymnasium, recreation facilities,*
19 *treatment of grounds, and the necessary remodeling of the*
20 *present building, \$200,000;*

21 *For beginning construction of a new twenty-four-room*
22 *elementary-school building, including an assembly hall-gym-*
23 *nasium, recreation facilities, and treatment of grounds, in*
24 *the vicinity of Third and L Streets Northwest, to replace*
25 *the present Walker and Jones Schools, \$300,000, and the*

1 *Commissioners are authorized to enter into a contract or*
2 *contracts for such building at a total cost not to exceed*
3 *\$600,000: Provided, That not to exceed \$2,100 may be*
4 *transferred to the credit of the appropriation account "Office*
5 *of Municipal Architect, construction services", and be avail-*
6 *able for the preparation of plans and specifications for said*
7 *building;*

8 *For an additional amount for the construction of a six-*
9 *teen-room extensible elementary-school building, including an*
10 *assembly hall-gymnasium, and treatment of grounds, in the*
11 *vicinity of Fifty-third and Blaine Streets Northeast (Rich-*
12 *ardson School), \$100,000;*

13 *For the construction of a seven-room addition on the*
14 *third floor of the Anacostia Senior High School, including*
15 *the necessary remodeling of the present building, \$93,320,*
16 *and the limit of cost as specified in the District of Columbia*
17 *Appropriation Act, 1946, is increased to \$95,000;*

18 *For completion of construction of a new elementary-*
19 *school building, including an assembly hall-gymnasium,*
20 *recreation facilities, and treatment of grounds, in the vicinity*
21 *of Eleventh and G Streets Southeast, to replace the present*
22 *Cranch and Tyler Schools, \$439,500;*

23 *For an additional amount for the construction of an*
24 *eight-room extensible elementary-school building (Slowe),*

1 four rooms to be left unfinished, to be located in the vicinity
2 of Fifteenth and Hamlin Streets Northeast, \$50,000;

3 For building improvements and alterations at Western
4 Senior High School, including structural changes in the gym-
5 nasiums, \$147,900, and the limit of cost as specified in the
6 District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, is increased
7 to \$150,000;

8 For the preparation of plans and specifications for a
9 new junior high school building to replace the present Terrell
10 Junior High School building, including recreation facilities
11 and treatment of grounds, to be constructed at a total cost
12 of not to exceed \$1,350,000, on a site in the vicinity of First
13 and Pierce Streets Northwest, \$28,350, which amount may
14 be credited to the appropriation account "Office of Municipal
15 Architect, construction services";

16 For the preparation of plans and specifications for an
17 addition to the Armstrong Senior High School, including
18 the necessary remodeling of the present building and treat-
19 ment of grounds, to be constructed at a total cost of not to
20 exceed \$1,560,000, \$32,760, which amount may be credited
21 to the appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect,
22 construction services";

23 For the preparation of plans and specifications for an
24 addition to the Eliot Junior High School, including ten

1 *classrooms, a gymnasium, necessary remodeling of the present*
2 *building, and treatment of grounds, to be constructed at a*
3 *total cost not to exceed \$350,000, \$7,350, which amount*
4 *may be credited to the appropriation account "Office of*
5 *Municipal Architect, construction services";*

6 In all, for construction, including preparation of plans
7 and specifications, ~~\$2,008,000~~ \$3,348,200, to be imme-
8 diately available as one fund and to remain available until
9 expended, to be disbursed and accounted for as "Capital
10 outlay, construction public schools, District of Columbia".

11 For the purchase of sites as follows:

12 In the vicinity of Pomeroy Road, Douglas Place, and
13 Stanton Road Southeast, to provide for a new junior high
14 school and a new twenty-four-room elementary school, and
15 for school playground purposes;

16 At the Shaw Junior High School, to replace present
17 playground area needed for building alterations, and to pro-
18 vide additional playground space;

19 For an additional amount for the school building and
20 playground sites specified for the public schools in the District
21 of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, \$100,000, to remain
22 available until expended.

23 In all, for sites, \$296,200, to remain available until ex-
24 pended, and to be disbursed and accounted for as "Capital

1 outlay, school building and playground sites, public schools,
2 District of Columbia”.

3 Section 6 of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial
4 Appropriation Act, approved May 10, 1916, as amended,
5 shall not apply from July 1 to September 15, 1946,
6 to teachers of the public schools of the District of Columbia
7 when employed by any of the executive departments or inde-
8 pendent establishments of the United States Government.

9 No part of the appropriations herein made for the public
10 schools of the District of Columbia shall be used for the free
11 instruction of pupils who dwell outside the District of Colum-
12 bia: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to pupils
13 who are enrolled in the schools of the District of Columbia
14 on the date of the approval of this Act.

15 PUBLIC LIBRARY

16 OPERATING EXPENSES

17 For all expenses necessary for the operation of the
18 Public Library, including personal services; extra services
19 on Sundays and holidays; newspapers, books, periodicals,
20 and other printed material, including payment in advance
21 for subscription thereto; music records, sound recordings,
22 and educational films; printing and binding; alterations,
23 repairs; fitting up buildings; care of grounds; and rent of
24 suitable quarters for branch libraries in Anacostia, Chevy
25 Chase, and Woodridge; ~~\$848,900~~ \$906,210: *Provided*,

1 That the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is
2 authorized to advance to the librarian of the Public Library,
3 upon requisition previously approved by the auditor of the
4 District of Columbia, not exceeding \$50 at the first of each
5 month, for the purchase of certain books, pamphlets, periodi-
6 cals, or newspapers, or other printed material.

7 CAPITAL OUTLAY

8 For an additional amount for the acquisition of sites
9 for branch libraries in Brookland, Tenley, Benning, and
10 Cleveland Park, to be approved by the board of library
11 trustees and the Commissioners, \$30,000, to remain avail-
12 able until expended.

13 For the preparation of plans and specifications for con-
14 struction of branch library buildings in Benning, Bright-
15 wood, Woodridge, and Cleveland Park, and for remodeling
16 of existing structure at Mount Pleasant, \$32,200.

17 The unexpended balances of the amounts made available
18 by the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1940, for
19 the preparation of plans and specifications for the new central
20 building of the Public Library of the District of Columbia
21 shall remain available for the same purposes and under the
22 same conditions and limitations until June 30, 1947.

23 RECREATION DEPARTMENT

24 Operating expenses: For all expenses necessary for
25 operation and maintenance of recreation facilities in and

1 for the District of Columbia, including personal services;
 2 books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; and printing
 3 and binding; ~~\$751,900~~ \$782,719.

4 Capital outlay: For improvement of various municipal
 5 playgrounds and recreation centers, including erection of
 6 shelter houses, and preparation of architectural and land-
 7 scaping plans, \$156,700.

8 *For the acquisition of parcel 101/25, known as the*
 9 *Emery estate, as a site for recreational purposes and in the*
 10 *discretion of the Commissioners as a site for a branch library,*
 11 *\$204,000.*

12 The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is
 13 authorized to advance to the superintendent of recreation,
 14 upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the
 15 District of Columbia and upon such security as the Com-
 16 missioners may require of said superintendent, sums of
 17 money to be used for the expense of conducting its activities
 18 under the trust fund created by the Act of April 29,
 19 1942, the total of such advancements not to exceed \$1,000
 20 at any one time.

21 METROPOLITAN POLICE

22 For all expenses necessary for the Metropolitan Police,
 23 including pay and allowances and other personal services;
 24 the present property clerk with the rank and pay of in-
 25 spector; the present acting sergeant in charge of police

1 automobiles with the rank and pay of sergeant; the present
2 acting sergeant in charge of the police radio station with
3 the rank and pay of lieutenant; the present private in
4 charge of purchasing and accounts with the rank and pay
5 of sergeant; corporals at \$2,600 per annum each; technicians
6 with additional compensation of \$240 per annum each;
7 not to exceed four detectives in the salary grade of captain;
8 meals for prisoners; rewards for fugitives; medals of award;
9 books of reference, periodicals, newspapers, and photo-
10 graphs; printing and binding; rental and maintenance of
11 teletype system; travel expenses incurred in prevention and
12 detection of crime; \$3,000 for expenses of attendance, with-
13 out loss of pay or time, at specialized police training classes
14 and pistol matches, including tuition and entrance fees;
15 \$2,500 for expenses of the police training school, including
16 travel expenses of visiting lecturers or experts in criminology;
17 police equipment and repairs to same; insignia of office,
18 uniforms, and other official equipment, including cleaning,
19 alteration, and repair of articles transferred from one indi-
20 vidual to another, or damaged in the performance of duty;
21 purchase, exchange, and maintenance of passenger-carrying
22 motor vehicles; expenses of harbor patrol; and the mainte-
23 nance of a suitable place for the reception and detention
24 of girls and women over seventeen years of age, arrested
25 by the police on charge of offense against any laws in force

1 in the District of Columbia, or held as witnesses or held
2 pending final investigation or examination, or otherwise;
3 ~~\$5,000,000~~ \$5,344,275, of which amount \$16,000 shall be
4 exclusively available for expenditure by the Superintendent
5 of Police for prevention and detection of crime, under his
6 certificate, approved by the Commissioners, and every such
7 certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum
8 therein expressed to have been expended.

9 For all expenses necessary to enable the Commissioners
10 of the District of Columbia to maintain public order and
11 protect life and property in said District during the period
12 of public recognition extended to returning military or naval
13 personnel or visiting dignitaries, including the cost of re-
14 moving and relocating streetcar loading platforms, roping
15 of streets, erection of stands, printing of signs, and operation
16 of temporary comfort stations, \$5,000: *Provided*, That the
17 certificate of the Commissioners shall be sufficient voucher
18 for the expenditure of \$1,000 of this appropriation for such
19 purposes as they may deem necessary.

20 The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is
21 authorized to advance to the Superintendent of Police upon
22 the approval of the Commissioners, sums of money to be
23 used in the prevention and detection of crime, the total of
24 such advancements not to exceed \$5,000 at any one time.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

For all expenses necessary for the Fire Department, including pay and allowances and other personal services; books of reference and periodicals; printing and binding; uniforms and other official equipment, including cleaning, alteration, and repair of articles transferred from one individual to another, or damaged in the performance of duty; purchase, operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles; repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds; ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$3,211,138: *Provided*, That the Commissioners, in their discretion, may authorize the construction, in whole or in part, of fire-fighting apparatus in the Fire Department repair shop.

POLICEMEN'S AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF

For policemen's and firemen's relief and other allowances as authorized by law, \$1,875,000.

VETERANS' SERVICES

For all expenses necessary to provide services to veterans and war workers, including personal services without regard to classification or civil-service laws, and printing and binding, \$100,000.

Utilities for veterans' housing: For all expenses necessary to enable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to provide necessary utilities for veterans' housing furnished

1 *and erected by the National Housing Administrator, includ-*
2 *ing necessary sewers, water, and streets for temporary hous-*
3 *ing for families of servicemen and for veterans and their*
4 *families, \$250,000, to be immediately available.*

5 COURTS

6 District of Columbia courts: For all expenses of the
7 following District of Columbia courts, including personal
8 services; witness fees and compensation of jurors; law-
9 books, books of reference, and periodicals; printing and
10 binding; lodging and meals for jurors, bailiffs, and deputy
11 United States marshals while in attendance upon jurors,
12 when ordered by the courts; and meals for prisoners:

13 Juvenile court, \$173,131, of which \$470 shall be
14 available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury
15 for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the
16 Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), and of which
17 \$11,200 shall be available for payment to the United
18 States Public Health Service for furnishing psychiatric
19 service, including the detail of necessary medical and other
20 personnel: *Provided*, That the disbursing officer of the
21 District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the chief
22 probation officer of the juvenile court upon requisition pre-
23 viously approved by the judge of the juvenile court and
24 the auditor of the District of Columbia, not to exceed \$50

1 at any one time, to be expended for travel expenses to
2 secure the return of absconding probationers.

3 Municipal court, including pay of retired judges and
4 \$525 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
5 of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June
6 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$406,225: *Provided*, That
7 deposits made on demands for jury trials in accord-
8 ance with rules prescribed by the court under authority
9 granted in section 11 of the Act approved March 3, 1921
10 (41 Stat. 1312), shall be earned unless, prior to three days
11 before the time set for such trials, including Sundays and
12 legal holidays, a new date for trial be set by the court, cases be
13 discontinued or settled, or demands for jury trials be waived:
14 *Provided further*, That hereafter the disbursing officer of the
15 District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the clerk of
16 the court, upon requisition previously approved by the Audi-
17 tor of the District of Columbia, sums of money not exceeding
18 \$500 at any one time, to be used for the payment of witness
19 fees.

20 Municipal court of appeals, \$67,700, of which \$500
21 shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the
22 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2
23 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

24 United States courts: For reimbursement to the United

1 States for services rendered to the District of Columbia by
2 the Judiciary and the Department of Justice as specified
3 under the head "United States courts for the District of
4 Columbia" in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1947, and
5 in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1947,
6 \$682,000.

7 Probation system: For all expenses necessary for the
8 probation system, including personal services, \$125 for de-
9 posit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty
10 mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944
11 (Public Law 364), and printing and binding, \$41,800.

12 Office of Register of Wills: For all expenses necessary for
13 the Office of Register of Wills, including personal services;
14 \$500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
15 of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June
16 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); lawbooks, books of reference,
17 periodicals, and newspapers; printing and binding; and con-
18 tract statistical services, \$112,500.

19 Commission on Mental Health: For all expenses neces-
20 sary for the Commission on Mental Health, including an
21 executive secretary at \$3,640 per annum and physician-
22 members at \$4,520 per annum, and other personal services;
23 lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; and printing
24 and binding; \$29,100.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Operating expenses, Health Department (excluding hospitals) : For all expenses necessary for the general administration, medical services, laboratories, and inspection services of the Health Department, including the enforcement of the Acts relating to the prevention of the spread of contagious and infectious diseases in the District of Columbia; the maintenance of tuberculosis and venereal-disease clinics and dispensaries; the conduct of hygiene and sanitation work in schools; the maintenance of a dental health service; the maintenance of a maternal and child-health service; house-keeping assistance in cases of authentic indigent sick; the maintenance of a nursing service; the maintenance of a psychiatric service; the maintenance of an emergency ambulance service; the operation and maintenance of laboratories; outpatient relief of the poor, including medical and surgical supplies, artificial limbs, and pay of physicians, and the enforcement of the Acts relating to the drainage of lots and abatement of nuisances in the District of Columbia, the Act relating to the adulteration of foods, drugs, and candy, the Act relating to the manufacture and sale of mattresses, the Act relating to the manufacture, sale, and transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and the Act relating to the

1 sale of milk, cream, and ice cream; such expenses to include
 2 cadet nurses at stipends and allowances to be fixed by the
 3 Commissioners, two physicians at \$4,600 per annum each, to
 4 be appointed without regard to civil-service laws, and other
 5 personal services; contract investigational service; books and
 6 periodicals; uniforms; rent; printing and binding; purchase,
 7 maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying motor vehicles;
 8 manufacture of serum in indigent cases; and allowances for
 9 privately owned automobiles used for the performance of
 10 official duties (not to exceed \$264 per annum for each auto-
 11 mobile for employees other than dairy-farm inspectors and not
 12 to exceed \$312 per annum for each automobile for dairy-farm
 13 inspectors) ; ~~\$1,605,423~~ \$1,654,623: *Provided*, That, the
 14 Commissioners may, without creating any obligation for the
 15 payment of money on account thereof, accept such volunteer
 16 services as they may deem expedient in connection with the
 17 establishment and maintenance of the medical services herein
 18 provided for: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$200
 19 may be expended for special services in detecting adulteration
 20 of drugs and foods, including candy and milk.

21 Operating expenses, Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sana-
 22 torium: For all expenses necessary for the Tuberculosis
 23 Sanatorium at Glenn Dale, Maryland, including personal
 24 services; compensation of consulting physicians at rates to
 25 be fixed by the Commissioners; rental, purchase, main-

1 tenance, repair, and operation of busses and an ambulance;
 2 school books, books of reference, and periodicals; printing
 3 and binding; classroom supplies; and repairs and improve-
 4 ments to buildings and grounds; ~~\$1,319,592~~ \$1,389,308, of
 5 which not to exceed \$5,000 shall be for the compensation of
 6 convalescent patients to be employed in essential work
 7 of the sanatorium and as an aid to their rehabilitation
 8 at rates and under conditions to be determined by the
 9 Commissioners; but nothing in this paragraph shall be con-
 10 strued as conferring employee status on patients whose
 11 services are so utilized.

12 Operating expenses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For
 13 all expenses necessary for Gallinger Municipal Hospital and
 14 the Tuberculosis Hospital at Fourteenth and Upshur Streets
 15 Northwest including personal services; one superintendent
 16 at ~~\$8,000~~ \$8,750 per annum *plus* \$1,500 per annum
 17 *for a residence*; one deputy superintendent at \$6,650
 18 per annum; not to exceed five full-time chief medical officers
 19 at \$6,650 per annum each and two associate medical officers
 20 at \$5,180 per annum each, to be appointed without reference
 21 to civil-service requirements; not to exceed \$20,000 for tem-
 22 porary per diem services; reference books and periodicals;
 23 musical instruments and music; expenses of commencement
 24 exercises, entertainments, and the training school for nurses:
 25 printing and binding; expenses incident to furnishing proper

1 containers for the reception, burial, and identification of the
 2 ashes of all human bodies of indigent persons that are
 3 cremated at the public crematorium and remain unclaimed
 4 after twelve months from the date of such cremation; and
 5 repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds; ~~\$2,-~~
 6 ~~341,148~~ \$3,841,148: *Provided*, That hereafter no part of
 7 any appropriation for Gallinger Municipal Hospital or the
 8 Health Department shall be used for furnishing, other than
 9 at rates prescribed by the Commissioners, clinical services,
 10 drugs, pharmaceutical preparations, or X-ray service, to per-
 11 sons who are not indigent, except in emergency cases or
 12 where the Commissioners determine it to be necessary in the
 13 public interest.

14 Medical charities: For care and treatment of indigent
 15 patients under contracts to be made by the Health Officer
 16 of the District of Columbia and approved by the Com-
 17 missioners with institutions, as follows: Children's Hospital,
 18 ~~\$60,000~~ \$80,000; Central Dispensary and Emergency Hos-
 19 pital, ~~\$50,000~~ \$55,000; Eastern Dispensary and Casualty
 20 Hospital, ~~\$50,000~~ \$65,000; Washington Home for Incur-
 21 ables, \$25,000; in all, ~~\$185,000~~ \$225,000.

22 Columbia Hospital and Lying-in Asylum: For general
 23 repairs, including labor and material to be expended under
 24 the direction of the Architect of the Capitol, \$8,000.

25 Freedmen's Hospital: For reimbursement to the United

1 States for services rendered to the District of Columbia by
2 Freedmen's Hospital, as specified under the head, "Freed-
3 men's Hospital", in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-
4 tion Act, 1947, \$400,000.

5 PUBLIC WELFARE

6 OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

7 For all expenses necessary for the general administration
8 of public welfare in the District of Columbia, including per-
9 sonal services; printing and binding; lawbooks, city direc-
10 tories, books of reference, and periodicals; and contract
11 investigational services; \$110,094.

12 FAMILY WELFARE SERVICE

13 Operating expenses, child care: For all expenses neces-
14 sary for placing and visiting children; board and care of all
15 children committed to the guardianship of the Board of Pub-
16 lic Welfare by the courts of the District, including white girls
17 committed to the National Training School for Girls, and all
18 children accepted by said Board for care, as authorized by
19 law; temporary care of children pending investigation or
20 while being transferred from place to place, with authority
21 to pay not more than \$6,000 each to institutions under sec-
22 tarian control, not more than \$3,360 for continuous mainte-
23 nance of foster homes for temporary or emergency board
24 and care of nondelinquent children, and not more than
25 \$400 for burial of children dying while beneficiaries under

1 this appropriation; maintenance, under jurisdiction of the
 2 Board of Public Welfare, of a suitable place in a building
 3 entirely separate and apart from the house of detention for
 4 the reception and detention of children under eighteen years
 5 of age arrested by the police on charge of offense against any
 6 laws in force in the District of Columbia, or committed to
 7 the guardianship of the Board, or held as witnesses, or held
 8 temporarily, or pending hearing, or otherwise; such expenses
 9 to include personal services; books of reference and period-
 10 icals; printing and binding; and rental, repair, and upkeep
 11 of building; ~~\$688,140~~ \$758,380: *Provided*, That no part of
 12 this appropriation shall be used for the purpose of visiting
 13 any ward of the Board of Public Welfare placed outside the
 14 District of Columbia and the States of Virginia and Mary-
 15 land, and a ward placed outside said District and the States
 16 of Virginia and Maryland shall be visited not less than once
 17 a year by a voluntary agent or correspondent of said Board,
 18 and said Board shall have power to discharge from guardian-
 19 ship any child committed to its care.

20 *Capital outlay, child care: For an additional amount*
 21 *for the construction of a receiving home and classification*
 22 *center in parcel 141/68, \$50,000.*

23 Public assistance and children's services: For all
 24 expenses necessary for certification of persons eligible for
 25 any public benefits which are or may become available as

1 may be approved by the Commissioners, relief and rehabili-
2 tation for purposes of employment of indigent residents of
3 the District of Columbia, to be expended under rules and
4 regulations prescribed by the Commissioners; *vocational re-*
5 *habilitation of disabled residents of the District of Columbia*
6 *in accordance with the provisions of the Act of July 6,*
7 *1943 (Public Law 113);* aid to dependent children in
8 accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 14,
9 1944 (Public Law 340); assistance against old-age want,
10 as authorized by law; pensions for needy blind persons, as
11 authorized by law; services for children in their own homes;
12 distribution of surplus commodities and relief milk to pub-
13 lic and charitable institutions; ~~\$55,500~~ \$63,500 for all
14 necessary expenses, including personal services without re-
15 gard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, for the
16 carrying out, under regulations to be prescribed by the Com-
17 missioners of a "penny milk" program for the school children
18 of the District, including the purchase and distribution of milk
19 under agreement with the United States Department of Agri-
20 culture, and for the carrying out of a food-conservation pro-
21 gram in the District of Columbia, including *the supervision*
22 *of "Victory" gardens and the canning of the products of*
23 ~~home gardens thereof~~; maintenance pending transportation,
24 and transportation, of indigent nonresident persons; burial

1 of indigent residents of the District of Columbia; including
2 for all such purposes, personal services; books of reference
3 and periodicals; and printing and binding; ~~\$2,008,500~~
4 ~~\$2,041,500~~: *Provided*, That collections from the milk pro-
5 gram shall be paid to the collector of taxes, District of
6 Columbia, for deposit in the Treasury of the United States
7 to the credit of the District, and that reimbursement for
8 canning of ~~home~~ "Victory" garden products shall be in kind
9 and for the benefit of public-welfare institutions of the Dis-
10 trict of Columbia: *Provided further*, That the auditing and
11 disbursing of funds under this appropriation, and the ac-
12 counting therefor, including all employees engaged in such
13 work and records relating thereto, shall be under the super-
14 vision and control of the Auditor of the District of Columbia.

15 Operating expenses, institutions for the indigent: For
16 all necessary expenses for the Home for the Aged and
17 Infirm and the Municipal Lodging House, and the Tempo-
18 rary Home for Former Soldiers and Sailors, including per-
19 sonal services; printing and binding; subsistence of interns;
20 repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds; opera-
21 tion and maintenance of passenger automobiles; care and
22 maintenance of women and children under contracts to be
23 made by the Board of Public Welfare and approved by the
24 Commissioners with the Florence Crittenton Home, Saint
25 Ann's Infant Asylum and Maternity Hospital, and House of

1 Mercy; training and employment of the blind under contracts
 2 to be made by the Board of Public Welfare and approved by
 3 the Commissioners with the Columbia Polytechnic Institute
 4 for the Blind; and for aid and support of the National Library
 5 for the Blind; \$377,714.

6 JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL SERVICE

7 Operating expenses: For all expenses necessary for the
 8 operation of the Industrial Home School, the Industrial Home
 9 School for Colored Children, and the National Training
 10 School for Girls, including personal services; subsistence of
 11 interns; books of reference and periodicals; printing and bind-
 12 ing; repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds;
 13 purchase, operation, and maintenance of passenger automo-
 14 bile; securing suitable homes for paroled or discharged chil-
 15 dren; and care and maintenance of boys committed to the
 16 National Training School for Boys by the courts of the
 17 District of Columbia under a contract to be made by the
 18 Board of Public Welfare with the Attorney General at a
 19 rate of not to exceed \$2 per day for each boy so committed;
 20 ~~\$475,748~~ \$499,908: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-
 21 priation shall be used for the maintenance of white girls in
 22 the National Training School for Girls: *Provided further*,
 23 That the salary of the superintendent of the National Train-
 24 ing School for Girls shall be at the rate of \$3,640 per annum.

ADULT CORRECTIONAL SERVICE

Operating expenses: For all expenses necessary for the operation of the jail and the workhouse and reformatory, including personal services; subsistence of interns; compensation of consulting physician and dentist at rates to be fixed by the Commissioners; attendance of guards at pistol and rifle matches; uniforms and caps for guards; newspapers, books of reference, and periodicals; rental of motion-picture films; repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds; purchase, exchange, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor busses; support, maintenance, and transportation of prisoners transferred from the District of Columbia; expenses of interment of deceased inmates; discharge gratuities; electrocutions; shipping remains of deceased prisoners to their homes in the United States; identifying, pursuing, recapturing (including rewards therefor), and returning to institutions, escaped inmates and parole and conditional-release violators; and returning released prisoners to their residences, ~~\$1,873,407~~ \$2,238,407.

Capital outlay: For structural improvements at the jail, including outside walls and fences, guard towers, and control gates, \$116,600.

Working capital fund: To provide a working capital fund for such industrial enterprises at the workhouse and reformatory as may be approved by the Commissioners,

1 \$50,000: *Provided*, That the various departments and
2 institutions of the District of Columbia and the Federal
3 Government may purchase, at fair market prices as
4 determined by the Commissioners, products and services
5 of said industrial enterprises, and orders for such products
6 and services shall be considered as obligations upon appro-
7 priations in the same manner as orders for contracts placed
8 with private contractors: *Provided further*, That receipts
9 from the sale of products and services shall be deposited
10 to the credit of said working capital fund, and said fund,
11 including all receipts credited thereto, shall be used as a
12 permanent revolving fund for all necessary expenses of such
13 enterprises, including personal services; and the payment to
14 inmates or their dependents of such pecuniary earnings as the
15 Commissioners may deem proper: *Provided further*, That as
16 soon as practicable after the close of each fiscal year the
17 Commissioners shall transfer all accumulated profits arising
18 from the year's operations under said fund to the general
19 revenues of the District of Columbia for such fiscal year.

20 MENTAL REHABILITATION SERVICE

21 Operating expenses, District Training School: For all
22 expenses necessary for the operation of the District Training
23 School, including personal services; books of reference and
24 periodicals; printing and binding; purchase, exchange,

1 operation, and maintenance of passenger automobiles; com-
 2 pensation of consulting physicians at rates to be fixed by
 3 the Commissioners; subsistence of interns; and repairs and
 4 improvements to buildings and grounds, ~~\$542,580~~ \$587,-
 5 120.

6 *Capital outlay, District Training School: For the con-*
 7 *struction and equipment of laundry building and employees'*
 8 *housing, \$420,000; and for the improvement of roads.*
 9 *\$50,000; in all, \$470,000.*

10 The appropriation of \$70,000 for the construction of
 11 a third floor and a permanent roof to the hospital and
 12 administration building, District Training School, contained
 13 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, is made
 14 available also for necessary repairs and alterations to the
 15 existing building.

16 Saint Elizabeths Hospital: For support of indigent in-
 17 sane of the District of Columbia in Saint Elizabeths Hospital,
 18 as provided by law, \$3,778,000.

19 Deportation of nonresident insane: For all necessary
 20 expenses for deportation of nonresident insane persons, as
 21 provided by law, including persons held in the psychopathic
 22 ward of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital, including personal
 23 services; books of reference; and printing and binding;
 24 \$45,000.

25 The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is

1 authorized to advance to the Director of Public Welfare, upon
2 requisitions previously approved by the Auditor of the Dis-
3 trict and upon such security as the Commissioners may re-
4 quire of said Director, sums of money to be used for placing
5 and visiting children; returning escaped prisoners. conditional
6 releases, and parolees; and deportation of nonresident insane
7 persons; the total of such advancements not to exceed \$2,000
8 at any one time.

9 PUBLIC WORKS

10 Office of chief clerk: For all expenses for the office of
11 chief clerk, including personal services; books of reference
12 and periodicals; printing and binding; maintenance and re-
13 pair of wharves; and \$750 for affiliation with the National
14 Safety Council, Incorporated; \$42,000.

15 Office of Municipal Architect: For all expenses neces-
16 sary for the Office of Municipal Architect, including personal
17 services, books of reference and periodicals, and printing
18 and binding, \$80,000.

19 All apportionments of appropriations for the use of the
20 Office of Municipal Architect in payment of personal services
21 employed on construction work provided for by said appro-
22 priations shall be based on an amount not exceeding 3 per
23 centum of a total of not more than \$2,000,000 of appropria-
24 tions made for such construction projects and not exceeding
25 $2\frac{3}{4}$ per centum of a total of the appropriations in excess of

1 \$2,000,000, and appropriations specifically made in this Act
2 for the preparation of plans and specifications shall be de-
3 ducted from any allowances authorized under this paragraph:
4 *Provided*, That reimbursements may be made to this fund
5 from appropriations contained in this Act for services ren-
6 dered other activities of the District government, without
7 reference to fiscal-year limitations on such appropriations.

8 Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District
9 Buildings: For all expenses necessary for care of the District
10 buildings, including personal services, rental of postage meter
11 equipment, *uniforms and caps for guards*, and printing
12 and binding, ~~\$545,700~~ \$548,200.

13 Surveyor's office: For all expenses necessary for the
14 surveyor's office, including personal services, books of refer-
15 ence and periodicals, and printing and binding, \$108.900.

16 Department of Inspections: For all expenses necessary
17 for the Department of Inspections, including the enforcement
18 of the Act requiring the erection of fire escapes on certain
19 buildings (48 Stat. 843) and the removal of dangerous or
20 unsafe and insanitary buildings (34 Stat. 157; 49 Stat. 105);
21 such expenses to include two members of the plumbing board
22 at \$150 per annum each; two members of the board of
23 examiners, steam engineers, at \$300 per annum each (the
24 inspector of boilers to serve without additional compensa-
25 tion); \$6 per diem to each member of board of survey, other

1 than the inspector of buildings, while actually employed in
2 surveys of such dangerous and unsafe buildings; and other
3 personal services; books of reference and periodicals; and
4 printing and binding; ~~\$408,500~~ \$415,800.

5 Operating expenses, Electrical Division: For all ex-
6 penses necessary for the operation and maintenance of the
7 District's communication systems, including personal services,
8 and printing and binding; rental, purchase, installation,
9 and maintenance of telephone, telegraph, and radio serv-
10 ices; and street lighting, including the purchase, installa-
11 tion, and maintenance of public lamps, lamp posts, street
12 designations, lanterns, and fixtures of all kinds on
13 streets, avenues, roads, alleys, and public spaces, part cost
14 and maintenance of airport and airway lights necessary for
15 operation of the air mail to be expended in accordance with
16 the provisions of sections 7 and 8 of the District of Columbia
17 Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1912 (36 Stat. 1008),
18 and with the provisions of the District of Columbia Appro-
19 priation Act for the fiscal year 1913 (37 Stat. 181), and
20 other laws applicable thereto; \$1,216,887: *Provided*,
21 That this appropriation shall not be available for the pay-
22 ment of rates for electric street lighting in excess of those
23 authorized to be paid in the fiscal year 1927, and pay-
24 ment for electric current for new forms of street lighting shall
25 not exceed 2 cents per kilowatt-hour for current consumed.

1 Capital outlay, Electrical Division: For all expenses
2 necessary for placing underground, relocating, and extend-
3 ing the telephone, police-patrol, and fire-alarm systems,
4 \$80,000.

5 Central garage: For all expenses necessary for the
6 purchase, exchange, operation, and maintenance of
7 passenger-carrying motor vehicles, work cars, field wagons,
8 ambulances, and busses owned by the District of Columbia,
9 including three chauffeurs for the Executive Office at
10 \$2,100 per annum each and other personal services, and
11 printing and binding, \$100,000.

12 All motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles owned
13 by the District of Columbia shall be used exclusively for
14 "official purposes" directly pertaining to the public service
15 of said District, and shall be under the direction and control
16 of the Commissioners, who may from time to time alter or
17 change the assignment for use thereof or direct the joint or
18 interchangeable use of any of the same by officials and em-
19 ployees of the District, except as otherwise provided in this
20 Act; and "official purposes" shall not include the transporta-
21 tion of officers and employees between their domiciles and
22 places of employment, except as to the Commissioners of the
23 District of Columbia and in cases of officers and employees
24 the character of whose duties makes such transportation
25 necessary, and then only as to such latter cases when the

1 same is approved by the Commissioners. No motor vehicles
2 shall be transferred from the police or fire departments to
3 any other branch of the government of the District of
4 Columbia.

5 Operating expenses, Street and Bridge Divisions (pay-
6 able from highway fund) : For all operating expenses of the
7 Street and Bridge Divisions, including operation, minor con-
8 struction, maintenance, and repair of bridges; repairs to
9 streets, avenues, roads, sidewalks, and alleys; reconditioning
10 existing gravel streets and roads; and cleaning snow and ice
11 from streets, sidewalks, cross walks, and gutters, in the dis-
12 cretion of the Commissioners; such expenses to include per-
13 sonal services; books of reference and periodicals; printing
14 and binding; and purchase, exchange, operation, and mainte-
15 nance of passenger-carrying motor vehicles, surveying instru-
16 ments, implements, and equipment used in this work;
17 \$1,530,000, of which amount \$45,000 shall be exclusively
18 for snow removal purposes.

19 Capital outlay, Street and Bridge Divisions (payable
20 from highway fund) : For personal services and all expenses
21 necessary for the grading, surfacing, paving, repaving,
22 widening, altering, and otherwise improving streets, avenues,
23 roads, and alleys, including curbing and gutters, directional
24 and pedestrian islands at various intersections to permit of
25 proper traffic-light control and channelization of traffic,

1 drainage structures, culverts, suitable connections to storm-
2 water sewer system, retaining walls, replacement and re-
3 location of sewers, water mains, fire hydrants, traffic lights,
4 street lights, fire-alarm boxes, police-patrol boxes, and curb-
5 line trees, when necessary, Federal-aid highway projects
6 under section 1 (b) of the Federal Aid Highway Act of
7 1938, and highway structure projects financed wholly from
8 the highway fund upon the approval of plans for such
9 structures by the Commissioners; for carrying out the pro-
10 visions of existing laws which authorize the Commissioners
11 to open, extend, straighten, or widen streets, avenues, roads,
12 or highways, in accordance with the plan of the permanent
13 system of highways for the District of Columbia, and alleys
14 and minor streets, and for the establishment of building
15 lines in the District of Columbia, including the procure-
16 ment of chains of title; and for assessment and permit
17 work, paving of roadways under the permit system, and
18 construction of sidewalks and curbs around public reser-
19 vations and municipal and United States buildings, includ-
20 ing purchase or condemnation of streets, roads, and alleys;
21 and of areas less than two hundred and fifty square feet at
22 the intersection of streets, avenues, or roads in the District
23 of Columbia, to be selected by the Commissioners,
24 \$4,615,000, to remain available until June 30, 1948, and,
25 in addition, not to exceed \$50,000 of the \$200,000 made

1 available in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act,
2 1945, for engineering and economic investigations of proj-
3 ects for future construction and for surveys, plans, specifica-
4 tions, and estimates for postwar highway improvements, is
5 reappropriated and made available for the same purposes until
6 June 30, 1948: *Provided*, That appropriations contained
7 in this Act for highways, sewers, city refuse, and the Water
8 Division shall be available for snow removal when ordered
9 by the Commissioners in writing: *Provided further*, That
10 the Commissioners are hereby authorized to purchase a
11 municipal asphalt plant at a cost not to exceed \$30,000:
12 *Provided further*, That in connection with the highway plan-
13 ning survey, involving surveys, plans, engineering, and
14 economic investigations of projects for future construction
15 in the District of Columbia, as provided for under section
16 10 of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1938, and in con-
17 nection with the construction of Federal-aid highway projects
18 under section 1 (b) of said Act, and highway structure
19 projects financed wholly from the highway fund, this ap-
20 propriation shall be available for the employment of
21 engineering or other professional services by contract or
22 otherwise, and without regard to section 3709 of the Re-
23 vised Statutes and the civil-service and classification laws,
24 and for engineering and incidental expenses: *Provided*
25 *further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the

1 construction and repair of pavements of street railways in
2 accordance with the provisions of the Merger Act (47
3 Stat. 752), and the proportion of the amount thus expended
4 which under the terms of the said Act is required to be
5 paid by the street-railway company shall be collected, upon
6 the neglect or the refusal of such street-railway company
7 to make such payment, from the said street-railway com-
8 pany in the manner provided by section 5 of the Act of
9 June 11, 1878, and shall be deposited to the credit of the
10 appropriation for the fiscal year in which it is collected:
11 *Provided further*, That assessments in accordance with
12 existing law shall be made for paving and repaving road-
13 ways, alleys, and sidewalks where such roadways, alleys,
14 and sidewalks are paved or repaved with funds herein ap-
15 propriated: *Provided further*, That in connection with
16 projects to be undertaken as Federal-aid projects under the
17 provisions of the Federal Aid Highway Act of December
18 20, 1944, the Commissioners are authorized to enter into
19 contract or contracts for those projects in such amounts as
20 shall be approved by the Public Roads Administration, Fed-
21 eral Works Agency: *Provided further*, That this appro-
22 priation may be used for payment to contractors and for
23 other expenses in connection with the expense of design,
24 construction, and inspection of grade-crossing elimination
25 and other construction projects authorized under section

1 8 of the Act of June 16, 1936 (49 Stat. 1521), and
2 section 1 (b) of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1938,
3 pending reimbursement to the District of Columbia by the
4 Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency, re-
5 imbursement to be credited to fund from which payment
6 was made: *Provided further*, That the Commissioners are
7 authorized to fix or alter the respective widths of sidewalks
8 and roadways (including tree spaces and parking) of all
9 highways that may be improved under appropriations con-
10 tained in this Act: *Provided further*, That no appropriation
11 in this Act shall be available for repairing, resurfacing, or
12 paving any street, avenue, or roadway by private contract
13 unless the specifications for such work shall be so prepared
14 as to permit of fair and open competition in paving materials
15 as well as in price: *Provided further*, That in addition to
16 the provision of existing law requiring contractors to keep
17 new pavements in repair for a period of one year from
18 the date of the completion of the work, the Commissioners
19 shall further require that where repairs are necessary during
20 the four years following the said one-year period, due to
21 inferior work or defective materials, such repairs shall be
22 made at the expense of the contractor, and the bond furnished
23 by the contractor shall be liable for such expense.

24 Department of Vehicles and Traffic (payable from
25 highway fund): For all expenses necessary for the De-

1 partment of Vehicles and Traffic, including personal
2 services; purchase, installation, modification, operation, and
3 maintenance of electric traffic lights, signals, controls,
4 markers, and directional signs; printing and binding; pur-
5 chase of motor-vehicle identification number plates; installa-
6 tion, operation, and maintenance of parking meters on the
7 streets of the District of Columbia; \$20,000 for traffic safety
8 education without reference to any other law; and for all
9 expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the
10 District of Columbia Motor Vehicle Parking Facility Act
11 of 1942, approved February 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 90), includ-
12 ing personal services ~~(except a director)~~ and printing and
13 binding; ~~\$547,600~~ \$603,852: *Provided*, That no part of this
14 or any other appropriation contained in this Act shall be
15 expended for building, installing, and maintaining streetcar
16 loading platforms and lights of any description employed to
17 distinguish same, except that a permanent type of platform
18 may be constructed from appropriations contained in this
19 Act for street improvements when plans and locations
20 thereof are approved by the Public Utilities Commission and
21 the Director of Vehicles and Traffic: *Provided further*,
22 That the street-railway company shall after construction
23 maintain, mark, and light the same at its expense: *Pro-*
24 *vided further*, That fees from parking meters shall be de-
25 posited to the credit of the highway fund: *Provided*

1 *further*, That the Commissioners are authorized and directed
2 to designate, reserve, and properly mark appropriate and
3 sufficient parking spaces on the streets adjacent to all public
4 buildings in the District for the use of Members of Con-
5 gress engaged on public business: *Provided further*, That
6 the incumbent on July 1, 1944, of the authorized posi-
7 tion of Registrar of Titles and Tags, whose duties shall be
8 as prescribed in the District of Columbia Appropriation
9 Act, 1945, shall hereafter be continued for compensation
10 purposes in grade 9 of the clerical, administrative, and
11 fiscal service under the Classification Act of 1923, as
12 amended.

13 Division of Trees and Parking (payable from highway
14 fund) : For all necessary expenses for the Division of Trees
15 and Parking, including personal services; books of reference
16 and periodicals; and printing and binding, \$162,900.

17 Reimbursement of other appropriations (payable from
18 highway fund) : There are hereby authorized to be paid
19 from the highway fund to other appropriations for the Dis-
20 trict of Columbia the following sums: \$9,775 to "General
21 administration" (Office of Corporation Counsel) ; \$21,800
22 to "Fiscal service" (Collector's Office, \$4,555; Auditor's
23 Office, \$12,720; Purchasing Division, \$4,525) ; \$4,000 to
24 "Salaries and expenses, Office of Chief Clerk"; \$8,797 to
25 "Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District

1 Buildings"; \$2,028 to "Operating expenses, Electrical Divi-
2 sion"; \$607,500 to "Metropolitan Police"; and \$32,000 to
3 "National Capital Parks"; in all, \$685,900.

4 Refunding erroneous collections (payable from highway
5 fund) : To enable the Commissioners to refund collections
6 erroneously covered into the Treasury during the present
7 and past three fiscal years to the credit of the highway
8 fund, \$1,500: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not
9 be available for refunds authorized by section 10 of the Act
10 of April 23, 1924.

11 Operating expenses, Refuse Division: For all expenses
12 necessary for collection and disposal of refuse and street
13 cleaning, including personal services; printing and binding;
14 books of reference and periodicals; repair and maintenance of
15 plants, buildings, and grounds; and fencing of public and
16 private property designated by the Commissioners as public
17 dumps; \$2,726,400: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
18 not be available for collecting ashes or miscellaneous refuse
19 from hotels and places of business or from apartment houses
20 of four or more apartments having a central heating system,
21 or from any building or connected group of buildings operated
22 as a rooming, boarding, or lodging house having a total of
23 more than twenty-five rooms.

24 Capital outlay, Refuse Division: For an additional
25 amount for construction of proposed incinerator numbered 3

1 for refuse in parcel 141/13, including \$8,850 for construc-
2 tion services, \$283,000; for an additional amount for con-
3 struction of a refuse transfer station on land owned by the
4 District of Columbia in square 739 and on land to be acquired
5 adjacent thereto for the transfer of city refuse from collection
6 units to hauling units for transportation to remote disposal
7 points, including \$4,440 for construction services, \$139,000;
8 in all, \$422,000.

9 Operating expenses, Sewer Division: For all expenses
10 necessary for operating the District's system of sewage dis-
11 posal; cleaning and repairing sewers and basins; operation
12 and maintenance of the sewage pumping service and sewage
13 treatment plant, including repairs to equipment, machinery,
14 and structures; maintenance of public convenience stations;
15 control and prevention of the spread of mosquitoes in the
16 District of Columbia; and pro rata contribution of the
17 District of Columbia to the expenses of the Interstate Com-
18 mission on the Potomac River Basin in accordance with
19 Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748); such expenses to
20 include personal services; books of reference and periodicals;
21 and printing and binding, \$915,500.

22 Capital outlay, Sewer Division: For construction of
23 sewers and receiving basins; for assessment and permit work;
24 for purchase or condemnation of rights-of-way for construc-
25 tion, maintenance, and repair of public sewers, \$1,000; for

1 preparation of plans and specifications for constructing
2 chemical treatment, sludge drying, and incineration facilities
3 at the sewage treatment plant, \$45,000; and for the prep-
4 aration of surveys, plans and specifications in connection
5 with the construction of storm-water sewers, \$25,000; in
6 all, \$1,900,000, and in the preparation of such surveys,
7 plans and specifications, the Commissioners are authorized
8 to employ consultants and other professional services by
9 contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of
10 the Revised Statutes, and civil-service and classification
11 laws: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$65,000 of the un-
12 expended balance of the appropriation for "Capital outlay,
13 Sewer Division", including the acquisition and development
14 of a site for storage of construction materials, contained in
15 the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, is con-
16 tinued available until June 30, 1947.

17 Operating expenses, Water Division (payable from
18 water fund) : For all expenses necessary for operation and
19 maintenance of the District of Columbia water distribution
20 system; installing and repairing water meters on services
21 to private residences and business places as may not be
22 required to install meters under existing regulations, said
23 meters to remain the property of the District of Columbia;
24 replacement of old mains, service pipes, and divide valves;
25 water waste and leakage survey; such expenses to include

1 personal services; books of reference and periodicals; print-
2 ing and binding; purchase, exchange, operation, and main-
3 tenance of passenger-carrying motor vehicles; and refunding
4 of water rents and other water charges erroneously paid in
5 the District of Columbia, to be refunded in the manner
6 prescribed by law for the refunding of erroneously paid
7 taxes; ~~\$1,420,000~~ \$1,476,600, to be available for such
8 refunds of payments made within the past two years.

9 Capital outlay, Water Division (payable from water
10 fund) : For extension of the District of Columbia water distri-
11 bution system, laying of such service mains as may be neces-
12 sary under the assessment system, laying mains in advance
13 of paving and installing fire and public hydrants; for
14 construction of approximately five thousand two hundred
15 : linear feet of twenty-four- and twenty-inch trunk line water
16 main from the vicinity of Florida and West Virginia Avenues
17 Northeast, to the vicinity of Mount Olivet and Bladens-
18 burg Roads Northeast; for the construction of a reinforced
19 concrete roof on the ten-million-gallon reservoir located in
20 Fort Stanton Park, including \$6,000 for engineering and
21 other professional services by contract or otherwise, without
22 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and civil-
23 service and classification laws; in all, \$615,000: *Provided,*
24 That not to exceed \$285,000 of the appropriation for "Capital
25 outlay, Water Division", shall continue available until June

1 30, 1948: *Provided further*, That the appropriations in the
 2 District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1943, for the
 3 construction of one or more elevated water tanks of ap-
 4 proximately two million gallons capacity, and so forth, and
 5 for additional pumping equipment at the Anacostia pumping
 6 station are continued available until June 30, 1947.

7 *Water fund, investment, District of Columbia: The Sec-*
 8 *retary of the Treasury is authorized to sell United States*
 9 *securities now held for and on account of the water fund*
 10 *of the District of Columbia in such amounts as may be certi-*
 11 *fied by the Commissioners as necessary and credit the proceeds*
 12 *of such sale to said water fund.*

13 WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

14 Operating expenses (payable from water fund) : For
 15 all expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance, repair,
 16 and protection of Washington aqueducts and their acces-
 17 sories, and maintenance of MacArthur Boulevard; includ-
 18 ing personal services; books of reference and periodicals;
 19 printing and binding; purchase, installation, and maintenance
 20 of water meters on Federal services within the District of
 21 Columbia; purchase (including exchange), operation, and
 22 maintenance of two passenger-carrying motor vehicles;
 23 purchase and repair of rubber boots and protective apparel;
 24 \$903,725.

25 Capital outlay (payable from water fund) : For distribu-

1 tion baffles in Georgetown reservoir; ventilating system for
2 the McMillan pumping station and transformer vault; increase
3 capacity of Dalecarlia substation; repair and rehabilitation of
4 McMillan filters; relocating Dalecarlia filter plant acid storage
5 tanks; circulation facilities in First High and Second High
6 reservoirs; McMillan filter plant improvements; utility reloca-
7 tions and plant interconnections at Dalecarlia; *new mixing*
8 *and sedimentation basins for the Dalecarlia filter plant (first*
9 *half); thirty million gallon clear water basin at Dalecarlia*
10 *(first third); and the United States Engineer Office, District*
11 *Engineer, is authorized to enter into contract or contracts*
12 *for the completion of the two last above-named projects at*
13 *a total cost of not to exceed, respectively, \$967,000 and*
14 *\$1,250,000; and for developing increased water supply for*
15 *the District of Columbia and environs; and all necessary*
16 *expenses incident thereto; including engineering and other*
17 *professional services by contract or otherwise, without re-*
18 *gard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and civil-service*
19 *and classification laws; ~~\$989,000~~ \$1,980,000, to continue*
20 *available until expended.*

21 Nothing herein shall be construed as affecting the super-
22 intendence and control of the Secretary of War over the
23 Washington aqueduct, its rights, appurtenances, and fixtures
24 connected with the same, and over appropriations and
25 expenditures therefor as now provided by law.

NATIONAL GUARD

1
2 For all expenses necessary for the National Guard of
3 the District of Columbia, including personal services; ex-
4 penses of attendance at meetings of associations pertaining
5 to the National Guard; books of reference and periodicals;
6 printing and binding; expenses of camps, including hire
7 of horses for officers required to be mounted, and for the
8 payment of commutation of subsistence for enlisted men
9 who may be detailed to guard or move the United States
10 property at home stations on days immediately preceding
11 and immediately following the annual encampments; dam-
12 ages to private property incident to encampment; reimburse-
13 ment to the United States for loss of property for which the
14 District of Columbia may be held responsible; cleaning and
15 repairing uniforms, arms, and equipment; instruction, pur-
16 chase, and maintenance of athletic, gymnastic, and recrea-
17 tional equipment at armory or field encampments; practice
18 marches, drills, and parades; rent of armories, drill halls,
19 and storehouses; care and repair of armories, offices, store-
20 houses, machinery, and dock, including dredging alongside
21 of dock; construction of buildings for storage and other
22 purposes at target range; maintenance and operation of
23 passenger-carrying motor vehicles; \$13,600, to be ex-
24 pended under the direction of the commanding general.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

For all expenses necessary for the National Capital Parks, including maintenance, care, and improvement of public parks, grounds, fountains, and reservations, propagating gardens and greenhouses, and the tourists' camp on its present site in East Potomac Park under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service; placing and maintaining portions of the parks in condition for outdoor sports, erection of stands, furnishing and placing of chairs, and services incident thereto in connection with national, patriotic, civic, and recreational functions held in the parks, including the President's Cup Regatta, and expenses incident to the conducting of band concerts in the parks; such expenses to include personal services; pay and allowances of the United States Park Police force; per diem employees at rates of pay approved by the Secretary of the Interior, not exceeding current rates of pay for similar employment in the District of Columbia; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; printing and binding; uniforming and equipping the United States Park Police force, including \$225 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); the purchase, issue, operation, maintenance, repair, exchange, and storage of revolvers, uniforms, ammu-

1 nition, and radio equipment and the rental of teletype
2 service; leather and rubber articles for the protection of
3 employees and property; and the purchase, exchange, opera-
4 tion, repair, and maintenance of passenger-carrying motor
5 vehicles, bicycles, motorcycles, and self-propelled machinery;
6 the hire of draft animals with or without drivers at local
7 rates approved by the Secretary of the Interior; the pur-
8 chase and maintenance of draft animals, harness, and wagons;
9 ~~\$1,200,000~~ \$1,223,846: *Provided*, That not to exceed
10 \$10,000 of the amount herein appropriated may be expended
11 for the erection of minor auxiliary structures.

12 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING
13 COMMISSION

14 For all necessary expenses of the National Capital Park
15 and Planning Commission except the acquisition of land as
16 authorized by law (40 U. S. C. 71), including personal
17 services in the District of Columbia; \$80 for deposit in the
18 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as re-
19 quired by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
20 Law 364) ; operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-
21 carrying vehicles; stenographic reporting service, by contract
22 or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
23 Statutes; printing and binding; and reference books, news-
24 papers, and periodicals, \$58,000.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

For all expenses necessary for the National Zoological Park, including personal services; erecting and repairing buildings; care and improvement of grounds; travel, including travel for the procurement of live specimens; purchase, care, and transportation of specimens; purchase of one passenger-carrying vehicle, and maintenance and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase and exchange of bicycles, motorcycles, with or without side cars, for use of police; revolvers and ammunition; purchase of uniforms and equipment for police, and uniforms for keepers and assistant keepers; books and periodicals; and printing and binding; \$393,400, no part of which sum shall be available for architect's fees or compensation.

SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States, or of the District of Columbia unless such person is a citizen of the United States, or a person in the service of the United States or the District of Columbia on the date of the approval of this Act who being eligible for citizenship had theretofore filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States. This section shall not apply to citizens of

1 the Commonwealth of the Philippines or nationals of those
2 countries allied with the United States in the prosecution of
3 the war effort.

4 SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in this
5 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
6 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
7 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
8 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
9 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
10 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
11 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
12 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
13 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
14 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
15 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
16 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
17 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act
18 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
19 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
20 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
21 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any
22 other provisions of existing law.

23 SEC. 4. Whenever in this Act an amount is specified
24 within an appropriation for particular purposes or object of
25 expenditure, such amount, unless otherwise specified, shall

1 be considered as the maximum amount which may be ex-
2 pended for said purpose or object rather than an amount set
3 apart exclusively therefor.

4 SEC. 5. The Commissioners are authorized, under avail-
5 able appropriations in this Act, to contract for stenographic
6 reporting services without regard to section 3709 of the
7 Revised Statutes.

8 SEC. 6. Work performed for repairs and improvements
9 under appropriations contained in this Act may be by con-
10 tract or otherwise, as determined by the Commissioners.

11 SEC. 7. In purchasing motor-propelled or animal-drawn
12 vehicles or tractors, or road, agricultural, manufacturing, or
13 laboratory equipment, or boats, or parts, accessories, tires, or
14 equipment thereof, the Commissioners or their duly authorized
15 representatives may exchange or sell similar items and apply
16 the exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases
17 in whole or in part payment therefor.

18 SEC. 8. Appropriations in this Act shall be available,
19 when authorized by the Commissioners, for allowances for
20 privately owned automobiles used for the performance of
21 official duties at not to exceed \$264 per annum for each
22 automobile, unless otherwise therein specifically provided.

23 SEC. 9. Appropriations in this Act shall be available
24 for the payment of dues and expenses of attendance at meet-
25 ings of organizations concerned with the work of the District

1 of Columbia Government, when authorized by the Com-
2 missioners.

3 SEC. 10. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized
4 to sell United States securities now held for and on account
5 of the general fund of the District of Columbia in such
6 amounts as may be certified by the Commissioners as neces-
7 sary and credit the proceeds of such sale to said general fund.

8 SEC. 11. Unless otherwise specifically provided, no ap-
9 propriation for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year
10 1947 shall be expended to purchase any motor-propelled
11 passenger-carrying vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances,
12 and station wagons) at a cost, completely equipped for opera-
13 tion, and including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in
14 excess of the maximum price therefor established by the
15 Office of Price Administration ~~and in no event more than~~
16 \$1,050, which amount shall be in addition to the amount
17 required for transportation.

18 SEC. 12. This Act may be cited as the "District of Co-
19 lumbia Appropriation Act, 1947".

Passed the House of Representatives April 5, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

APRIL 6 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

JUNE 11 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Reported with amendments

H. R. 5990

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 11 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. O'MAHONEY to the bill (H. R. 5990) making appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 2, line 1, strike out "\$6,000,000" and insert
- 2 in lieu thereof "\$10,000,000".

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. O'Mahoney to the bill (H. R. 5990) making appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

JUNE 11 (legislative day, March 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 17, 1946
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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to authorize condemnation of unfit materials in process or renovated butter; ready for President. Senate passed bill to give forest-range permittees exclusive and perpetual right to grazing permits, to provide for grazing boards, etc. Senate passed bill to promote mineral development on public domain. Senate confirmed nomination of Duggan as FCA Governor. House sent price-control bill to conference. Rep. Voorhis urged diversion of grain from liquor to relieve shortage. Rep. Merrow introduced measure to create committee to investigate U.S. grain and food commitments to foreign countries. President approved bill to give FWA additional powers over buildings and grounds. (June 14).

SENATE - June 14

1. **BUTTER INSPECTION.** Passed without amendment H. R. 3611, to authorize condemnation of unfit materials used in process or renovated butter (p. 7018). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. **FORESTRY.** Passed as reported S. 33, to confer upon present users of national-forest range, or purchasers from users, an exclusive and perpetual right to grazing permits, to define the kind of property commensurate with and prerequisite to permitted use of range, to provide for advisory boards in connection with use of range, and to guard against establishment of vested rights in public property (pp. 7017-8).
3. **MINERALS.** Passed as reported S. 1236, to promote development of oil and gas on the public domain (as amended, does not include USDA land) (pp. 7032-4).
4. **RECLAMATION.** Passed as reported S. 1672, to authorize transfer to Interior of surplus property of Federal agencies on reclamation projects (pp. 7037-8).
5. **PULASKI'S DAY.** Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 304, to authorize the President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1946, Pulaski's Memorial Day (p. 7019). This measure will now be sent to the President.
6. **EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION ACT.** Passed as reported S. 178, to include osteopaths and chiropractors under this Act (p. 7025).
7. **TRADE-MARKS.** Passed as reported, and appointed conferees on, H. R. 1654, to

provide for registration and protection of trade-marks (pp. 7026-7).

8. FCA NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Ivy W. Duggan to be FCA Governor (p. 7075).
9. CORPORATIONS. Passed with amendments S. 2223, to establish and effectuate a policy regarding creation of chartering nonprofit corporations by Congress (pp. 7044-7).
10. STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS. Discussed and passed over H. R. 2788, to limit the time during which actions against the U. S. may be brought (p. 7035).
11. ECONOMIC CONCENTRATION. Chairman Murray submitted and discussed a Small Business Committee report on economic concentration and World War II (pp. 7010-12).
12. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted statements by the Farm Bureau asking modifications of the Price Control Act (pp. 7010-11).
13. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6429 (pp. 7061-5). Conferees were appointed (p. 7065).
14. 3RD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6601 (pp. 7065-73). Conferees were appointed (pp. 7072-3). Sen. Tydings, Md., submitted an amendment to increase the salary of the Comptroller General to \$15,000, but after discussion a point of order by Sen. Taft, was sustained against the amendment (p. 7072).
- 15.

SENATE - June 15

15. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 5990 (pp. 7122-5). Conferees were appointed (p. 7124).
16. BANKRUPTCY. Passed as reported H. R. 4160, to set up a system of full-time, salaried referees under the Bankruptcy Act (p. 7125).
17. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, H. R. 6335, was made the unfinished business (p. 7125).
18. RECESSED until Tues., June 18 (p. 7126).

HOUSE - June 14

19. PRICE CONTROL. Reps. Spence, Brown, (Ga.) Patman, Barry, Wolcott, Crawford, and Gamble were appointed conferees on H. R. 6042, to amend and extend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (p. 7077). Sens. Wagner, Barkley, Radcliffe, Downey, Tobey, Taft, and Millikin were appointed conferees on this bill June 13 (p. 6964). Rep. Price, Ill., spoke in opposition to the amendments to the bill (pp. 7100-2).
20. FOREIGN LOANS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 138, to authorize the loan to Great Britain (H. Rept. 2289) (p. 7103).
21. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. Passed as reported H. R. 6627, for acquisition of buildings and grounds in foreign countries for the use of the U. S. Government (pp. 7094-5).
22. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Rep. Voorhis, Calif., spoke in favor of his measure, H. J. Res. 325, to prevent the use of grain for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages

to be submitted to the Surgeon General by the deans of the approved medical colleges and schools in the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, in line 14, after the word "Administrator", to strike out "Provided, That consent of a legal guardian shall be obtained before the transfer of any patient from Saint Elizabeths Hospital for such treatment."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, in line 3 after the word "institutions", to insert "including grants to such institutions for the construction, acquisition, and leasing of hospital, clinic, laboratory, and related facilities, but only to the extent necessary for the purposes of such training and instruction."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, in line 21, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$4,500,000" and insert "\$10,000,000."

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, on page 13, in line 21, I move that "\$10,000,000" be stricken out and in lieu thereof "\$7,500,000" be substituted. That was the condition upon which the objections to consideration of the bill were withdrawn yesterday.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Ohio to the committee amendment on page 13, in line 21.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That concludes the committee amendments.

The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 4512) was read the third time and passed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be absent from the sessions of the Senate during the next 30 days.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, leave is granted.

Mr. STANFILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be absent from the sessions of the Senate next week.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, leave is granted.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to consider Calendar No. 1469, House bill 5990, the appropriations bill for the District of Columbia.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill, H. R. 5990, making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

FACILITATION AND SIMPLIFICATION OF ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, yesterday afternoon Calendar No. 1341, House bill 4386, which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, was considered on motion made by me because I did not believe that the bill which had been acted upon conformed with what the committee desired to have done. I was absent from the Chamber when the bill was called up during consideration of the calendar.

I wish to invite attention, particularly of the distinguished Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], to the statement which was made before the Committee on Indian Affairs when the bill was under consideration there. The bill was considered several weeks ago. Because of an objection which had been raised by members of the committee, including the chairman of the committee, the distinguished Senator from Wyoming, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs was requested to change the wording of the bill so that it would conform with the committee's ideas. The bill was later reported to the Senate and was passed yesterday by the Senate without containing the changes which the committee desired to have made.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I believe that the Senator is mistaken. The change which the committee requested was reported to the Senate in the form of an amendment which was agreed to by the Senate yesterday.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I realize that, Mr. President, but I say that the bill was not changed in the way in which the committee had requested the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to reword the bill. Allow me to read from the testimony which was taken before the committee when the matter was discussed. In the committee meeting, Mr. Crawford, formerly one of the superintendents of the Klamath Reservation, made the following statement:

I am seeking information. I am not here opposing the legislation, other than that I want to know that it is going to be helpful to the Indians. As I understood Mr. Brophy here a few minutes ago, he cited to the committee that superintendents would make the leases and transfer the lands of individuals, and the superintendent would have personal supervision over an Indian on his individual property. I think that is pretty wide authority to give a superintendent on an Indian reservation, when I know what goes on in an Indian reservation, and what has been going on in the past years, and is going on now.

So I should like to ask Mr. Brophy if he is going to call in the chiefs of the different divisions with his legal staff to write these regulations. Would you answer the question, please?

Mr. BROPHY. Regulations referred to in the proposed bill would be written by the staff of the Secretary of the Interior, I take it. I reiterate that no additional power on substantive matters is intended to be conferred by the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Brophy, to answer Mr. Crawford's question explicitly, I think we should refer not only to the regulations mentioned in lines 6 and 7 of page 1, which I take it are the regulations under which the delegation shall be made?

Mr. BROPHY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But we should refer also to the regulations which are authorized by law to be drawn by the Secretary to carry out laws affecting Indian affairs. Now, is it not a fact that it is not your intention to ask authority to delegate that power to write regulations under existing law?

Mr. BROPHY. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. But, of course, you know from the reading of the bill that it is drawn in such broad language that it would constitute that delegation?

Mr. BROPHY. I did not so understand the bill. I thought that the delegation of authority—

The CHAIRMAN. Well, it grants a broad power to delegate, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, "his powers and duties under said laws," those laws being the laws governing Indian affairs. Now, if there is any law governing Indian affairs which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make rules and regulations—and, of course, there are many such—this bill would authorize a delegation of the regulation-making power, and I am sure you do not want to ask that.

Mr. BROPHY. That is not the purpose or intent of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. And you do not want language broad enough to convey that authority?

Mr. BROPHY. I do not. It would be fruitless for the Commissioner to try to make a regulation governing the Secretary of the Interior.

The CHAIRMAN. Therefore, you do not want to ask Congress to pass a law which in terms grants that power?

Mr. BROPHY. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. It is obvious that this is a bill that has to be rewritten.

That is the end of the testimony.

Mr. President, this bill is H. R. 4386. I wish to read the first paragraph of the bill. It is the bill which was supposed to be changed by officials in the Indian Office. It reads:

For the purpose of facilitating and simplifying the administration of the laws governing Indian affairs, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to delegate, from time to time, and to the extent and under such regulations as he deems proper, his powers and duties under said laws, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, insofar as such powers and duties relate to action in individual cases arising under general regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to law.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The language the Senator has just read, beginning with the word "insofar" and ending with the word "law" is one of the three amendments which were adopted by the Committee on Indian Affairs to meet the objections which I, as chairman of the committee, raised, and to adjust the bill to the understanding of the committee.

The fear which I expressed at the time the bill was under consideration by the

committee was that it would result in the delegation to subordinate officials of the power to write regulations, and I expressed clearly my conviction—and in this opinion the committee agreed with me—that Congress should not adopt any law which by any manner of interpretation could lead to such a conclusion.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. That is the very point I have raised in this matter. I read further from the bill itself:

Subject to the supervision and direction of the Secretary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to delegate, in like manner, any powers and duties so delegated to him by the Secretary, or vested in him by law, to the assistant commissioners or the officer in charge of any branch, division, office, or agency of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Such delegated powers—

Mr. O'MAHONEY. This is an amendment, if I may interrupt the Senator.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. That is correct.

Such delegated powers shall be exercised subject to appeal to the Secretary, under regulations to be prescribed by him, or, as from time to time determined by him, to the Under Secretary or to an Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior, or to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. President, the bill was prepared and written by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or the Secretary of the Interior, and I maintain that the language written into the bill now delegates power to any superintendent of any Indian reservation or any employee on any of these reservations to issue orders and regulations.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, if the Senator will read the last amendment he will see that that possibility clearly has been eliminated. The last amendment consists of the last three lines of the bill before the Senate yesterday, and provides, "nor shall anything in this act be deemed to convey authority to delegate any power to issue regulations."

I suggest to the Senator that the committee very adequately covered the criticism which the Senator from South Dakota and I raised to the bill as it originally came before the committee. I feel confident that the Senator's interpretation and my interpretation of the authority which should be conveyed is fully safeguarded by the measure as passed yesterday.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I am sure that the chairman and the committee itself were concerned about the delegation of power to write regulations, and it seems to me that under any interpretation of this language, including the amendment, it may be termed a delegation of authority to anybody connected with the Office of Indian Affairs.

In that connection, Mr. President, in order to clarify the language, and to put it in such form that there can be no question about it, I move that the bill be recommitted to the committee for further consideration.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will not insist upon that motion, because I think the language in these amendments clearly protects the legislation from the danger which he and I apprehended. If the Senator desires to make it any more

clear, I suggest that instead of attempting to send the bill back to the committee, he offer an additional clarifying amendment. That would be the more expeditious way to handle it. It is a matter of tremendous importance to the Indians that their business shall be carried on. Under the law as it now stands, unless the power is granted to delegate certain ministerial duties, those duties will accumulate upon the desks of the Secretary and the Assistant Secretaries and of the Commissioner, without being transacted, and great suffering and inconvenience will necessarily be occasioned by the delay.

This measure is intended to facilitate the disposal of Indian affairs, and I submit to the Senator it does that, and the amendments which the committee unanimously approved and which the Senate adopted yesterday close the door to the only possibility of abuse which the committee had in mind.

I should be very glad to cooperate with the Senator in drafting any clarifying amendment. I rose for the purpose of moving that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill; and if the Senator will be good enough to postpone this matter until we have disposed of the appropriation bill, I shall be very happy to confer with him further.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I shall be glad to postpone it, but I believe that the distinguished Senator from Wyoming has not understood my position. I am very much opposed to the head of the Department, the Secretary of the Interior, preparing the regulations and rules through the local superintendents.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. This bill absolutely prevents that, as we have now drafted it. I shall be very happy to confer with the Senator, and I am sure we can agree on an additional clarifying amendment which will eliminate all doubt in his mind.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I withhold the motion until the Senate has concluded action on the appropriation bill.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS, 1947

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I renew my motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 5990, the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5990) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will proceed to state the amendments of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 2, line 14, after the word "relief", to insert "Veterans' Services."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "General administration," on page 4, line 13, after the words "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$165,870" and insert "\$182,530."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Fiscal service," on page 5, line 13, after "Auditor's office", to strike out "\$271,920" and insert "\$308,544."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Regulatory agencies," on page 7, line 15, after the word "vehicle", to strike out "\$121,391" and insert "\$124,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 4, after the word "room", to strike out "\$185,672" and insert "\$199,036."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 17, after the word "Commission", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That the foregoing provision shall not be construed to prevent the Public Utilities Commission from holding a hearing upon any application that may be made for the installation of meters in taxicabs."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Public schools—Operating expenses," on page 9, line 3, after the word "periodicals", to insert "purchase, operation, and maintenance of one passenger automobile"; and in line 4, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "\$421,572" and insert "\$430,372."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 14, after the word "children", to strike out "\$10,539,900" and insert "\$10,881,200."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 10, after the word "courses", to strike out "\$2,218,520" and insert "\$2,264,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Capital outlay", on page 11, line 23, after the word "buildings", to strike out "Bell Vocational High School"; on page 12, line 1, after "Richardson Elementary School" to insert "Anacostia Senior High School, Logan Elementary School, Tyler Elementary School"; and in line 5, after the word "Southeast", to strike out "\$275,080" and insert "\$189,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, after line 14, to strike out:

For continuing construction of a new extensible vocational high school building to replace the present Alexander Graham Bell (Abbot) Vocational School, to be located in Brentwood Park, \$370,000;

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, after line 18, to insert:

The contract authorization of \$1,190,000 for the construction of the Alexander Graham Bell (Abbott) Vocational School, contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, Public Law 269, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, is hereby rescinded, and the unobligated balances of appropriations heretofore made for beginning and continuing construction of this school shall

be covered into the general fund of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, after line 6, to insert:

For an additional amount for the construction of an addition to the Taft Junior High School, including 10 classrooms, 2 gymnasiums, recreation facilities, an inclined floor in the auditorium, necessary remodeling of the present building, and treatment of grounds, \$311,020, and the amount appropriated in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, for an addition to the Taft Junior High School is available for the construction of the addition specified herein.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, after line 15, to insert:

For an additional amount for the construction of an 8-room elementary-school addition to the Logan School, including an assembly hall-gymnasium, recreation facilities, treatment of grounds, and the necessary remodeling of the present building, \$200,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, after line 20, to insert:

For beginning construction of a new 24-room elementary-school building, including an assembly hall-gymnasium, recreation facilities, and treatment of grounds, in the vicinity of Third and L Streets Northwest, to replace the present Walker and Jones Schools, \$300,000, and the Commissioners are authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for such building at a total cost not to exceed \$600,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,100 may be transferred to the credit of the appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect, construction services," and be available for the preparation of plans and specifications for said buildings.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, after line 7, to insert:

For an additional amount for the construction of a 16-room extensible elementary-school building, including an assembly hall-gymnasium, and treatment of grounds, in the vicinity of Fifty-third and Blaine Streets Northeast (Richardson School), \$100,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, after line 12, to insert:

For the construction of a 7-room addition on the third floor of the Anacostia Senior High School, including the necessary remodeling of the present building, \$93,320, and the limit of cost as specified in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, is increased to \$95,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, after line 17, to insert:

For completion of construction of a new elementary school building, including an assembly hall-gymnasium, recreation facilities, and treatment of grounds, in the vicinity of Eleventh and G Streets SE., to replace the present Cranch and Tyler Schools, \$439,500;

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, after line 22, to insert:

For an additional amount for the construction of an eight-room extensible elementary-school building (Slowe), four rooms to be left unfinished, to be located in the vicinity of Fifteenth and Hamlin Streets NE., \$50,000;

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, after line 2, to insert:

For building improvements and alterations at Western Senior High School, including structural changes in the gymnasiums, \$147,900, and the limit of cost as specified in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, is increased to \$150,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, after line 7, to insert:

For the preparation of plans and specifications for a new junior high school building to replace the present Terrell Junior High School building, including recreation facilities and treatment of grounds, to be constructed at a total cost of not to exceed \$1,350,000, on a site in the vicinity of First and Pierce Streets NW., \$28,350, which amount may be credited to the appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect, construction services."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, after line 15, to insert:

For the preparation of plans and specifications for an addition to the Armstrong Senior High School, including the necessary remodeling of the present building and treatment of grounds, to be constructed at a total cost of not to exceed \$1,560,000, \$32,760, which amount may be credited to the appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect, construction services."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, after line 22, to insert:

For the preparation of plans and specifications for an addition to the Eliot Junior High School, including 10 classrooms, a gymnasium, necessary remodeling of the present building, and treatment of grounds, to be constructed at a total cost not to exceed \$350,000, \$7,350, which amount may be credited to the appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect, construction services."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, line 7, after the word "specifications", to strike out "\$2,008,000" and insert "\$3,348,200."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 8, to strike out:

No part of the appropriations herein made for the public schools of the District of Columbia shall be used for the free instruction of pupils who dwell outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to pupils who are enrolled in the schools of the District of Columbia on the date of the approval of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Public Library—Operating expenses," on page 18, line 25, after the word "Woodridge", to strike out "\$348,900" and insert "\$906,210."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Recreation department," on page 20, line 3, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$751,900" and insert "\$782,719."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, after line 7, to insert:

For the acquisition of parcel 101/25, known as the Emery estate, as a site for recreational purposes and in the discretion

of the Commissioners as a site for a branch library, \$204,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Metropolitan Police," on page 22, line 3, before the words "of which", to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$5,344,275."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Fire Department," on page 23, line 10, after the word "grounds", to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "3,211,138."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 16, to insert:

VETERANS' SERVICES

For all expenses necessary to provide services to veterans and war workers, including personal services without regard to classification or civil-service laws, and printing and binding, \$100,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 21, to insert:

Utilities for veterans' housing: For all expenses necessary to enable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to provide necessary utilities for veterans' housing furnished and erected by the National Housing Administrator, including necessary sewers, water, and streets for temporary housing for families of servicemen and for veterans and their families, \$250,000, to be immediately available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Health Department," on page 28, line 13, after the word "inspectors", to strike out "\$1,605,423" and insert "\$1,654,623."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 4, after the word "grounds", to strike out "\$1,319,592" and insert "\$1,389,308."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 16, after the word "at", to strike out "\$8,000" and insert "\$8,750", and in the same line, after the words "per annum", to insert "plus \$1,500 per annum for a residence"; and on page 30, line 5, after the word "grounds", to strike out "\$2,341,148" and insert "\$3,841,148."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, line 18, after the word "Hospital", to strike out "\$60,000" and insert "\$80,000"; in line 19, after the word "Hospital", to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$55,000"; in line 20, after the word "Hospital", to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$65,000"; and in line 21, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$185,000" and insert "\$225,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Public welfare—Family welfare service," on page 32, line 11, after the word "building", to strike out "\$688,140" and insert "\$758,380."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, after line 19, to insert:

Capital outlay, child care: For an additional amount for the construction of a receiving home and classification center in parcel 141/68, \$50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, line 4, after the word "Commissioner", to insert "vocational rehabilitation of disabled residents of the District of Columbia in accordance with the provisions of the act of July 6, 1943 (Public Law 113)"; in line 13, after the word "institutions", to strike out "\$55,500" and insert "\$63,500"; in line 21, after the word "including", to insert "the supervision of 'Victory' gardens and"; in line 22, after the word "products", to strike out "of home gardens" and insert "thereof"; on page 34, line 3, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$2,008,500" and insert "\$2,041,500"; and in line 8, after the word "of", to strike out "home" and insert "Victory".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Juvenile correctional service," on page 35, line 20, before the word "Provided", to strike out "\$475,748" and insert "\$499,908."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Adult correctional service," on page 36, line 19, after the word "residences", to strike out "\$1,873,407" and insert "\$2,238,407."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, after line 19, to insert:

Capital outlay: For structural improvements at the jail, including outside walls and fences, guard towers, and control gates, \$116,600.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Mental rehabilitation service," on page 38, line 4, after the word "grounds", to strike out "\$542,580" and insert "\$587,120."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, after line 5, to insert:

Capital outlay, District Training School: For the construction and equipment of laundry building and employees' housing, \$420,000; and for the improvement of roads, \$50,000; in all, \$470,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Public works," on page 40, line 11, after the word "equipment", to insert "uniforms and caps for guards"; and in line 12, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$545,700" and insert "\$548,200."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 4, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$408,500" and insert "\$415,800."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, in lieu of the amendment which appears in line 4, on page 41, by the authority of the committee, I desire to offer as a substitute two amendments. On page 41, line 2, after the word "buildings", I move to insert the following: "three members of board of special appeal and two members of the electrical examining board at \$300 per annum each."

Then, in lieu of the committee amendment in line 4, page 41, I move to strike out "\$408,500" and insert in lieu thereof "\$421,100."

These two amendments, Mr. President, will have the effect of increasing the appropriation by \$5,300 over the amount

recommended by the committee in its report, in order to implement certain new regulations issued by the Commissioners to reduce the fire hazard in the buildings in the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments offered by the Senator from Wyoming on behalf of the committee are agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, line 12, after the word "services", to strike out "(except a director)"; and in line 13, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$547,600" and insert "\$603,852."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, line 7, after the word "taxes", to strike out "\$1,420,000" and insert "\$1,476,600."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 54, after line 6, to insert:

Water fund, investment, District of Columbia: The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell United States securities now held for and on account of the water fund of the District of Columbia in such amounts as may be certified by the Commissioners as necessary and credit the proceeds of such sale to said water fund.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Washington Aqueduct," on page 55, line 7, after the word "Dalecarlia", to insert a semicolon and "new mixing and sedimentation basins for the Dalecarlia filter plant (first half); 30,000,000-gallon clear water basin at Dalecarlia (first third); and the United States Engineer Office, District Engineer, is authorized to enter into contract or contracts for the completion of the two last above-named projects at a total cost of not to exceed, respectively, \$967,000 and \$1,250,000"; and in line 19, after the word "laws", to strike out "\$989,000" and insert "\$1,980,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Capital Parks," on page 58, line 9, before the word "Provided", to strike out "\$1,200,000" and insert "\$1,223,846."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Zoological Park," in section 11, page 62, line 15, after the word "Administration", to strike out "and in no event more than \$1,050."

The amendment was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the committee amendments.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee and in accordance with the notice heretofore given, I send forward an amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 2, line 1, it is proposed to strike out "\$6,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$10,000,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection the amendment is agreed to.

If there be no further amendments to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 5990) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Acting President pro tempore appointed Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. OVERTON, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. HOEY, Mr. BALL, Mr. WILLIS, and Mr. FERGUSON conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I regret to say that while the bill was being passed the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] was endeavoring to engage my attention with the desire to offer an additional amendment. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the vote, by which the bill was passed, may be reconsidered so that this additional amendment may be offered.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I move that section 3, on page 60, beginning in line 4 and ending in line 22, be stricken out, and that similar language carried in the Navy appropriation bill be inserted in lieu thereof.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 60, it is proposed to strike out section 3, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The question now is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 5990) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. O'MAHONEY subsequently said: Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Did the fact that the vote by which the District of Columbia bill was originally passed was vacated in order to consider an additional amendment vacate the subsequent appointment of conferees?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. No. The Chair announced that they had been previously appointed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Megill, Acting Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 6393. An act to amend the act entitled "An act for the creation of an American Battle Monuments Commission to erect suitable memorials commemorating the services of the American soldier in Europe, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1923, as amended, in order to extend the Commission's authority to all areas in which our armed forces have operated during World War II, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6572. An act to provide military assistance to the Republic of the Philippines in establishing and maintaining national security and to form a basis for participation by that Government in such defensive military operations as the future may require; and

H. R. 6627. An act for the acquisition of buildings and grounds in foreign countries for the use of the Government of the United States of America.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 6627) for the acquisition of buildings and grounds in foreign countries for the use of the Government of the United States of America, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REFEREES' SALARY BILL

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 4160, Calendar No. 968.

Mr. WHITE. Reserving the right to object, I understand this is the bill which was objected to by the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] on the call of the calendar yesterday.

Mr. HUFFMAN. No; it was not, Mr. President.

Mr. WHITE. Will the Senator assure me that the Senator from Oregon has withdrawn his objection?

Mr. HUFFMAN. I should like to correct the Senator from Maine. The Senator from Oregon did not object to this bill on the call yesterday. Objection was made to it some months ago.

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Oregon is not now pressing any objection?

Mr. HUFFMAN. That is my understanding.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4160) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments.

The first amendment of the committee was, on page 2, line 10, to strike out "(8) 'Council' shall mean the council of circuit judges for the circuit, as defined in section 306 of the United States Judicial Code," and insert "(8a) 'Council' shall mean the judicial council of the circuit provided for by section 306 of the United States Judicial Code."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 18, after the word "fund", to strike out the comma and "which funds are hereby permanently appropriated for the purposes of the respective funds."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, line 21, after the words "out of," to insert "annual appropriations from."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, line 23, after the words "out of" to insert "annual appropriations from."

The amendment was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the committee amendments.

The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. HUFFMAN. There are a number of other amendments which have been agreed to by the committee, and on behalf of the committee I offer the amendments and ask that they be now considered.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The first amendment offered by Mr. HUFFMAN on behalf of the committee was, on page 3, line 8, to strike out the word "council" and insert in lieu thereof the words "senior judge."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, to strike out lines 11 to 16, inclusive, as follows:

b. Reappointment: A referee shall be reappointed upon the expiration of the term of his office, unless there is cause for not reappointing him by reason of incompetency, misconduct, or neglect of duty: *Provided, however,* That, in the case of a part-time referee, an additional cause for not reappointing him shall be that his services are not needed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, to strike out lines 7 to 10, inclusive, as follows:

If the Director shall report to such judge or judges any of the above-mentioned causes for removal of a referee and the judge or judges shall fail to remove such referee, the council may remove him from office for any one or more of such causes.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 16, beginning with the word "and", to strike out "and shall further, on petition, be entitled to review of such order

by the council, and opportunity to be heard on such review."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, to insert a period after the word "charges" in line 16.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 3, to strike out "less than \$3,000 nor."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 5, to strike out "\$2,500" and insert "\$5,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 4160) was read the third time and passed.

ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, before we took up the District of Columbia bill the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] made a motion to recommit House bill 4386, Calendar 1341, which was passed yesterday. I have consulted the Senator from South Dakota, and I now ask unanimous consent that the bill may remain on the calendar for consideration when the Senate next assembles, in order that the Senator from South Dakota and the chairman of the committee may have an opportunity to offer a perfecting and clarifying amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6335, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes. I make this motion with the understanding that the bill will not be taken up today, but will be the unfinished business of the Senate when it convenes next week.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

CLAIMS OF PATUXENT DEVELOPMENT CO., INC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. In his capacity as a Senator, the present occupant of the chair takes the liberty of asking unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 884, Calendar No. 901. When the bill was reached on a previous call of the calendar, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] objected because he thought there ought to be an amendment. The

Senator has prepared an amendment which is acceptable.

Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 884) conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims of the Patuxent Development Co., Inc., which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina to hear, determine, and render judgment upon any claims of the Patuxent Development Co., Inc., of Southern Pines, N. C., against the United States arising out of the use and occupancy of the Pine Needles Hotel property, at Southern Pines, N. C., by the Army Air Forces Technical Training Command under contract No. W2203 eng-16862, dated March 3, 1942. In the determination of such claims the said company shall, notwithstanding any provision of any contract, release, or other agreement, be deemed to be entitled to receive fair and just compensation from the United States for the use and occupancy of such property, including fair and just compensation for expenses incurred by the said company, and for damage done to such property by reason of its use and occupancy by the United States.

SEC. 2. Suit upon such claims may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the enactment of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statute of limitations. Proceedings for the determination of such claims, appeals therefrom, and payment of any judgment thereon shall be in the same manner as in the cases over which such court has jurisdiction under the provisions of paragraph twentieth of section 24 of the Judicial Code, as amended.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] on February 21, 1946, will be stated.

THE LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 2, line 9, after the name "United States" it is proposed to insert a comma and the words "all between and including August 17, 1943, and August 31, 1943."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no reports of committees, the clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Paul A. Walker to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

THE NAVY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Navy.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the Navy nominations are routine promotions, and so forth. I ask that the nominations in the Navy be confirmed en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations in the Navy are confirmed en bloc.

That completes the calendar.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the President be immediately notified of all nominations confirmed this day.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

RECESS TO TUESDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 27 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Tuesday, June 18, 1946, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 15 (legislative day of March 5), 1946:

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Harry F. Besosa for appointment as State director of selective service for Puerto Rico under the provisions of section 10 (a) (3) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.

Compensation for the position of State director of selective service for Puerto Rico will be at the rate of \$6,650 per annum.

The persons named below for appointment to the positions indicated opposite their respective names:

John L. McCormick, State director, Alaska, \$5,905.20.

Ebenezer L. Compere, State director, Arkansas, \$6,384.

Vivian B. Collins, State director, Florida, \$6,384.

Paul G. Armstrong, State director, Illinois, \$9,376.50.

John Van B. Metts, State director, North Carolina, \$8,179.50.

Holmes B. Springs, State director, South Carolina, \$7,102.20.

Carleton C. Pierce, State director, West Virginia, \$6,384.

Candler Cobb, director, New York City, \$8,179.50.

Homer A. Higgins, State medical adviser, Arkansas and Oklahoma, \$5,905.20.

Philip H. Bartholomew, State medical adviser, Nebraska, \$5,905.20.

Troy W. Lewis, Chief, Legal Division, Arkansas, \$5,905.20.

Frank D. Norton, administrative officer, District of Columbia headquarters, \$6,384.

Joseph A. Bell, administrative officer, Research and Statistics Division, Philadelphia branch, \$5,905.20.

Joseph Kormann, Assistant Chief, Research and Statistics Division, Philadelphia branch, \$7,102.20.

Raymond V. Bowers, Assistant Chief, Research and Statistics Division, national headquarters, \$7,102.20.

William Green de Rosset, records analyst, national headquarters, \$5,905.20.

Edmund A. Flagg, Executive, Communications, and Records Division, National Headquarters, \$5,905.20.

Angus J. Gallagher, Chief, Headquarters Division, National Headquarters, \$8,179.50.

Ronald M. Holmes, Chief, Appointments and Personnel Division, National Headquarters, \$7,175.

Colgate Hoyt, Assistant Chief, Veterans' Personnel Division, National Headquarters, \$7,102.20.

Austin S. Imirie, Administrative Officer, National Headquarters, \$8,179.50.

Raymond M. Lancaster, Fiscal Accountant, National Headquarters, \$5,905.20.

Kenneth H. McGill, Chief, Research and Statistics Division, National Headquarters, \$8,179.50.

James M. Smith, Assistant Chief, Research and Statistics Division, National Headquarters, \$7,102.20.

Under the provisions of section 10 (a) (3) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 15 (legislative day of March 5), 1946:

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Paul A. Walker to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term of 7 years, from July 1, 1946.

IN THE NAVY

APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY

Dean L. Kellogg to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, with the rank of ensign, from June 5, 1946.

OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY

Edward W. Rounds et al., officers for appointment in the United States Navy, which were transmitted to the Senate on June 10, 1946, and which appear in full in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that date, under the caption "Nominations," beginning with the name of Edward W. Rounds on page 6706 and ending with the name of Clyde H. Walsworth on page 6712.

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 5990

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 17, 1946

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That there are appropriated for the District of Columbia
4 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, out of (1) the
5 general fund of the District of Columbia, hereinafter known
6 as the general fund, such fund being composed of the
7 revenues of the District of Columbia other than those
8 applied by law to special funds, and ~~(1)\$6,000,000~~

1 \$10,000,000, which is hereby appropriated for the pur-
2 pose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appro-
3 priated (to be advanced July 1, 1946), (2) the highway
4 fund, established by law (D. C. Code, title 47, ch. 19), and
5 (3) the water fund, established by law (D. C. Code, title
6 43, ch. 15), sums as follows:

7 From the general fund: All sums appropriated under
8 the following heads: General administration, fiscal service,
9 compensation and retirement fund expenses, District debt
10 service (excluding those items designated as payable from
11 the highway fund), regulatory agencies, public schools, Pub-
12 lic Library, Recreation Department, Metropolitan Police, Fire
13 Department, policemen's and firemen's relief, (2) *Veterans'*
14 *Services*, courts, Health Department, public welfare, public
15 works (excluding those items designated as payable from the
16 highway and water funds), National Guard, National Capital
17 Parks, National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and
18 National Zoological Park;

19 From the highway fund: All sums appropriated under
20 District debt service and public works designated as pay-
21 able from the highway fund; and

22 From the water fund: All sums appropriated under
23 public works and Washington aqueduct, designated as pay-
24 able from the water fund; namely:

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For all expenses necessary for the offices named under this general head, including, in addition to the objects specified respectively under each head, personal services; law-books, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; and printing and binding:

Executive office, plus so much as may be necessary to compensate the Engineer Commissioner at such rate in grade 8 of the professional service of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, as may be determined by the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Commissioners; \$11,910 for examination of estimates of appropriations without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; \$250 to aid in support of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws; general advertising in newspapers and legal periodicals in the District of Columbia but not elsewhere, unless the need for advertising outside the District of Columbia shall have been specifically approved by the Commissioners, including notices of public hearings, publication of orders and regulations, tax and school notices, and notices of changes in regulations; and \$20,000 for expenses in case of emergency, such as riot, pestilence, public insanitary conditions, flood, fire, or storm, and for expenses of investigations; \$195,300: *Provided*, That the certificate of the

1 Commissioners shall be sufficient voucher for the expenditure
 2 of \$1,500 of this appropriation for such purposes as they
 3 may deem necessary.

4 Office of the corporation counsel, including extra com-
 5 pensation for the corporation counsel as general counsel of
 6 the Public Utilities Commission; \$4,500 for the settlement
 7 of claims not in excess of \$250 each, approved by the Com-
 8 missioners in accordance with the Act approved February
 9 11, 1929 (45 Stat. 1160), as amended by the Act approved
 10 June 5, 1930 (46 Stat. 500); and judicial expenses, includ-
 11 ing witness fees and expert services, in District of Columbia
 12 cases before the courts of the United States and of the Dis-
 13 trict of Columbia; ~~(3)\$165,870~~ \$182,530.

14 Board of Tax Appeals, \$17,800.

15 FISCAL SERVICE

16 For all expenses necessary for the offices named under
 17 this general head, including, in addition to the objects speci-
 18 fied respectively under each head, personal services; books
 19 of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; and printing
 20 and binding:

21 Assessor's office, including advertising notice of taxes in
 22 arrears July 1, 1946, to be reimbursed by a charge of 75
 23 cents for each lot or piece of property advertised, \$461,400:
 24 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for
 25 the payment of advertising the delinquent tax list for more

1 than once a week for two weeks in the regular issue of one
2 newspaper published in the District of Columbia.

3 Collector's office, including refunding, wholly or in part,
4 erroneous payments of taxes, special assessments, school
5 tuition charges, payment for lost library books, rents, fines,
6 fees, or collections of any character, which have been erro-
7 neously covered into the Treasury to the credit of the general
8 fund, including the refunding of fees paid for building per-
9 mits authorized by the District of Columbia Appropriation
10 Act approved March 2, 1911 (36 Stat. 967), \$218,400:
11 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for such
12 refunds of payments made within the past three years.

13 Auditor's office, (4)~~\$271,920~~ \$308,544.

14 Purchasing Division, \$77,827.

15 COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND
16 EXPENSES

17 For compensation and retirement fund expenses, as
18 follows:

19 District government employees' compensation: For car-
20 rying out the provisions of section 11 of the District of
21 Columbia Appropriation Act approved July 11, 1919,
22 authorizing compensation for employees of the government
23 of the District of Columbia suffering injuries while in the
24 performance of their duties, \$62,000.

25 Workmen's compensation, administrative expenses: For

1 reimbursement to the Employees' Compensation Commission
2 for administration of the law providing compensation for dis-
3 ability or death resulting from injury to employees in certain
4 employments in the District of Columbia, \$99,200.

5 District government employees' retirement: For financ-
6 ing of the liability of the government of the District of
7 Columbia, created by the Act approved May 22, 1920, as
8 amended (5 U. S. C. 707a), \$1,193,000, which amount
9 shall be placed to the credit of the "Civil-service retirement
10 and disability fund".

11 DISTRICT DEBT SERVICE

12 For reimbursement to the United States of funds loaned,
13 in compliance with section 4 of the Act of May 29, 1930
14 (46 Stat. 482), as amended, and section 3 of the Act of
15 December 20, 1941 (55 Stat. 847), including interest as
16 required thereby, \$800,000.

17 District debt service (payable from highway fund) :
18 For reimbursement to the United States of funds loaned,
19 including interest as required, in compliance with sections 3
20 and 4 of the Act of December 20, 1941 (55 Stat. 847), as
21 amended, \$125,000.

22 REGULATORY AGENCIES

23 Regulatory agencies: For all expenses necessary for
24 agencies named under this general head, including, in addi-
25 tion to the objects specified respectively under each head,

1 personal services, books of reference and periodicals, and
2 printing and binding:

3 Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, including witness
4 fees, and \$1,000 for the purchase of samples, \$79,307.

5 Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole, \$35,300.

6 Coroner's office, including juror and witness fees, and
7 repairs to the morgue, \$30,820.

8 Department of Insurance, \$52,700.

9 Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets,
10 including maintenance and repairs to markets, \$2,500 for
11 purchase of commodities and for personal services in con-
12 nection with investigation and detection of sales of short
13 weight and measure, maintenance and repair of motor
14 vehicles, and for the purchase, including exchange, of one
15 motor vehicle, ~~(5)\$121,391~~ \$124,500: *Provided*, That
16 the Disbursing Officer of the District of Columbia is author-
17 ized to advance to the Superintendent of the Department
18 of Weights, Measures, and Markets, upon requisition pre-
19 viously approved by the Auditor of the District of Columbia,
20 sums of money, not exceeding \$200 at any one time, to be
21 used exclusively in connection with investigations and
22 detection of short weights and measures.

23 License bureau, \$25,898.

24 Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board, \$46,468.

25 Office of Administrator of Rent Control, \$45,200.

1 Office of Recorder of Deeds, including lawbooks, pur-
 2 chase (6) *and maintenance* of one passenger-carrying motor
 3 vehicle, and \$100 for equipment and medical supplies for
 4 rest room, (7) ~~\$185,672~~ \$199,036.

5 Poundmaster's office, including uniforms for dog catchers,
 6 \$27,950.

7 Public Utilities Commission, including a people's counsel
 8 and newspapers, \$112,500: *Provided*, That no appropria-
 9 tion in this Act shall be used for or in connection with the
 10 preparation, issuance, publication, or enforcement of any regu-
 11 lation or order of the Public Utilities Commission requiring
 12 the installation of meters in taxicabs, or for or in connection
 13 with the licensing of any vehicle to be operated as a taxicab
 14 except for operation in accordance with such system of uni-
 15 form zones and rates and regulations applicable thereto as
 16 shall have been prescribed by the Public Utilities Commis-
 17 sion (8): *Provided further*, That the foregoing provision
 18 shall not be construed to prevent the Public Utilities Com-
 19 mission from holding a hearing upon any application that
 20 may be made for the installation of meters in taxicabs.

21 Zoning Commission, \$19,600.

22 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

23 OPERATING EXPENSES

24 General administration: For all expenses necessary for
 25 the general administration of the public-school system of

1 the District of Columbia, including personal services; print-
 2 ing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodi-
 3 cals; (9)*purchase, operation, and maintenance of one pas-*
 4 *senger automobile;* (10)~~\$421,572~~ \$430,372, of which
 5 \$10,000 shall be immediately available.

6 General supervision and instruction: For all expenses
 7 necessary for supervision, instruction, and education in the
 8 teachers colleges and in the day, evening, and summer
 9 public schools of the District of Columbia, and the education
 10 of foreigners of all ages in the Americanization schools;
 11 including personal services; printing and binding; text-
 12 books, lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and
 13 periodicals; and subsistence supplies for pupils attending the
 14 schools for crippled children; (11)~~\$10,539,900~~ \$10,881,200,
 15 of which \$300,000 shall be immediately available: *Provided,*
 16 That hereafter no part of the funds appropriated for the
 17 public schools shall be available for the operation of any
 18 school which denies to legally adopted children the same
 19 treatment as that given to children living with their natural
 20 parents.

21 Vocational education, George-Deen program: For all
 22 expenses necessary for the development of vocational educa-
 23 tion in the District of Columbia in accordance with the Act
 24 of June 8, 1936 (49 Stat. 1488), including personal

1 services, and allowances for privately owned automobiles
2 used for the performance of official duties within the District
3 of Columbia (not to exceed \$100 per annum for each
4 automobile), \$139,600.

5 Operation of buildings and grounds and maintenance of
6 equipment: For all expenses necessary for the operation
7 of school buildings and grounds and the purchase and repair
8 of equipment, including personal services, insurance and
9 operation, maintenance, and repair of District-owned or
10 borrowed automobiles used in driver-training courses,
11 ~~(12)\$2,218,520~~ \$2,264,500, of which \$150,000 shall be
12 immediately available.

13 Repairs and maintenance of buildings and grounds: For
14 all expenses necessary for the repair, maintenance, and im-
15 provement of school buildings, mechanical equipment, and
16 school grounds, including personal services; printing and
17 binding; \$815,000, of which \$100,000 shall be immediately
18 available: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be avail-
19 able for making repairs to other municipal buildings, subject
20 to reimbursement from other applicable appropriations for
21 the cost of such work, and a report of all such expenditures
22 shall be submitted to Congress in the annual Budget.

23 Auxiliary educational services: For the maintenance
24 and instruction of deaf and dumb persons of the District of
25 Columbia admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf,

1 and for the maintenance and instruction of colored deaf
2 mutes of teachable age, and blind children, of the District
3 of Columbia, in Maryland or some other State, by contract
4 entered into by the Commissioners, for the transportation
5 of children attending schools or classes established by the
6 Board of Education for physically handicapped children.
7 and for carrying out the provisions of the Act of December
8 16, 1944 (58 Stat. 811), \$89,600.

9 Teachers' retirement appropriated fund: To carry out
10 the purposes of the Act of January 15, 1920, as amended by
11 the Act of June 11, 1926 (44 Stat. 727), \$609,000: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That the Treasury Department shall prepare the
13 estimates of the annual appropriations required to be made
14 to the teachers' retirement fund, and shall make actuarial
15 valuations of such fund at intervals of five years, or oftener
16 if deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Treasury, and
17 the Commissioners are authorized to expend from money to
18 the credit of the teachers' retirement fund not exceeding
19 \$5,000 per annum for this purpose, including personal serv-
20 ices, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws.

21 CAPITAL OUTLAY

22 For furnishing and equipping the following school build-
23 ings: (13) Bell Vocational High School, Chamberlain Voca-
24 tional High School, Davis Elementary School, Dunbar Senior
25 High School, Phelps Vocational High School, Randall

1 Junior High School, Richardson Elementary School,
 2 (14) *Anacostia Senior High School, Logan Elementary*
 3 *School, Tyler Elementary School*, and new elementary school
 4 in the vicinity of East Capitol Street and Benning Road
 5 Southeast, (15) ~~\$275,080~~ \$189,500, to remain available
 6 until expended.

7 For construction, as follows:

8 For continuing the construction of the Miller Junior
 9 High School, including recreation facilities and treatment
 10 of grounds, in the vicinity of Forty-ninth Street and Wash-
 11 ington Place Northeast, \$400,000: *Provided*, That not to
 12 exceed \$7,770 may be transferred to the credit of the appro-
 13 priation account "Office of Municipal Architect, construction
 14 services", and be available for the preparation of plans and
 15 specifications for said building;

16 (16) ~~For continuing construction of a new extensible voca-~~
 17 ~~tional high school building to replace the present Alexander~~
 18 ~~Graham Bell (Abbot) Vocational School, to be located in~~
 19 ~~Brentwood Park, \$370,000;~~

20 *The contract authorization of \$1,190,000 for the con-*
 21 *struction of the Alexander Graham Bell (Abbot) Vocational*
 22 *School, contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act,*
 23 *1946, Public Law 269, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session,*
 24 *is hereby rescinded, and the unobligated balances of appro-*
 25 *priations heretofore made for beginning and continuing con-*

1 *struction of this school shall be covered into the general fund*
2 *of the District of Columbia.*

3 For continuing the construction of the Spingarn Senior
4 High School, to be located in the vicinity of Twenty-fourth
5 Street and Benning Road Northeast, \$500,000;

6 For continuing construction of a new junior high school
7 building (Sousa), including recreation facilities and treat-
8 ment of grounds, to be located in the vicinity of Thirty-
9 fourth Street and Minnesota Avenue Southeast, \$400,000,
10 and the limit of cost of said building as specified in the
11 District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, is increased
12 to \$1,350,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$7,770 may
13 be transferred to the credit of the appropriation account
14 "Office of Municipal Architect, construction services", and
15 be available for the preparation of plans and specifications
16 for said building;

17 For beginning construction of a new twenty-four-room
18 elementary school building, including an assembly hall-
19 gymnasium, recreation facilities, and treatment of grounds,
20 in the vicinity of East Capitol Street and Benning Road
21 Southeast, \$300,000, and the Commissioners are authorized
22 to enter into a contract or contracts for such building at a
23 total cost not to exceed \$600,000: *Provided*, That not to
24 exceed \$12,600 may be transferred to the credit of the
25 appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect, con-

1 -struction services", and be available for the preparation
2 of plans and specifications for said building;

3 For completion of the second floor of the Davis Elemen-
4 tary School, removal of the present temporary building, and
5 treatment of grounds, \$38,000;

6 (17) *For an additional amount for the construction of an*
7 *addition to the Taft Junior High School, including ten*
8 *classrooms, two gymnasiums, recreation facilities, an inclined*
9 *floor in the auditorium, necessary remodeling of the present*
10 *building, and treatment of grounds, \$311,020, and the*
11 *amount appropriated in the District of Columbia Appro-*
12 *priation Act, 1946, for an addition to the Taft Junior High*
13 *School is available for the construction of the addition speci-*
14 *fied herein;*

15 (18) *For an additional amount for the construction of an*
16 *eight-room elementary-school addition to the Logan School,*
17 *including an assembly hall-gymnasium, recreation facilities,*
18 *treatment of grounds, and the necessary remodeling of the*
19 *present building, \$200,000;*

20 (19) *For beginning construction of a new twenty-four-room*
21 *elementary-school building, including an assembly hall-gym-*
22 *nasium, recreation facilities, and treatment of grounds, in*
23 *the vicinity of Third and L Streets Northwest, to replace*
24 *the present Walker and Jones Schools, \$300,000, and the*
25 *Commissioners are authorized to enter into a contract or*

1 contracts for such building at a total cost not to exceed
2 \$600,000: Provided, That not to exceed \$2,100 may be
3 transferred to the credit of the appropriation account "Office
4 of Municipal Architect, construction services", and be avail-
5 able for the preparation of plans and specifications for said
6 building;

7 **(20)**For an additional amount for the construction of a six-
8 teen-room extensible elementary-school building, including an
9 assembly hall-gymnasium, and treatment of grounds, in the
10 vicinity of Fifty-third and Blaine Streets Northeast (Rich-
11 ardson School), \$100,000;

12 **(21)**For the construction of a seven-room addition on the
13 third floor of the Anacostia Senior High School, including
14 the necessary remodeling of the present building, \$93,320,
15 and the limit of cost as specified in the District of Columbia
16 Appropriation Act, 1946, is increased to \$95,000;

17 **(22)**For completion of construction of a new elementary-
18 school building, including an assembly hall-gymnasium,
19 recreation facilities, and treatment of grounds, in the vicinity
20 of Eleventh and G Streets Southeast, to replace the present
21 Cranch and Tyler Schools, \$439,500;

22 **(23)**For an additional amount for the construction of an
23 eight-room extensible elementary-school building (Slowe),
24 four rooms to be left unfinished, to be located in the vicinity
25 of Fifteenth and Hamlin Streets Northeast, \$50,000;

1 (24) *For building improvements and alterations at Western*
2 *Senior High School, including structural changes in the gym-*
3 *nasiums, \$147,900, and the limit of cost as specified in the*
4 *District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, is increased*
5 *to \$150,000;*

6 (25) *For the preparation of plans and specifications for a*
7 *new junior high school building to replace the present Terrell*
8 *Junior High School building, including recreation facilities*
9 *and treatment of grounds, to be constructed at a total cost*
10 *of not to exceed \$1,350,000, on a site in the vicinity of First*
11 *and Pierce Streets Northwest, \$28,350, which amount may*
12 *be credited to the appropriation account "Office of Municipal*
13 *Architect, construction services";*

14 (26) *For the preparation of plans and specifications for an*
15 *addition to the Armstrong Senior High School, including*
16 *the necessary remodeling of the present building and treat-*
17 *ment of grounds, to be constructed at a total cost of not to*
18 *exceed \$1,560,000, \$32,760, which amount may be credited*
19 *to the appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect,*
20 *construction services";*

21 (27) *For an additional amount for the construction of an*
22 *eight-room extensible elementary-school building (Slowe),*
23 *classrooms, a gymnasium, necessary remodeling of the present*
24 *building, and treatment of grounds, to be constructed at a*
25 *total cost not to exceed \$350,000, \$7,350, which amount*

1 *may be credited to the appropriation account "Office of*
 2 *Municipal Architect, construction services";*

3 In all, for construction, including preparation of plans
 4 and specifications, (28)\$2,008,000 \$3,348,200, to be imme-
 5 diately available as one fund and to remain available until
 6 expended, to be disbursed and accounted for as "Capital
 7 outlay, construction public schools, District of Columbia".

8 For the purchase of sites as follows:

9 In the vicinity of Pomeroy Road, Douglas Place, and
 10 Stanton Road Southeast, to provide for a new junior high
 11 school and a new twenty-four-room elementary school, and
 12 for school playground purposes;

13 At the Shaw Junior High School, to replace present
 14 playground area needed for building alterations, and to pro-
 15 vide additional playground space;

16 For an additional amount for the school building and
 17 playground sites specified for the public schools in the District
 18 of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, \$100,000, to remain
 19 available until expended.

20 In all, for sites, \$296,200, to remain available until ex-
 21 pended, and to be disbursed and accounted for as "Capital
 22 outlay, school building and playground sites, public schools,
 23 District of Columbia".

24 Section 6 of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial

1 Appropriation Act, approved May 10, 1916, as amended,
 2 shall not apply from July 1 to September 15, 1946,
 3 to teachers of the public schools of the District of Columbia
 4 when employed by any of the executive departments or inde-
 5 pendent establishments of the United States Government.
 6 **(29)** ~~No part of the appropriations herein made for the public~~
 7 ~~schools of the District of Columbia shall be used for the free~~
 8 ~~instruction of pupils who dwell outside the District of Colum-~~
 9 ~~bia: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to pupils~~
 10 ~~who are enrolled in the schools of the District of Columbia~~
 11 ~~on the date of the approval of this Act.~~

12 PUBLIC LIBRARY

13 OPERATING EXPENSES

14 For all expenses necessary for the operation of the
 15 Public Library, including personal services; extra services
 16 on Sundays and holidays; newspapers, books, periodicals,
 17 and other printed material, including payment in advance
 18 for subscription thereto; music records, sound recordings,
 19 and educational films; printing and binding; alterations,
 20 repairs; fitting up buildings; care of grounds; and rent of
 21 suitable quarters for branch libraries in Anacostia, Chevy
 22 Chase, and Woodridge; **(30)** ~~\$848,900~~ \$906,210: *Provided*,
 23 That the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is
 24 authorized to advance to the librarian of the Public Library,
 25 upon requisition previously approved by the auditor of the

1 District of Columbia, not exceeding \$50 at the first of each
 2 month, for the purchase of certain books, pamphlets, periodi-
 3 cals, or newspapers, or other printed material.

4 CAPITAL OUTLAY

5 For an additional amount for the acquisition of sites
 6 for branch libraries in Brookland, Tenley, Benning, and
 7 Cleveland Park, to be approved by the board of library
 8 trustees and the Commissioners, \$30,000, to remain avail-
 9 able until expended.

10 For the preparation of plans and specifications for con-
 11 struction of branch library buildings in Benning, Bright-
 12 wood, Woodridge, and Cleveland Park, and for remodeling
 13 of existing structure at Mount Pleasant, \$32,200.

14 The unexpended balances of the amounts made available
 15 by the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1940, for
 16 the preparation of plans and specifications for the new central
 17 building of the Public Library of the District of Columbia
 18 shall remain available for the same purposes and under the
 19 same conditions and limitations until June 30, 1947.

20 RECREATION DEPARTMENT

21 Operating expenses: For all expenses necessary for
 22 operation and maintenance of recreation facilities in and
 23 for the District of Columbia, including personal services;
 24 books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; and printing
 25 and binding; (31) ~~\$751,900~~ \$782,719.

1 Capital outlay: For improvement of various municipal
2 playgrounds and recreation centers, including erection of
3 shelter houses, and preparation of architectural and land-
4 scaping plans, \$156,700.

5 (32) *For the acquisition of parcel 101/25, known as the*
6 *Emery estate, as a site for recreational purposes and in the*
7 *discretion of the Commissioners as a site for a branch library,*
8 *\$204,000.*

9 The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is
10 authorized to advance to the superintendent of recreation,
11 upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the
12 District of Columbia and upon such security as the Com-
13 missioners may require of said superintendent, sums of
14 money to be used for the expense of conducting its activities
15 under the trust fund created by the Act of April 29,
16 1942, the total of such advancements not to exceed \$1,000
17 at any one time.

18 METROPOLITAN POLICE

19 For all expenses necessary for the Metropolitan Police,
20 including pay and allowances and other personal services;
21 the present property clerk with the rank and pay of in-
22 spector; the present acting sergeant in charge of police
23 automobiles with the rank and pay of sergeant; the present
24 acting sergeant in charge of the police radio station with
25 the rank and pay of lieutenant; the present private in

1 charge of purchasing and accounts with the rank and pay
2 of sergeant; corporals at \$2,600 per annum each; technicians
3 with additional compensation of \$240 per annum each;
4 not to exceed four detectives in the salary grade of captain;
5 meals for prisoners; rewards for fugitives; medals of award;
6 books of reference, periodicals, newspapers, and photo-
7 graphs; printing and binding; rental and maintenance of
8 teletype system; travel expenses incurred in prevention and
9 detection of crime; \$3,000 for expenses of attendance, with-
10 out loss of pay or time, at specialized police training classes
11 and pistol matches, including tuition and entrance fees;
12 \$2,500 for expenses of the police training school, including
13 travel expenses of visiting lecturers or experts in criminology;
14 police equipment and repairs to same; insignia of office,
15 uniforms, and other official equipment, including cleaning,
16 alteration, and repair of articles transferred from one indi-
17 vidual to another, or damaged in the performance of duty;
18 purchase, exchange, and maintenance of passenger-carrying
19 motor vehicles; expenses of harbor patrol; and the mainte-
20 nance of a suitable place for the reception and detention
21 of girls and women over seventeen years of age, arrested
22 by the police on charge of offense against any laws in force
23 in the District of Columbia, or held as witnesses or held
24 pending final investigation or examination, or otherwise;
25 (33)\$5,000,000 \$5,344,275, of which amount \$16,000 shall

1 be exclusively available for expenditure by the Superintendent
2 of Police for prevention and detection of crime, under his
3 certificate, approved by the Commissioners, and every such
4 certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum
5 therein expressed to have been expended.

6 For all expenses necessary to enable the Commissioners
7 of the District of Columbia to maintain public order and
8 protect life and property in said District during the period
9 of public recognition extended to returning military or naval
10 personnel or visiting dignitaries, including the cost of re-
11 moving and relocating streetcar loading platforms, roping
12 of streets, erection of stands, printing of signs, and operation
13 of temporary comfort stations, \$5,000: *Provided*, That the
14 certificate of the Commissioners shall be sufficient voucher
15 for the expenditure of \$1,000 of this appropriation for such
16 purposes as they may deem necessary.

17 The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is
18 authorized to advance to the Superintendent of Police upon
19 the approval of the Commissioners, sums of money to be
20 used in the prevention and detection of crime, the total of
21 such advancements not to exceed \$5,000 at any one time.

22 FIRE DEPARTMENT

23 For all expenses necessary for the Fire Department,
24 including pay and allowances and other personal services;
25 books of reference and periodicals; printing and binding;

1 uniforms and other official equipment, including cleaning,
 2 alteration, and repair of articles transferred from one indi-
 3 vidual to another, or damaged in the performance of duty:
 4 purchase, operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying
 5 automobiles; repairs and improvements to buildings and
 6 grounds; **(34)**~~\$3,000,000~~ \$3,211,138: *Provided*, That the
 7 Commissioners, in their discretion, may authorize the con-
 8 struction, in whole or in part, of fire-fighting apparatus in the
 9 Fire Department repair shop.

10 POLICEMEN'S AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF

11 For policemen's and firemen's relief and other allowances
 12 as authorized by law, \$1,875,000.

13 **(35)**VETERANS' SERVICES

14 **(36)***For all expenses necessary to provide services to veterans*
 15 *and war workers, including personal services without regard*
 16 *to classification or civil-service laws, and printing and binding,*
 17 *\$100,000.*

18 **(37)***Utilities for veterans' housing: For all expenses neces-*
 19 *sary to enable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia*
 20 *to provide necessary utilities for veterans' housing furnished*
 21 *and erected by the National Housing Administrator, includ-*
 22 *ing necessary sewers, water, and streets for temporary hous-*
 23 *ing for families of servicemen and for veterans and their*
 24 *families, \$250,000, to be immediately available.*

COURTS

1

2 District of Columbia courts: For all expenses of the
3 following District of Columbia courts, including personal
4 services; witness fees and compensation of jurors; law-
5 books, books of reference, and periodicals; printing and
6 binding; lodging and meals for jurors, bailiffs, and deputy
7 United States marshals while in attendance upon jurors,
8 when ordered by the courts; and meals for prisoners:

9 Juvenile court, \$173,131, of which \$470 shall be
10 available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury
11 for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the
12 Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), and of which
13 \$11,200 shall be available for payment to the United
14 States Public Health Service for furnishing psychiatric
15 service, including the detail of necessary medical and other
16 personnel: *Provided*, That the disbursing officer of the
17 District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the chief
18 probation officer of the juvenile court upon requisition pre-
19 viously approved by the judge of the juvenile court and
20 the auditor of the District of Columbia, not to exceed \$50
21 at any one time, to be expended for travel expenses to
22 secure the return of absconding probationers.

23 Municipal court, including pay of retired judges and
24 \$525 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost

1 of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June
2 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$406,225: *Provided*, That
3 deposits made on demands for jury trials in accord-
4 ance with rules prescribed by the court under authority
5 granted in section 11 of the Act approved March 3, 1921
6 (41 Stat. 1312), shall be earned unless, prior to three days
7 before the time set for such trials, including Sundays and
8 legal holidays, a new date for trial be set by the court, cases be
9 discontinued or settled, or demands for jury trials be waived:
10 *Provided further*, That hereafter the disbursing officer of the
11 District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the clerk of
12 the court, upon requisition previously approved by the Audi-
13 tor of the District of Columbia, sums of money not exceeding
14 \$500 at any one time, to be used for the payment of witness
15 fees.

16 Municipal court of appeals, \$67,700, of which \$500
17 shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the
18 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2
19 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

20 United States courts: For reimbursement to the United
21 States for services rendered to the District of Columbia by
22 the Judiciary and the Department of Justice as specified
23 under the head "United States courts for the District of
24 Columbia" in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1947, and

1 in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1947,
2 \$682,000.

3 Probation system: For all expenses necessary for the
4 probation system, including personal services, \$125 for de-
5 posit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty
6 mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944
7 (Public Law 364), and printing and binding, \$41,800.

8 Office of Register of Wills: For all expenses necessary for
9 the Office of Register of Wills, including personal services;
10 \$500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
11 of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June
12 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); lawbooks, books of reference,
13 periodicals, and newspapers; printing and binding; and con-
14 tract statistical services, \$112,500.

15 Commission on Mental Health: For all expenses neces-
16 sary for the Commission on Mental Health, including an
17 executive secretary at \$3,640 per annum and physician-
18 members at \$4,520 per annum, and other personal services;
19 lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; and printing
20 and binding; \$29,100.

21 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

22 Operating expenses, Health Department (excluding hos-
23 pitals): For all expenses necessary for the general admin-
24 istration, medical services, laboratories, and inspection serv-
25 ices of the Health Department, including the enforcement of

1 the Acts relating to the prevention of the spread of contagious
2 and infectious diseases in the District of Columbia; the main-
3 tenance of tuberculosis and venereal-disease clinics and dis-
4 pensaries; the conduct of hygiene and sanitation work in
5 schools; the maintenance of a dental health service; the main-
6 tenance of a maternal and child-health service; house-
7 keeping assistance in cases of authentic indigent sick; the
8 maintenance of a nursing service; the maintenance of a psy-
9 chiatric service; the maintenance of an emergency ambulance
10 service; the operation and maintenance of laboratories; out-
11 patient relief of the poor, including medical and surgical sup-
12 plies, artificial limbs, and pay of physicians, and the enforce-
13 ment of the Acts relating to the drainage of lots and abate-
14 ment of nuisances in the District of Columbia, the Act relat-
15 ing to the adulteration of foods, drugs, and candy, the Act
16 relating to the manufacture and sale of mattresses, the Act
17 relating to the manufacture, sale, and transportation of adul-
18 terated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods,
19 drugs, medicines, and liquors, and the Act relating to the
20 sale of milk, cream, and ice cream; such expenses to include
21 cadet nurses at stipends and allowances to be fixed by the
22 Commissioners, two physicians at \$4,600 per annum each, to
23 be appointed without regard to civil-service laws, and other
24 personal services; contract investigational service; books and
25 periodicals; uniforms; rent; printing and binding; purchase,

1 maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying motor vehicles;
 2 manufacture of serum in indigent cases; and allowances for
 3 privately owned automobiles used for the performance of
 4 official duties (not to exceed \$264 per annum for each auto-
 5 mobile for employees other than dairy-farm inspectors and not
 6 to exceed \$312 per annum for each automobile for dairy-farm
 7 inspectors) ; ~~(38)\$1,605,423~~ \$1,654,623: *Provided*, That
 8 the Commissioners may, without creating any obligation for
 9 the payment of money on account thereof, accept such volun-
 10 teer services as they may deem expedient in connection with
 11 the establishment and maintenance of the medical services
 12 herein provided for: *Provided further*, That not to exceed
 13 \$200 may be expended for special services in detecting
 14 adulteration of drugs and foods, including candy and milk.

15 Operating expenses, Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sana-
 16 torium: For all expenses necessary for the Tuberculosis
 17 Sanatorium at Glenn Dale, Maryland, including personal
 18 services; compensation of consulting physicians at rates to
 19 be fixed by the Commissioners; rental, purchase, main-
 20 tenance, repair, and operation of busses and an ambulance;
 21 school books, books of reference, and periodicals; printing
 22 and binding; classroom supplies; and repairs and improve-
 23 ments to buildings and grounds; ~~(39)\$1,319,592~~ \$1,389,308,
 24 of which not to exceed \$5,000 shall be for the compensation
 25 of convalescent patients to be employed in essential work

1 of the sanatorium and as an aid to their rehabilitation
 2 at rates and under conditions to be determined by the
 3 Commissioners; but nothing in this paragraph shall be con-
 4 strued as conferring employee status on patients whose
 5 services are so utilized.

6 Operating expenses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For
 7 all expenses necessary for Gallinger Municipal Hospital and
 8 the Tuberculosis Hospital at Fourteenth and Upshur Streets
 9 Northwest including personal services; one superintendent
 10 at ~~(40)\$8,000~~ \$8,750 per annum ~~(41)~~plus \$1,500 per
 11 annum for a residence; one deputy superintendent at \$6,650
 12 per annum; not to exceed five full-time chief medical officers
 13 at \$6,650 per annum each and two associate medical officers
 14 at \$5,180 per annum each, to be appointed without reference
 15 to civil-service requirements; not to exceed \$20,000 for tem-
 16 porary per diem services; reference books and periodicals;
 17 musical instruments and music; expenses of commencement
 18 exercises, entertainments, and the training school for nurses;
 19 printing and binding; expenses incident to furnishing proper
 20 containers for the reception, burial, and identification of the
 21 ashes of all human bodies of indigent persons that are
 22 cremated at the public crematorium and remain unclaimed
 23 after twelve months from the date of such cremation; and re-
 24 pairs and improvements to buildings and grounds; ~~(42)\$2,-~~
 25 ~~341,148~~ \$3,841,148: *Provided*, That hereafter no part of

1 any appropriation for Gallinger Municipal Hospital or the
 2 Health Department shall be used for furnishing, other than
 3 at rates prescribed by the Commissioners, clinical services,
 4 drugs, pharmaceutical preparations, or X-ray service, to per-
 5 sons who are not indigent, except in emergency cases or
 6 where the Commissioners determine it to be necessary in the
 7 public interest.

8 Medical charities: For care and treatment of indigent
 9 patients under contracts to be made by the Health Officer
 10 of the District of Columbia and approved by the Com-
 11 missioners with institutions, as follows: Children's Hospital,
 12 (43)~~\$60,000~~ \$80,000; Central Dispensary and Emergency
 13 Hospital, (44)~~\$50,000~~ \$55,000; Eastern Dispensary and
 14 Casualty Hospital, (45)~~\$50,000~~ \$65,000; Washington
 15 Home for Incurables, \$25,000; in all, (46)~~\$185,000~~
 16 \$225,000.

17 Columbia Hospital and Lying-in Asylum: For general
 18 repairs, including labor and material to be expended under
 19 the direction of the Architect of the Capitol, \$8,000.

20 Freedmen's Hospital: For reimbursement to the United
 21 States for services rendered to the District of Columbia by
 22 Freedmen's Hospital, as specified under the head, "Freed-
 23 men's Hospital", in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-
 24 tion Act, 1947, \$400,000.

PUBLIC WELFARE

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

For all expenses necessary for the general administration of public welfare in the District of Columbia, including personal services; printing and binding; lawbooks, city directories, books of reference, and periodicals; and contract investigational services; \$110,094.

FAMILY WELFARE SERVICE

Operating expenses, child care: For all expenses necessary for placing and visiting children; board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of the Board of Public Welfare by the courts of the District, including white girls committed to the National Training School for Girls, and all children accepted by said Board for care, as authorized by law; temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, with authority to pay not more than \$6,000 each to institutions under sectarian control, not more than \$3,360 for continuous maintenance of foster homes for temporary or emergency board and care of nondelinquent children, and not more than \$400 for burial of children dying while beneficiaries under this appropriation; maintenance, under jurisdiction of the Board of Public Welfare, of a suitable place in a building entirely separate and apart from the house of detention for

1 the reception and detention of children under eighteen years
 2 of age arrested by the police on charge of offense against any
 3 laws in force in the District of Columbia, or committed to
 4 the guardianship of the Board, or held as witnesses, or held
 5 temporarily, or pending hearing, or otherwise; such expenses
 6 to include personal services; books of reference and period-
 7 icals; printing and binding; and rental, repair, and upkeep
 8 of building; ~~(47)\$688,140~~ \$758,380: *Provided*, That no
 9 part of this appropriation shall be used for the purpose of visit-
 10 ing any ward of the Board of Public Welfare placed outside
 11 the District of Columbia and the States of Virginia and Mary-
 12 land, and a ward placed outside said District and the States
 13 of Virginia and Maryland shall be visited not less than once
 14 a year by a voluntary agent or correspondent of said Board,
 15 and said Board shall have power to discharge from guardian-
 16 ship any child committed to its care.

17 ~~(48)~~ *Capital outlay, child care: For an additional amount*
 18 *for the construction of a receiving home and classification*
 19 *center in parcel 141/68, \$50,000.*

20 Public assistance and children's services: For all
 21 expenses necessary for certification of persons eligible for
 22 any public benefits which are or may become available as
 23 may be approved by the Commissioners, relief and rehabili-
 24 tation for purposes of employment of indigent residents of
 25 the District of Columbia, to be expended under rules and

1 regulations prescribed by the Commissioners; ~~(49)~~ *vocational*
 2 *rehabilitation of disabled residents of the District of Columbia*
 3 *in accordance with the provisions of the Act of July 6,*
 4 *1943 (Public Law 113); aid to dependent children in*
 5 *accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 14,*
 6 *1944 (Public Law 340) ; assistance against old-age want,*
 7 *as authorized by law; pensions for needy blind persons, as*
 8 *authorized by law; services for children in their own homes;*
 9 *distribution of surplus commodities and relief milk to pub-*
 10 *lic and charitable institutions; ~~(50)~~ \$55,500 \$63,500 for all*
 11 *necessary expenses, including personal services without re-*
 12 *gard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, for the*
 13 *carrying out, under regulations to be prescribed by the Com-*
 14 *missioners of a "penny milk" program for the school children*
 15 *of the District, including the purchase and distribution of milk*
 16 *under agreement with the United States Department of Agri-*
 17 *culture, and for the carrying out of a food-conservation pro-*
 18 *gram in the District of Columbia, including ~~(51)~~ the super-*
 19 *vision of "Victory" gardens and the canning of the products*
 20 *~~(52)~~ of home gardens thereof; maintenance pending transpor-*
 21 *tation, and transportation, of indigent nonresident persons;*
 22 *burial of indigent residents of the District of Columbia; in-*
 23 *cluding for all such purposes, personal services; books of ref-*
 24 *erence and periodicals; and printing and binding; ~~(53)~~ \$2,-*

1 ~~008,500~~ \$2,041,500: *Provided*, That collections from the
 2 milk program shall be paid to the collector of taxes, District
 3 of Columbia, for deposit in the Treasury of the United States
 4 to the credit of the District, and that reimbursement for
 5 canning of (54) ~~home~~ "Victory" garden products shall be in
 6 kind and for the benefit of public-welfare institutions of the
 7 District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That the auditing
 8 and disbursing of funds under this appropriation, and the ac-
 9 counting therefor, including all employees engaged in such
 10 work and records relating thereto, shall be under the super-
 11 vision and control of the Auditor of the District of Columbia.

12 Operating expenses, institutions for the indigent: For
 13 all necessary expenses for the Home for the Aged and
 14 Infirm and the Municipal Lodging House, and the Tempora-
 15 ry Home for Former Soldiers and Sailors, including per-
 16 sonal services; printing and binding; subsistence of interns;
 17 repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds; opera-
 18 tion and maintenance of passenger automobiles; care and
 19 maintenance of women and children under contracts to be
 20 made by the Board of Public Welfare and approved by the
 21 Commissioners with the Florence Crittenton Home, Saint
 22 Ann's Infant Asylum and Maternity Hospital, and House of
 23 Mercy; training and employment of the blind under contracts
 24 to be made by the Board of Public Welfare and approved by
 25 the Commissioners with the Columbia Polytechnic Institute

1 for the Blind; and for aid and support of the National Library
 2 for the Blind; \$377,714.

3 JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL SERVICE

4 Operating expenses: For all expenses necessary for the
 5 operation of the Industrial Home School, the Industrial Home
 6 School for Colored Children, and the National Training
 7 School for Girls, including personal services; subsistence of
 8 interns; books of reference and periodicals; printing and bind-
 9 ing; repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds;
 10 purchase, operation, and maintenance of passenger automomobile;
 11 securing suitable homes for paroled or discharged children;
 12 and care and maintenance of boys committed to the
 13 National Training School for Boys by the courts of the
 14 District of Columbia under a contract to be made by the
 15 Board of Public Welfare with the Attorney General at a
 16 rate of not to exceed \$2 per day for each boy so committed;
 17 (55)~~\$475,748~~ \$499,908: *Provided*, That no part of this
 18 appropriation shall be used for the maintenance of white girls
 19 in the National Training School for Girls: *Provided further*,
 20 That the salary of the superintendent of the National Training
 21 School for Girls shall be at the rate of \$3,640 per annum.

22 ADULT CORRECTIONAL SERVICE

23 Operating expenses: For all expenses necessary for the
 24 operation of the jail and the workhouse and reformatory,
 25 including personal services; subsistence of interns; compen-

1 sation of consulting physician and dentist at rates to be fixed
 2 by the Commissioners; attendance of guards at pistol and rifle
 3 matches; uniforms and caps for guards; newspapers, books of
 4 reference, and periodicals; rental of motion-picture films;
 5 repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds; pur-
 6 chase, exchange, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor
 7 busses; support, maintenance, and transportation of prisoners
 8 transferred from the District of Columbia; expenses of inter-
 9 ment of deceased inmates; discharge gratuities; electrocu-
 10 tions; shipping remains of deceased prisoners to their homes
 11 in the United States; identifying, pursuing, recapturing (in-
 12 cluding rewards therefor), and returning to institutions,
 13 escaped inmates and parole and conditional-release violators;
 14 and returning released prisoners to their residences,
 15 **(56)**~~\$1,873,407~~ \$2,238,407.

16 **(57)***Capital outlay: For structural improvements at the jail,*
 17 *including outside walls and fences, guard towers, and control*
 18 *gates, \$116,600.*

19 Working capital fund: To provide a working capital
 20 fund for such industrial enterprises at the workhouse and
 21 reformatory as may be approved by the Commissioners,
 22 \$50,000: *Provided, That the various departments and*
 23 *institutions of the District of Columbia and the Federal*
 24 *Government may purchase, at fair market prices as*
 25 *determined by the Commissioners, products and services*

1 of said industrial enterprises, and orders for such products
 2 and services shall be considered as obligations upon appro-
 3 priations in the same manner as orders for contracts placed
 4 with private contractors: *Provided further*, That receipts
 5 from the sale of products and services shall be deposited
 6 to the credit of said working capital fund, and said fund,
 7 including all receipts credited thereto, shall be used as a
 8 permanent revolving fund for all necessary expenses of such
 9 enterprises, including personal services; and the payment to
 10 inmates or their dependents of such pecuniary earnings as the
 11 Commissioners may deem proper: *Provided further*, That as
 12 soon as practicable after the close of each fiscal year the
 13 Commissioners shall transfer all accumulated profits arising
 14 from the year's operations under said fund to the general
 15 revenues of the District of Columbia for such fiscal year.

16 MENTAL REHABILITATION SERVICE

17 Operating expenses, District Training School: For all
 18 expenses necessary for the operation of the District Training
 19 School, including personal services; books of reference and
 20 periodicals; printing and binding; purchase, exchange,
 21 operation, and maintenance of passenger automobiles; com-
 22 pensation of consulting physicians at rates to be fixed by
 23 the Commissioners; subsistence of interns; and repairs and
 24 improvements to buildings and grounds, (58)\$542,580
 25 \$587,120.

1 (59) *Capital outlay, District Training School: For the con-*
2 *struction and equipment of laundry building and employees'*
3 *housing, \$420,000; and for the improvement of roads,*
4 *\$50,000; in all, \$470,000.*

5 The appropriation of \$70,000 for the construction of
6 a third floor and a permanent roof to the hospital and
7 administration building, District Training School, contained
8 in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, is made
9 available also for necessary repairs and alterations to the
10 existing building.

11 Saint Elizabeths Hospital: For support of indigent in-
12 sane of the District of Columbia in Saint Elizabeths Hospital,
13 as provided by law, \$3,778,000.

14 Deportation of nonresident insane: For all necessary
15 expenses for deportation of nonresident insane persons, as
16 provided by law, including persons held in the psychopathic
17 ward of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital, including personal
18 services; books of reference; and printing and binding;
19 \$45,000.

20 The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is
21 authorized to advance to the Director of Public Welfare, upon
22 requisitions previously approved by the Auditor of the Dis-
23 trict and upon such security as the Commissioners may re-
24 quire of said Director, sums of money to be used for placing
25 and visiting children; returning escaped prisoners, conditional

1 releases, and parolees; and deportation of nonresident insane
2 persons; the total of such advancements not to exceed \$2,000
3 at any one time.

4 PUBLIC WORKS

5 Office of chief clerk: For all expenses for the office of
6 chief clerk, including personal services; books of reference
7 and periodicals; printing and binding; maintenance and re-
8 pair of wharves; and \$750 for affiliation with the National
9 Safety Council, Incorporated; \$42,000.

10 Office of Municipal Architect: For all expenses neces-
11 sary for the Office of Municipal Architect, including personal
12 services, books of reference and periodicals, and printing
13 and binding, \$80,000.

14 All apportionments of appropriations for the use of the
15 Office of Municipal Architect in payment of personal services
16 employed on construction work provided for by said appro-
17 priations shall be based on an amount not exceeding 3 per
18 centum of a total of not more than \$2,000,000 of appropria-
19 tions made for such construction projects and not exceeding
20 $2\frac{3}{4}$ per centum of a total of the appropriations in excess of
21 \$2,000,000, and appropriations specifically made in this Act
22 for the preparation of plans and specifications shall be de-
23 ducted from any allowances authorized under this paragraph:
24 *Provided*, That reimbursements may be made to this fund
25 from appropriations contained in this Act for services ren-

1 dered other activities of the District government, without
2 reference to fiscal-year limitations on such appropriations.

3 Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District
4 Buildings: For all expenses necessary for care of the District
5 buildings, including personal services, rental of postage meter
6 equipment, ~~(60)~~*uniforms and caps for guards*, and printing
7 and binding, ~~(61)~~~~\$545,700~~ \$548,200.

8 Surveyor's office: For all expenses necessary for the
9 surveyor's office, including personal services, books of refer-
10 ence and periodicals, and printing and binding, \$108.900.

11 Department of Inspections: For all expenses necessary
12 for the Department of Inspections, including the enforcement
13 of the Act requiring the erection of fire escapes on certain
14 buildings (48 Stat. 843) and the removal of dangerous or
15 unsafe and insanitary buildings (34 Stat. 157; 49 Stat. 105) ;
16 such expenses to include two members of the plumbing board
17 at \$150 per annum each; two members of the board of
18 examiners, steam engineers, at \$300 per annum each (the
19 inspector of boilers to serve without additional compensa-
20 tion) ; \$6 per diem to each member of board of survey, other
21 than the inspector of buildings, while actually employed in
22 surveys of such dangerous and unsafe buildings; ~~(62)~~*three*
23 *members of board of special appeal and two members of*
24 *electrical examining board at \$300 per annum each; and*

1 other personal services; books of reference and periodicals;
2 and printing and binding; (63)\$408,500 \$415,800.

3 Operating expenses, Electrical Division: For all ex-
4 penses necessary for the operation and maintenance of the
5 District's communication systems, including personal services,
6 and printing and binding; rental, purchase, installation,
7 and maintenance of telephone, telegraph, and radio serv-
8 ices; and street lighting, including the purchase, installa-
9 tion, and maintenance of public lamps, lamp posts, street
10 designations, lanterns, and fixtures of all kinds on
11 streets, avenues, roads, alleys, and public spaces, part cost
12 and maintenance of airport and airway lights necessary for
13 operation of the air mail to be expended in accordance with
14 the provisions of sections 7 and 8 of the District of Columbia
15 Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1912 (36 Stat. 1008),
16 and with the provisions of the District of Columbia Approp-
17 riation Act for the fiscal year 1913 (37 Stat. 181), and
18 other laws applicable thereto; \$1,216,887: *Provided*,
19 That this appropriation shall not be available for the pay-
20 ment of rates for electric street lighting in excess of those
21 authorized to be paid in the fiscal year 1927, and pay-
22 ment for electric current for new forms of street lighting shall
23 not exceed 2 cents per kilowatt-hour for current consumed.

24 Capital outlay, Electrical Division: For all expenses

1 necessary for placing underground, relocating, and extend-
2 ing the telephone, police-patrol, and fire-alarm systems,
3 \$80,000.

4 Central garage: For all expenses necessary for the
5 purchase, exchange, operation, and maintenance of
6 passenger-carrying motor vehicles, work cars, field wagons,
7 ambulances, and busses owned by the District of Columbia,
8 including three chauffeurs for the Executive Office at
9 \$2,100 per annum each and other personal services, and
10 printing and binding, \$100,000.

11 All motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles owned
12 by the District of Columbia shall be used exclusively for
13 "official purposes" directly pertaining to the public service
14 of said District, and shall be under the direction and control
15 of the Commissioners, who may from time to time alter or
16 change the assignment for use thereof or direct the joint or
17 interchangeable use of any of the same by officials and em-
18 ployees of the District, except as otherwise provided in this
19 Act; and "official purposes" shall not include the transporta-
20 tion of officers and employees between their domiciles and
21 places of employment, except as to the Commissioners of the
22 District of Columbia and in cases of officers and employees
23 the character of whose duties makes such transportation
24 necessary, and then only as to such latter cases when the
25 same is approved by the Commissioners. No motor vehicles

1 shall be transferred from the police or fire departments to
2 any other branch of the government of the District of
3 Columbia.

4 Operating expenses, Street and Bridge Divisions (pay-
5 able from highway fund) : For all operating expenses of the
6 Street and Bridge Divisions, including operation, minor con-
7 struction, maintenance, and repair of bridges; repairs to
8 streets, avenues, roads, sidewalks, and alleys; reconditioning
9 existing gravel streets and roads; and cleaning snow and ice
10 from streets, sidewalks, cross walks, and gutters, in the dis-
11 cretion of the Commissioners; such expenses to include per-
12 sonal services; books of reference and periodicals; printing
13 and binding; and purchase, exchange, operation, and mainte-
14 nance of passenger-carrying motor vehicles, surveying instru-
15 ments, implements, and equipment used in this work;
16 \$1,530,000, of which amount \$45,000 shall be exclusively
17 for snow removal purposes.

18 Capital outlay, Street and Bridge Divisions (payable
19 from highway fund) : For personal services and all expenses
20 necessary for the grading, surfacing, paving, repaving,
21 widening, altering, and otherwise improving streets, avenues,
22 roads, and alleys, including curbing and gutters, directional
23 and pedestrian islands at various intersections to permit of
24 proper traffic-light control and channelization of traffic,
25 drainage structures, culverts, suitable connections to storm-

1 water sewer system, retaining walls, replacement and re-
2 location of sewers, water mains, fire hydrants, traffic lights,
3 street lights, fire-alarm boxes, police-patrol boxes, and curb-
4 line trees, when necessary, Federal-aid highway projects
5 under section 1 (b) of the Federal Aid Highway Act of
6 1938, and highway structure projects financed wholly from
7 the highway fund upon the approval of plans for such
8 structures by the Commissioners; for carrying out the pro-
9 visions of existing laws which authorize the Commissioners
10 to open, extend, straighten, or widen streets, avenues, roads,
11 or highways, in accordance with the plan of the permanent
12 system of highways for the District of Columbia, and alleys
13 and minor streets, and for the establishment of building
14 lines in the District of Columbia, including the procure-
15 ment of chains of title; and for assessment and permit
16 work, paving of roadways under the permit system, and
17 construction of sidewalks and curbs around public reser-
18 vations and municipal and United States buildings, includ-
19 ing purchase or condemnation of streets, roads, and alleys,
20 and of areas less than two hundred and fifty square feet at
21 the intersection of streets, avenues, or roads in the District
22 of Columbia, to be selected by the Commissioners,
23 \$4,615,000, to remain available until June 30, 1948, and,
24 in addition, not to exceed \$50,000 of the \$200,000 made
25 available in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act,

1 1945, for engineering and economic investigations of proj-
2 ects for future construction and for surveys, plans, specifica-
3 tions, and estimates for postwar highway improvements, is
4 reappropriated and made available for the same purposes until
5 June 30, 1948: *Provided*, That appropriations contained
6 in this Act for highways, sewers, city refuse, and the Water
7 Division shall be available for snow removal when ordered
8 by the Commissioners in writing: *Provided further*, That
9 the Commissioners are hereby authorized to purchase a
10 municipal asphalt plant at a cost not to exceed \$30,000:
11 *Provided further*, That in connection with the highway plan-
12 ning survey, involving surveys, plans, engineering, and
13 economic investigations of projects for future construction
14 in the District of Columbia, as provided for under section
15 10 of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1938, and in con-
16 nection with the construction of Federal-aid highway projects
17 under section 1 (b) of said Act, and highway structure
18 projects financed wholly from the highway fund, this ap-
19 propriation shall be available for the employment of
20 engineering or other professional services by contract or
21 otherwise, and without regard to section 3709 of the Re-
22 vised Statutes and the civil-service and classification laws,
23 and for engineering and incidental expenses: *Provided*
24 *further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the
25 construction and repair of pavements of street railways in

1 accordance with the provisions of the Merger Act (47
2 Stat. 752), and the proportion of the amount thus expended
3 which under the terms of the said Act is required to be
4 paid by the street-railway company shall be collected, upon
5 the neglect or the refusal of such street-railway company
6 to make such payment, from the said street-railway com-
7 pany in the manner provided by section 5 of the Act of
8 June 11, 1878, and shall be deposited to the credit of the
9 appropriation for the fiscal year in which it is collected:
10 *Provided further*, That assessments in accordance with
11 existing law shall be made for paving and repaving road-
12 ways, alleys, and sidewalks where such roadways, alleys
13 and sidewalks are paved or repaved with funds herein ap-
14 propriated: *Provided further*, That in connection with
15 projects to be undertaken as Federal-aid projects under the
16 provisions of the Federal Aid Highway Act of December
17 20, 1944, the Commissioners are authorized to enter into
18 contract or contracts for those projects in such amounts as
19 shall be approved by the Public Roads Administration, Fed-
20 eral Works Agency: *Provided further*, That this appro-
21 priation may be used for payment to contractors and for
22 other expenses in connection with the expense of design,
23 construction, and inspection of grade-crossing elimination
24 and other construction projects authorized under section
25 8 of the Act of June 16, 1936 (49 Stat. 1521), and

1 section 1 (b) of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1938,
2 pending reimbursement to the District of Columbia by the
3 Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency, re-
4 imbursement to be credited to fund from which payment
5 was made: *Provided further*, That the Commissioners are
6 authorized to fix or alter the respective widths of sidewalks
7 and roadways (including tree spaces and parking) of all
8 highways that may be improved under appropriations con-
9 tained in this Act: *Provided further*, That no appropriation
10 in this Act shall be available for repairing, resurfacing, or
11 paving any street, avenue, or roadway by private contract
12 unless the specifications for such work shall be so prepared
13 as to permit of fair and open competition in paving materials
14 as well as in price: *Provided further*, That in addition to
15 the provision of existing law requiring contractors to keep
16 new pavements in repair for a period of one year from
17 the date of the completion of the work, the Commissioners
18 shall further require that where repairs are necessary during
19 the four years following the said one-year period, due to
20 inferior work or defective materials, such repairs shall be
21 made at the expense of the contractor, and the bond furnished
22 by the contractor shall be liable for such expense.

23 Department of Vehicles and Traffic (payable from
24 highway fund): For all expenses necessary for the De-
25 partment of Vehicles and Traffic, including personal

1 services; purchase, installation, modification, operation, and
2 maintenance of electric traffic lights, signals, controls,
3 markers, and directional signs; printing and binding; pur-
4 chase of motor-vehicle identification number plates; installa-
5 tion, operation, and maintenance of parking meters on the
6 streets of the District of Columbia; \$20,000 for traffic safety
7 education without reference to any other law; and for all
8 expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the
9 District of Columbia Motor Vehicle Parking Facility Act
10 of 1942, approved February 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 90), includ-
11 ing personal services ~~(64)~~~~(except a director)~~ and printing
12 and binding; ~~(65)~~~~\$547,600~~ \$603,852: *Provided*, That no
13 part of this or any other appropriation contained in this Act
14 shall be expended for building, installing, and maintaining
15 streetcar loading platforms and lights of any description
16 employed to distinguish same, except that a permanent type
17 of platform may be constructed from appropriations contained
18 in this Act for street improvements when plans and locations
19 thereof are approved by the Public Utilities Commission and
20 the Director of Vehicles and Traffic: *Provided further*,
21 That the street-railway company shall after construction
22 maintain, mark, and light the same at its expense: *Pro-*
23 *vided further*, That fees from parking meters shall be de-
24 posited to the credit of the highway fund: *Provided*
25 *further*, That the Commissioners are authorized and directed

1 to designate, reserve, and properly mark appropriate and
2 sufficient parking spaces on the streets adjacent to all public
3 buildings in the District for the use of Members of Con-
4 gress engaged on public business: *Provided further*, That
5 the incumbent on July 1, 1944, of the authorized posi-
6 tion of Registrar of Titles and Tags, whose duties shall be
7 as prescribed in the District of Columbia Appropriation
8 Act, 1945, shall hereafter be continued for compensation
9 purposes in grade 9 of the clerical, administrative, and
10 fiscal service under the Classification Act of 1923, as
11 amended.

12 Division of Trees and Parking (payable from highway
13 fund) : For all necessary expenses for the Division of Trees
14 and Parking, including personal services; books of reference
15 and periodicals; and printing and binding, \$162,900.

16 Reimbursement of other appropriations (payable from
17 highway fund) : There are hereby authorized to be paid
18 from the highway fund to other appropriations for the Dis-
19 trict of Columbia the following sums: \$9,775 to "General
20 administration" (Office of Corporation Counsel) ; \$21,800
21 to "Fiscal service" (Collector's Office, \$4,555; Auditor's
22 Office, \$12,720; Purchasing Division, \$4,525) ; \$4,000 to
23 "Salaries and expenses, Office of Chief Clerk"; \$8,797 to
24 "Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District
25 Buildings"; \$2,028 to "Operating expenses, Electrical Divi-

1 sion"; \$607,500 to "Metropolitan Police"; and \$32,000 to
2 "National Capital Parks"; in all, \$685,900.

3 Refunding erroneous collections (payable from highway
4 fund) : To enable the Commissioners to refund collections
5 erroneously covered into the Treasury during the present
6 and past three fiscal years to the credit of the highway
7 fund, \$1,500: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not
8 be available for refunds authorized by section 10 of the Act
9 of April 23, 1924.

10 Operating expenses, Refuse Division: For all expenses
11 necessary for collection and disposal of refuse and street
12 cleaning, including personal services; printing and binding;
13 books of reference and periodicals; repair and maintenance of
14 plants, buildings, and grounds; and fencing of public and
15 private property designated by the Commissioners as public
16 dumps; \$2,726,400: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
17 not be available for collecting ashes or miscellaneous refuse
18 from hotels and places of business or from apartment houses
19 of four or more apartments having a central heating system,
20 or from any building or connected group of buildings operated
21 as a rooming, boarding, or lodging house having a total of
22 more than twenty-five rooms.

23 Capital outlay, Refuse Division: For an additional
24 amount for construction of proposed incinerator numbered 3
25 for refuse in parcel 141/13, including \$8,850 for construc-

1 tion services, \$283,000; for an additional amount for con-
2 struction of a refuse transfer station on land owned by the
3 District of Columbia in square 739 and on land to be acquired
4 adjacent thereto for the transfer of city refuse from collection
5 units to hauling units for transportation to remote disposal
6 points, including \$4,440 for construction services, \$139,000;
7 in all, \$422,000.

8 Operating expenses, Sewer Division: For all expenses
9 necessary for operating the District's system of sewage dis-
10 posal; cleaning and repairing sewers and basins; operation
11 and maintenance of the sewage pumping service and sewage
12 treatment plant, including repairs to equipment, machinery,
13 and structures; maintenance of public convenience stations;
14 control and prevention of the spread of mosquitoes in the
15 District of Columbia; and pro rata contribution of the
16 District of Columbia to the expenses of the Interstate Com-
17 mission on the Potomac River Basin in accordance with
18 Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748); such expenses to
19 include personal services; books of reference and periodicals;
20 and printing and binding, \$915,500.

21 Capital outlay, Sewer Division: For construction of
22 sewers and receiving basins; for assessment and permit work;
23 for purchase or condemnation of rights-of-way for construc-
24 tion, maintenance, and repair of public sewers, \$1,000; for
25 preparation of plans and specifications for constructing

1 chemical treatment, sludge drying, and incineration facilities
2 at the sewage treatment plant, \$45,000; and for the prep-
3 aration of surveys, plans and specifications in connection
4 with the construction of storm-water sewers, \$25,000; in
5 all, \$1,900,000, and in the preparation of such surveys,
6 plans and specifications, the Commissioners are authorized
7 to employ consultants and other professional services by
8 contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of
9 the Revised Statutes, and civil-service and classification
10 laws: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$65,000 of the un-
11 expended balance of the appropriation for "Capital outlay,
12 Sewer Division", including the acquisition and development
13 of a site for storage of construction materials, contained in
14 the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, is con-
15 tinued available until June 30, 1947.♦

16 Operating expenses, Water Division (payable from
17 water fund): For all expenses necessary for operation and
18 maintenance of the District of Columbia water distribution
19 system; installing and repairing water meters on services
20 to private residences and business places as may not be
21 required to install meters under existing regulations, said
22 meters to remain the property of the District of Columbia;
23 replacement of old mains, service pipes, and divide valves;
24 water waste and leakage survey; such expenses to include
25 personal services; books of reference and periodicals; print-

1 ing and binding; purchase, exchange, operation, and main-
 2 tenance of passenger-carrying motor vehicles; and refunding
 3 of water rents and other water charges erroneously paid in
 4 the District of Columbia, to be refunded in the manner
 5 prescribed by law for the refunding of erroneously paid
 6 taxes; ~~(66)\$1,420,000~~ \$1,476,600, to be available for such
 7 refunds of payments made within the past two years.

8 Capital outlay, Water Division (payable from water
 9 fund) : For extension of the District of Columbia water distri-
 10 bution system, laying of such service mains as may be neces-
 11 sary under the assessment system, laying mains in advance
 12 of paving and installing fire and public hydrants; for
 13 construction of approximately five thousand two hundred
 14 linear feet of twenty-four- and twenty-inch trunk line water
 15 main from the vicinity of Florida and West Virginia Avenues
 16 Northeast, to the vicinity of Mount Olivet and Bladens-
 17 burg Roads Northeast; for the construction of a reinforced
 18 concrete roof on the ten-million-gallon reservoir located in
 19 Fort Stanton Park, including \$6,000 for engineering and
 20 other professional services by contract or otherwise, without
 21 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and civil-
 22 service and classification laws; in all, \$615,000: *Provided*,
 23 That not to exceed \$285,000 of the appropriation for "Capital
 24 outlay, Water Division", shall continue available until June
 25 30, 1948: *Provided further*, That the appropriations in the

1 District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1943, for the
 2 construction of one or more elevated water tanks of ap-
 3 proximately two million gallons capacity, and so forth, and
 4 for additional pumping equipment at the Anacostia pumping
 5 station are continued available until June 30, 1947.

6 (67) *Water fund, investment, District of Columbia: The Sec-*
 7 *retary of the Treasury is authorized to sell United States*
 8 *securities now held for and on account of the water fund*
 9 *of the District of Columbia in such amounts as may be certi-*
 10 *fied by the Commissioners as necessary and credit the proceeds*
 11 *of such sale to said water fund.*

12 WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

13 Operating expenses (payable from water fund) : For
 14 all expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance, repair,
 15 and protection of Washington aqueducts and their acces-
 16 sories, and maintenance of MacArthur Boulevard; includ-
 17 ing personal services; books of reference and periodicals;
 18 printing and binding; purchase, installation, and maintenance
 19 of water meters on Federal services within the District of
 20 Columbia; purchase (including exchange), operation, and
 21 maintenance of two passenger-carrying motor vehicles;
 22 purchase and repair of rubber boots and protective apparel;
 23 \$903,725.

24 Capital outlay (payable from water fund) : For distribu-
 25 tion baffles in Georgetown reservoir; ventilating system for

1 the McMillan pumping station and transformer vault; increase
 2 capacity of Dalecarlia substation; repair and rehabilitation of
 3 McMillan filters; relocating Dalecarlia filter plant acid storage
 4 tanks; circulation facilities in First High and Second High
 5 reservoirs; McMillan filter plant improvements; utility reloca-
 6 tions and plant interconnections at Dalecarlia; (68)*new mix-*
 7 *ing and sedimentation basins for the Dalecarlia filter plant*
 8 *(first half); thirty million gallon clear water basin at Dale-*
 9 *carlia (first third); and the United States Engineer Office,*
 10 *District Engineer, is authorized to enter into contract or con-*
 11 *tracts for the completion of the two last above-named projects*
 12 *at a total cost of not to exceed, respectively, \$967,000 and*
 13 *\$1,250,000; and for developing increased water supply for*
 14 *the District of Columbia and environs; and all necessary*
 15 *expenses incident thereto; including engineering and other*
 16 *professional services by contract or otherwise, without re-*
 17 *gard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and civil-service*
 18 *and classification laws: (69)~~\$989,000~~ \$1,980,000, to con-*
 19 *tinue available until expended.*

20 Nothing herein shall be construed as affecting the super-
 21 intendence and control of the Secretary of War over the
 22 Washington aqueduct, its rights, appurtenances, and fixtures
 23 connected with the same, and over appropriations and
 24 expenditures therefor as now provided by law.

NATIONAL GUARD

For all expenses necessary for the National Guard of the District of Columbia, including personal services; expenses of attendance at meetings of associations pertaining to the National Guard; books of reference and periodicals; printing and binding; expenses of camps, including hire of horses for officers required to be mounted, and for the payment of commutation of subsistence for enlisted men who may be detailed to guard or move the United States property at home stations on days immediately preceding and immediately following the annual encampments; damages to private property incident to encampment; reimbursement to the United States for loss of property for which the District of Columbia may be held responsible; cleaning and repairing uniforms, arms, and equipment; instruction, purchase, and maintenance of athletic, gymnastic, and recreational equipment at armory or field encampments; practice marches, drills, and parades; rent of armories, drill halls, and storehouses; care and repair of armories, offices, storehouses, machinery, and dock, including dredging alongside of dock; construction of buildings for storage and other purposes at target range; maintenance and operation of passenger-carrying motor vehicles; \$13,600, to be expended under the direction of the commanding general.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

For all expenses necessary for the National Capital Parks, including maintenance, care, and improvement of public parks, grounds, fountains, and reservations, propagating gardens and greenhouses, and the tourists' camp on its present site in East Potomac Park under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service; placing and maintaining portions of the parks in condition for outdoor sports, erection of stands, furnishing and placing of chairs, and services incident thereto in connection with national, patriotic, civic, and recreational functions held in the parks, including the President's Cup Regatta, and expenses incident to the conducting of band concerts in the parks; such expenses to include personal services; pay and allowances of the United States Park Police force; per diem employees at rates of pay approved by the Secretary of the Interior, not exceeding current rates of pay for similar employment in the District of Columbia; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; printing and binding; uniforming and equipping the United States Park Police force, including \$225 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); the purchase, issue, operation, maintenance, repair, exchange, and storage of revolvers, uniforms, ammu-

1 nition, and radio equipment and the rental of teletype
 2 service; leather and rubber articles for the protection of
 3 employees and property; and the purchase, exchange, opera-
 4 tion, repair, and maintenance of passenger-carrying motor
 5 vehicles, bicycles, motorcycles, and self-propelled machinery;
 6 the hire of draft animals with or without drivers at local
 7 rates approved by the Secretary of the Interior; the pur-
 8 chase and maintenance of draft animals, harness, and wagons;
 9 ~~(70)\$1,200,000~~ \$1,223,846: *Provided*, That not to exceed
 10 \$10,000 of the amount herein appropriated may be expended
 11 for the erection of minor auxiliary structures.

12 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING 13 COMMISSION

14 For all necessary expenses of the National Capital Park
 15 and Planning Commission except the acquisition of land as
 16 authorized by law (40 U. S. C. 71), including personal
 17 services in the District of Columbia; \$80 for deposit in the
 18 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as re-
 19 quired by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
 20 Law 364) ; operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-
 21 carrying vehicles; stenographic reporting service, by contract
 22 or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
 23 Statutes; printing and binding; and reference books, news-
 24 papers, and periodicals, \$58,000.

1 NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

2 For all expenses necessary for the National Zoological
3 Park, including personal services; erecting and repairing
4 buildings; care and improvement of grounds; travel, includ-
5 ing travel for the procurement of live specimens; purchase,
6 care, and transportation of specimens; purchase of one
7 passenger-carrying vehicle, and maintenance and opera-
8 tion of passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase and exchange
9 of bicycles, motorcycles, with or without side cars, for use
10 of police; revolvers and ammunition; purchase of uni-
11 forms and equipment for police, and uniforms for keepers
12 and assistant keepers; books and periodicals; and printing
13 and binding; \$393,400, no part of which sum shall be
14 available for architect's fees or compensation.

15 SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this
16 Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to
17 pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Gov-
18 ernment of the United States, or of the District of Columbia
19 unless such person is a citizen of the United States, or a per-
20 son in the service of the United States or the District of
21 Columbia on the date of the approval of this Act who being
22 eligible for citizenship had theretofore filed a declaration of
23 intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to the
24 United States. This section shall not apply to citizens of

1 the Commonwealth of the Philippines or nationals of those
2 countries allied with the United States in the prosecution of
3 the war effort.

4 (71)SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in this
5 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
6 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
7 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
8 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
9 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
10 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
11 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
12 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
13 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
14 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
15 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
16 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
17 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act
18 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
19 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
20 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
21 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any
22 other provisions of existing law.

23 SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in
24 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
25 person who engages in a strike against the Government of

1 the United States or who is a member of an organization
2 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
3 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
4 cates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the
5 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
6 or violence: Provided, That for the purposes hereof an
7 affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
8 person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions
9 of this section engaged in a strike against the Government
10 of the United States, is not a member of an organization of
11 Government employees that asserts the rights to strike against
12 the Government of the United States, or that such person
13 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization
14 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
15 United States by force or violence: Provided further, That
16 any person who engages in a strike against the Government
17 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
18 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
19 against the Government of the United States, or who ad-
20 vocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
21 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
22 by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
23 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained
24 in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction;
25 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not

1 *more than one year, or both: Provided further, That the*
2 *above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in*
3 *substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.*

4 SEC. 4. Whenever in this Act an amount is specified
5 within an appropriation for particular purposes or object of
6 expenditure, such amount, unless otherwise specified, shall
7 be considered as the maximum amount which may be ex-
8 pended for said purpose or object rather than an amount set
9 apart exclusively therefor.

10 SEC. 5. The Commissioners are authorized, under avail-
11 able appropriations in this Act, to contract for stenographic
12 reporting services without regard to section 3709 of the
13 Revised Statutes.

14 SEC. 6. Work performed for repairs and improvements
15 under appropriations contained in this Act may be by con-
16 tract or otherwise, as determined by the Commissioners.

17 SEC. 7. In purchasing motor-propelled or animal-drawn
18 vehicles or tractors, or road, agricultural, manufacturing, or
19 laboratory equipment, or boats, or parts, accessories, tires, or
20 equipment thereof, the Commissioners or their duly authorized
21 representatives may exchange or sell similar items and apply
22 the exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases
23 in whole or in part payment therefor.

24 SEC. 8. Appropriations in this Act shall be available,

1 when authorized by the Commissioners, for allowances for
2 privately owned automobiles used for the performance of
3 official duties at not to exceed \$264 per annum for each
4 automobile, unless otherwise therein specifically provided.

5 SEC. 9. Appropriations in this Act shall be available
6 for the payment of dues and expenses of attendance at meet-
7 ings of organizations concerned with the work of the District
8 of Columbia Government, when authorized by the Com-
9 missioners.

10 SEC. 10. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized
11 to sell United States securities now held for and on account
12 of the general fund of the District of Columbia in such
13 amounts as may be certified by the Commissioners as neces-
14 sary and credit the proceeds of such sale to said general fund....

15 SEC. 11. Unless otherwise specifically provided, no ap-
16 propriation for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year
17 1947 shall be expended to purchase any motor-propelled
18 passenger-carrying vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances,
19 and station wagons) at a cost, completely equipped for opera-
20 tion, and including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in
21 excess of the maximum price therefor established by the
22 Office of Price Administration (72) ~~and in no event more than~~
23 \$1,050, which amount shall be in addition to the amount
24 required for transportation.

1 SEC. 12. This Act may be cited as the "District of Co-
2 lumbia Appropriation Act, 1947".

Passed the House of Representatives April 5, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 15 (legisla-
tive day, March 5), 1946.

Attest:

LESLIE L. BIFFLE,

Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 17, 1946

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

11. D.C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. Reps. Coffee, Gary, Flood, O'Hool, Andrews(Ala.), Stefan, Horan, and Canfield were appointed conferees on this bill, H.R. 5990 (p. 7376). Senate conferees were appointed June 15.
12. FOOD SHORTAGE; FOREIGN RELIEF. Rep. Phillips, Calif., criticized the importation of nuts, dates, figs, etc. from countries to which we are sending relief food, inserted Department tables showing the relative food values of various foods, and inserted an exchange of letters between OFAR and the Calif. Almond Growers Exchange regarding the importation of nuts (pp. 7377-86).
13. REPORTS. Received from the Comptroller General a report of the audit of Tenn. Valley Associated Cooperatives, Inc., for the fiscal year 1945 (p. 7388) and an RFC report for March, 1946 (p. 7388).

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. PUBLIC LANDS. S. 2356, by Sen. Hatch, N.Mex. (by request), and H.R. 6839, by Rep. Peterson, Fla., to promote uniformity of geographic nomenclature in the Federal Government. To Senate Public Lands and Surveys and House Public Lands Committees. (pp. 7297, 7388.)
15. PRICE CONTROL. H. Res. 671, by Rep. Thomas, N.J., to investigate dissemination of propaganda by Office of Price Control. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 7388.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

16. FOOD SHORTAGE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Heselton, Mass., discussing efforts made to relieve the feed shortage in New England, urging utilization of available Canadian feed, and including correspondence on the subject (p. A3810-1).
17. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Judd, Minn., inserted David Lawrence's Evening Star article, "Belated Drive to Spur Production" (p. A3810).
18. FOREIGN RELIEF. Sen. Taft, Ohio, inserted Herbert Hoover's statement on the assistance by South American countries in the foreign-food relief program (p. A3813).
19. LABOR. Rep. Zimmerman, Mo., inserted a Washington Daily News editorial favoring the Hobbs antiracketeering bill (p. A3815).
20. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Rep. Mead, N.Y., inserted a War Assets Administrator's letter enclosing a copy of "The Gimbel Plan for Surplus Disposal" (pp. A3817-8).
21. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Rep. Mean, N.Y., inserted a Montreal Gazette editorial opposing this project (p. A3820).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS Released by G.P.O.

22. SOCIAL SECURITY. Amendments to the Social Security Act, Pts. 8 and 9. House Ways and Means Committee.

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COMMITTEE-HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for June 21: S. Agriculture, wool bill; S. Education and Labor, health bill; S. Judiciary, President's reorganization plans; S. Appropriations, Labor-Federal Security bill; H. Agriculture, research bills, H. Civil Service, retirement after 25 years; H. Military Affairs, atomic energy; conference on OPA bill.

- oOo -

\$120, would be increased to \$135 per month.

This is just a little recognition that is fair and equitable. This amendment ought to be adopted. I am satisfied that if the Members were familiar with the situation, they would support this amendment without any objection at all. The only possible objection, if there is one, is the additional cost of approximately \$50,000,000, but \$50,000,000 is only a small portion of the amount involved in this legislation, as you well know. The employers and the employees share these payments, so it is not a public burden. It is equitable. It accords a little more recognition to the man who receives a little higher wage than the minimum of \$50 or \$60 a month and who contributes substantially to the retirement fund.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I shall be glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota, who also is very much interested in this problem.

Mr. PITTENGER. Was this amendment considered in the committee?

Mr. REES of Kansas. The amendment was very ably and clearly presented by Mr. John T. Corbett, who is national representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. You will find his complete statement in the hearings. I believe at page 404.

I now find that no action was taken by the committee on the proposed amendment. I have read the hearings and do not find any testimony against it. As I have just stated, the amendment before us now is similar in language as the one submitted by Mr. Corbett. The locomotive engineers, the trainmen, and other railroad-employee organizations are in favor of this amendment. It ought to be adopted. I trust the membership will support it.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee, an able member of the committee in charge of this bill.

Mr. PRIEST. May I inquire if the gentleman has information as to what percentage of pay-roll tax increase would be necessary if the amendment is adopted?

Mr. REES of Kansas. The tax on this particular item will be increased a little. But it will be more than offset by savings I have heretofore pointed out. I should add, you are going to need to increase the tax in larger amounts than required by this amendment in order to take care of a deficit in this fund, which deficit, I am informed, is getting bigger at the rate of \$10,000,000. This seems incredible to me, but such statements have been made by members of the committee having this legislation in charge. Railway employees are deeply concerned with respect to the solvency of this fund, but this increase is so small as compared with other expenditures under this legislation. I trust you will support this amendment.

Mr. LEA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, \$50,000,000 would be about 1¼ percent of the pay roll. I understand that those who are supporting H. R. 1362 have not asked for this provision. It is apparent here that we are about to create a great burden, at best, on account of this legislation. The committee has tried to minimize the cost as much as we thought was consistent with this constructive piece of legislation. It is necessary, if we are going to stay within reasonable bounds at all, to reject many of these enticing amendments that on the face seem important and humane. We must face this problem in a very practical way if we are going to keep this legislation within reasonable bounds. Therefore, I regretfully feel that I cannot support this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota.

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments to section 2?

Are there any amendments to section 3?

Are there any amendments to section 4?

Are there any amendments to section 5?

Are there any amendments to section 6?

Are there any amendments to section 7?

Are there any amendments to section 201 on page 91?

Are there any amendments to section 202?

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BULWINKLE:
Page 93, line 8, after the word "fund" where it appears the second time, and before the period, insert "other than as provided by section 11 (e) of this act."

Page 93, in line 14, strike out "and"; and in line 16, after "act" and before the period, insert the following: ", and for the transfer of amounts to be credited to the fund pursuant to section 11 (e) of this act."

Page 94, in line 25, strike out "and" and insert in lieu thereof a comma; and on page 95, in line 4, after the comma insert "and such transfers as may be required pursuant to section 11 (e) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act."; and on page 95, in line 6, strike out "payment or refund" and insert "payment, refund, or transfer."

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments to section 202?

Are there any amendments to section 203?

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BULWINKLE:
Page 95, in line 7, strike out "amendment" and insert "amendments"; and in line 9, insert "(a)" after "203."; and in line 13, strike out "and"; and in line 17, insert after the parenthesis and before the quotation marks the following: ", and all amounts transferred to the fund pursuant to subsection (e) of this section."

Page 95, after line 17, insert the following:
"(b) Section 11 of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, as amended, is amended by adding after subsection (d) thereof the following new subsection:

"(e) If the aggregate amount credited to the fund during any calendar year pursuant to the Railroad Unemployment Tax Act and section 8 of this act is less than \$3,000,000 there shall be transferred from the account and credited to the fund, on or before January 31 of the next calendar year, an amount equal to the amount by which \$3,000,000 exceeds such aggregate amount."

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments to section 203?

Are there any amendments to section 204?

Are there any amendments to section 205?

Are there any amendments to section 301 on page 98?

Are there any amendments to section 302?

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I sent to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BULWINKLE:
On page 110, strike out lines 2 to 19, inclusive, and insert the following:
"paragraph:

"(4) Tax collected under Railroad Unemployment Tax Act.—All taxes (including all interest, civil fines, civil penalties, additional amounts, and additions to the tax) collected pursuant to the Railroad Unemployment Tax Act shall be deposited directly with the Secretary, or with any Federal Reserve bank, or with any other bank designated by the Secretary, pursuant to section 10 of the Act of June 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 356; 12 U. S. C., Sup. IV, 265) or pursuant to the Act of June 19, 1922 (42 Stat. 662; 31 U. S. C., 1940 ed., 473), to receive such deposits, by the officer receiving or collecting the same, to be credited in accordance with section 1553 (a)."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, a few weeks ago 218 Members of this House signed a discharge petition to discharge the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce from the further consideration of the bill, H. R. 1362, which is not the bill we have before us. Only part of that bill with reference to which we signed the petition is before you, and that is the name of the man who introduced it, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CROSSLER]. That bill is not here. I take it for granted that the 218 Members who signed the petition did so because they wanted to do something for the railroad employees. I just want to make it clear that you do not have that bill before you. This bill does not satisfy the railroad employees. I do not mean that we have to satisfy them 100 percent because I do not think anyone ever is. The bill we have before us is little less than nothing. The railroad employees want us to act on the Crossler bill.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BULWINKLE. The gentleman does not mean to say that the bill is worth less than nothing when it contains survivor benefits which are not provided by existing law and when the bill takes care of widows. Surely the gentleman is wrong on that.

Mr. HENDRICKS. If the gentleman wishes to make an observation, why he can make it. I am saying just exactly what I think and what the railroad employees think, and they are the ones who are interested in this bill as well as the railroads.

Mr. LEA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield for an observation if the gentleman wishes to make an observation.

Mr. LEA. This bill proposed by the committee provides benefits to the railroad men and their beneficiaries or dependents of \$65,000,000 a year. It provides a system more liberal than any other under the social-security program.

Mr. HENDRICKS. As I was saying when I was interrupted, the bill, which we signed the petition to discharge is not before us. I am trying to give you the privilege to vote this bill down so that we can act on the bill which you voted to discharge.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I simply wanted to say in reply to the gentleman who interrogated you that the Railroad Retirement Board has endorsed the Crosser bill 100 percent.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Well, we know that the railroad employees know something about what they want. The railroad employees are entitled to something. As I said this morning, a few months ago we voted on the land-grant bill, which returned hundreds of millions of dollars to the railroads. Just a few days ago when the President appeared before us, as I stated this morning, in 1 hour and 55 minutes we voted the most drastic antistrike legislation we have ever voted on, slapping the railroad employees in the face. I voted for that legislation, and I am not apologizing, because we were facing a crisis, but now it is time to help these men who did such a good job during the war. We do not have the Crosser bill before us. If you want to vote on the Crosser bill and help the railroad employees, then vote down this committee amendment, and the Crosser bill will be before us so that we can take action on that bill which we petitioned out of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and which the railroad employees want.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield.

Mr. MAY. I was going to ask the gentleman if the parliamentary situation was not such that the committee amendment is offered as a substitute for the Crosser bill, and unless the substitute is defeated, the Crosser bill would not come up.

Mr. HENDRICKS. It is offered as an amendment, but you are correct as to the proper parliamentary procedure. If you want to vote on the Crosser bill, vote down this committee amendment, and then the Crosser bill will be before us and we can amend that if necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

Mr. PRIEST addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

(Mr. PRIEST asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I hope that the House will vote down this committee substitute overwhelmingly.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee substitute for the pending bill.

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt the Committee divided and there were—ayes 119, noes 123.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. BULWINKLE and Mr. CROSSER.

The Committee again divided and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 129, noes 136.

So the committee amendment was rejected.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion.

The question was taken, and on a division (demanded by Mr. MARCANTONIO) there were—ayes 123, noes 78.

So the motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 1362) to amend the Railroad Retirement Act, the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and subchapter B of chapter 9 of the Internal Revenue Code; and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1947

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. COFFEE], I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5990) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. TABER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I understand an amendment has been placed in the bill raising the Federal contribution from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000. Does the gentleman understand and expect that the conferees will bring back that amendment in disagreement for a separate vote?

Mr. GARY. That is the intention of the House conferees. I can assure the gentleman that the amendment will be brought back to the House in disagreement for a vote.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. When this bill came to the floor of the House it came without an increase in the Federal contribution. The Senate, so we understand, increased that item from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000. An understanding has been reached this afternoon that in order to facilitate the disposition of the appropriation bills the conferees on this bill will bring the bill back in disagreement on that item in order that the House may have a separate vote on it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. COFFEE, GARY, FLOOD, O'NEAL, ANDREWS of Alabama, STEFAN, HORAN, and CANFIELD.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1947

Mr. KERR, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 6837) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2311), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan reserved all points of order on the bill.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS FOR THE NAVY

Mr. JOHN J. DELANEY, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 638, Rept. No. 2312) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of H. R. 5426, a bill to provide for the training of officers for the naval service, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include two brief editorials.

Mr. HAGEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a newspaper article.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BILL

Mr. CROSSER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 26, 1946
For actions of June 25, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 123

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HIGHLIGHTS. House agreed to conference report on price-control bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on selective-service bill. House committee reported resolutions for disapproval of President's reorganization plans. Senate passed bill to return USES employment offices to States; received USDA Solicitor's letter saying farm-placement provisions wouldn't interfere with USDA farm-labor program. Rep. Rogers submitted resolution asking Secretary to submit information on feed shortage in Mass. President approved bill to extend period during which alcohol plants may produce sugars and sirups. President approved bill to authorize USDA to condemn unfit materials in process or renovated butter.

HOUSE

1. PRICE CONTROL. Agreed, 265-105, to the conference report on H. R. 6042, to continue and amend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 7637-49), after rejecting, 150-221, a motion by Rep. Rizley, Okla., to recommit the bill to conference with instructions to remove all controls from livestock, dairy, meat, and meat products (pp. 7648-9).
2. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Agreed, 259-110, to the conference report on H.R. 6064, to continue the Selective Training and Service Act (pp. 7615-24).
3. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6335, and acted on amendments in disagreement (pp. 7627-37). Agreed to the amendment providing \$3,340,000 for water conservation and utilization projects (p. 7635).
4. STATISTICS. Recommitted, 167-161, H. R. 5857, to provide basic authority for Census Bureau activities (pp. 7614-5).
5. TREASURY-POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 5452 (p. 7615). Senate conferees were appointed June 21.
6. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5990 (pp. 7624-7).
7. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6429 (p. 7651).

8. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee report ed with amendments H. R. 6702, to clarify the rights of former owners of real property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (H. Rept. 2337)(p. 7662).
9. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Rep. Rogers, Mass., inserted a telegram she had received discuss- ing grain shortage in Mass. and blaming "unrealistic price pattern" (p. 7653).
10. TRADE-MARKS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 1654, to provide for registration of trade-marks used in commerce, to carry out international con- ventions, etc. (pp. 7649-50). The Senate has not yet received the report.

SENATE

11. PRICE CONTROL. Received the conference report on H. R. 6042, to extend and amend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 7589-93).
12. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6064, to continue the Selective Training and Service Act (p. 7606). This bill will now be sent to the President.
13. RESEARCH; UTILIZATION. As reported (see Digest 122), S. 1908 provides as follows: Directs the Secretary of Agriculture (1) to devise methods of utiliz- ing surplus and inferior grades of agricultural commodities through development of new uses and markets and improved methods of handling, and (2) to dissemi- nate information so developed. In connection with this work, authorizes the Secretary to operate demonstration plants and projects; utilize Government plants and facilities and, by agreement, private plants and facilities; and cooperate with and furnish financial assistance to private or governmental bodies. Authorizes the Secretary to utilize or provide for utilization of surplus, deteriorating, and inferior grades of surplus commodities by (1) mak- ing Government plants and other property available to private and governmental bodies, (2) providing for handling such commodities, and (3) operating Govern- ment facilities. Provides that the Secretary is to accomplish the objectives of the bill insofar as possible through private enterprise. Authorizes the Secretary, as a condition to furnishing assistance, to require (1) agreements regarding use of Government property, (2) contributions to any operation regard- ing which assistance is furnished, and (3) free use of inventions, etc. Authorizes transfer from any other Government agency of any Government property which the Secretary deems essential to operations authorized by the bill.
14. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE. Passed with amendments H. R. 4437, to provide for the re- turn of the USES offices to the States (pp. 7574-89, 7594-603). During the debate Sen. Mead, N. Y., stated that the Federal Government has an obligation to maintain an adequate employment system for veterans and inserted a VFW letter on the subject (pp. 7579-80); Sen. Donnell, Mo., discussed with other Senators the methods of reemployment of Federal employees (pp. 7585-6); Sen. Morse, Oreg., discussed farm-placement functions and inserted an Oreg. Farmers Assn. statement opposing the inclusion of the farm-labor work under the Labor Department (p. 7597); and Sen. Tunnell, Del., inserted and discussed with other Senators a letter from the USDA Solicitor expressing the opinion that the farm-labor provision of the bill would not interfere with continuation of the farm-labor supply program of this Department (pp. 7602-3).
15. LIBRARY SERVICE. The Education and Labor Committee reported (June 21) with amendments S. 1920, which authorizes appropriations to be paid to State library agencies by the Office of Education for demonstrating library service, primari- ly in rural areas, over a 5-year period (S. Rept. 1575).

Mr. THOMASON. Well, that might be technically true, but the Secretary of War, together with General Eisenhower, makes the requisition on selective service for the necessary men. I have the greatest confidence in both of them. I invite the gentleman to carefully read the Secretary of War's letter which I presented a few minutes ago. Let me say this, that if this volunteer enlistment campaign keeps up as successfully as it has in the last few days, it is likely, I repeat, that not a single man will be drafted.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. That is very true; but the gentleman did not say that.

Mr. THOMASON. Let us assume that there is a call for 50,000 men and 45,000 of them are obtained by volunteer enlistment. Then the only thing that selective service does is to call for the remaining 5,000, and you go back to your own draft boards who know these people and these boys better than anybody else.

Let me say that since shortly after VJ-day there has not been a single man over 29 years of age drafted, and there has not been a single father drafted. Under this conference report no man who on October 1 will have had 18 months, service and no man who on August 1 is a father will be subject to the terms of this extension.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman says that farmers, who are so badly needed now, are exempted in this report.

Mr. THOMASON. Sure. The old act is still in effect, that if a man is engaged in essential agriculture he is deferred. We are not going to have any storm cellar about this thing, I hope, but if a man is actively engaged in essential agriculture he is deferred.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The gentleman speaks of the brass hats. Is it not true that they pay with their lives and their bodies for our mistakes, that if we are not prepared they die for our mistakes?

Mr. THOMASON. I thank the lady for that wise observation. I hold no brief for the brass hats, but I am proud of every one of those who led us to the great victory they won on battlefields all over the world.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. May I ask the gentleman if he does not feel that inasmuch as the local draft boards were liberal during the war with deferments for agricultural workers, now, since the actual fighting is over and we are in a famine and production of food is most vital, they likely will be more liberal than they were before?

Mr. THOMASON. Local draft boards have done a grand job. They are fine citizens who know the boys in their com-

munities. They can be depended upon to administer this act fairly. They usually do justice, in spite of what some of them might think at the time.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMASON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman said that this bill provides that a person who has served 18 months will be eligible for discharge.

Mr. THOMASON. Let us get this straight now, because I beg of you not to vote against this conference report under a misapprehension. I got the figures on this just this morning. As to these 290,000 men who will have been in service 18 months on October 1 next, if you want them back home do not vote this conference report down, because the man who has served 18 months by October 1, I do not care where, he is to be released immediately. I speak with authority on this matter because I sat there in this committee of conference for many days. I did not get all I wanted but I do undertake to say that this is a fair report. It leaves the 18-year-olds completely out of it. It will let out every father on August 1. It will let out every man with 18 months' service on October 1. I do not believe you want to go back home to some boys who are running around town and say, "No; you won't render 1 day's service," and then defeat this conference report and let those men now in service remain in uniform indefinitely. This bill is fair. It is just. It is necessary for our national security and to maintain our high position in world affairs. If you vote down this report, you ought to go out and cable Jimmy Byrnes to come on home.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the conference report on H. R. 6064, which provides for extension of selective training and service, and the bill itself, show that under it there will be established compulsory military training in peacetime.

It provides for the drafting of 19-year-old men for service abroad in peacetime. Under its provisions, men so drafted, can, if the Congress once declares that the international interest is imperiled, be retained in training and service so long as the President of the United States deems such training or service to be necessary in the interest of national defense.

Under the leadership of the internationalists, becoming a member of the United Nations, this administration has agreed to furnish an Army, a Navy, and Air Corps, and whatever other agencies of war may, in the judgment of an International Security Council and an International Military Staff, controlled by individuals and officers who owe allegiance to other countries, who owe no allegiance to the United States, be deemed necessary for the preservation of world peace, as that term may be defined by them; for participation in any aggressive action which the Security Council and the International Military Staff may deem to be necessary or expedient.

It is contrary to the American policy to force compulsory military training under

Army and Navy rule upon the youth of our land in peacetime.

It is contrary to American policy and I deem it to be contrary to the best interest of our national welfare, to conscript the youth of our land to fight abroad in wars in which we have no vital interest under the command of officers of other lands.

It is contrary to American policy, contrary to our traditions, to, after the Congress has once declared "the international interest is imperiled," permit a President to retain drafted men in the armed service indefinitely and long after the peril to the national interest has ended.

All of the forgoing power this bill as enacted would incorporate into the law of the land. I cannot, I will not, support the conference report.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SHORT moves to recommit the conference report with instructions that the House insist on eliminating the drafting of 19-year-old men.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman from Missouri opposed to the bill?

Mr. SHORT. Most assuredly, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SHORT) there were—ayes 74, noes 182.

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 259, nays 110, not voting 63, as follows:

[Roll No. 171]

YEAS—259

Abernethy	Carnahan	Earthman
Adams	Case, N. J.	Eaton
Allen, La.	Case, S. Dak.	Eberharter
Andrews, Ala.	Celler	Elliott
Arends	Chapman	Ellsworth
Auchincloss	Chelf	Elsaesser
Bailey	Clark	Elston
Baldwin, N. Y.	Clason	Engle, Calif.
Barrett, Wyo.	Clements	Ervin
Barry	Cole, Kans.	Fallon
Bates, Ky.	Cole, N. Y.	Fellows
Beckworth	Combs	Fenton
Bender	Cooley	Fisher
Blemiller	Cooper	Flannagan
Blackney	Corbett	Fogarty
Bland	Courtney	Forand
Bloom	Cox	Fuller
Bolton	Cunningham	Fulton
Bonner	Curtis	Gallagher
Brooks	D'Alessandro	Gamble
Brown, Ga.	Davis	Gardner
Brumbaugh	Dawson	Gary
Bryson	Delaney,	Gathings
Buchanan	James J.	Gavin
Buck	Delaney,	Gearhart
Buckley	John J.	Geelan
Bulwinkle	D'Ewart	Gerlach
Bunker	Dingell	Gifford
Byrne, N. Y.	Dirksen	Goodwin
Byrnes, Wis.	Domenegeaux	Gore
Campbell	Dondero	Gorski
Canfield	Douglas, Calif.	Gossett
Cannon, Mo.	Douglas, Ill.	Graham
Carlson	Durham	Green

Gregory	LeFevre	Resa
Gwinn, N. Y.	Lesinski	Richards
Hale	Lewis	Riley
Hall	Link	Rivers
Edwin Arthur	Luce	Robertson, Va.
Hall	Lyle	Robison, Ky.
Leonard W.	Lynch	Rodgers, Pa.
Halleck	McConnell	Roc, N. Y.
Hancock	McCormack	Rogers, Fla.
Hand	McKenzie	Rogers, Mass.
Hare	McMillan, S. C.	Rowan
Harless, Ariz.	McMillen, Ill.	Ryter
Hartley	Mahon	Sasscer
Hays	Maloney	Scrivner
Hébert	Manasco	Shafer
Heffernan	Martin, Mass.	Sheppard
Hendricks	Mathews	Sikes
Herter	May	Simpson, Ill.
Heseltan	Merrow	Simpson, Pa.
Hess	Michener	Slaughter
Hinshaw	Mills	Smith, Maine
Hoeven	Morkoney	Smith, Va.
Holmes, Mass.	Morrison	Somers, N. Y.
Holmes, Wash.	Mundt	Spence
Hook	Murdock	Stefan
Hope	Murphy	Sullivan
Horan	Murray, Tenn.	Sumners, Tex.
Howell	Neely	Sundstrom
Huber	Norblad	Taber
Jarman	O'Brien, Ill.	Talbot
Jennings	O'Brien, Mich.	Taylor
Johnson, Calif.	O'Konski	Thom
Johnson	O'Neil	Thomas, N. J.
Luther A.	O'Toole	Thomason
Johnson	Outland	Tibbott
Lyndon B.	Pace	Towe
Jonkman	Patman	Traynor
Judd	Peterson, Fla.	Trimble
Kean	Pfeifer	Voorhis, Calif.
Kearney	Phillips	Vorys, Ohio
Keefe	Pickett	Wadsworth
Kefauver	Plumley	Walter
Keogh	Poage	Wasielewski
Kilburn	Pratt	Weaver
Kilday	Price, Fla.	Whitten
King	Price, Ill.	Whittington
Kirwan	Priest	Wigglesworth
Klein	Quinn, N. Y.	Wolcott
Kopplemann	Rabin	Wolverton, N. J.
Kunkel	Rains	Woodhouse
LaFollette	Ramey	Woodruff
Lanham	Randolph	Worley
Larcade	Rayfiel	Zimmerman
Latham	Reed, Ill.	
Lea	Rees, Kans.	

NAYS—110

Allen, Ill.	Griffiths	Patterson
Andersen	Gross	Philbin
H. Carl	Gwynne, Iowa	Pittenger
Andresen	Harness, Ind.	Ploeser
August H.	Havener	Powell
Angell	Healy	Rabaut
Arnold	Hedrick	Rankin
Barden	Henry	Reed, N. Y.
Barrett, Pa.	Hill	Rich
Beall	Hoch	Rizley
Bennett, Mo.	Hoffman, Mich.	Rockwell
Bishop	Hoffman, Pa.	Rogers, N. Y.
Brehm	Hull	Russell
Brown, Ohio	Jenkins	Sabath
Buffett	Jensen	Sadowski
Butler	Johnson, Ill.	Savage
Chenoweth	Johnson, Ind.	Schwabe, Mo.
Chiperfield	Johnson, Okla.	Schwabe, Okla.
Church	Jones	Sharp
Clevenger	Kelley, Pa.	Sheridan
Clippinger	Kelly, Ill.	Short
Cole, Mo.	Kinzer	Smith, Ohio
Cravens	Knutson	Smith, Wis.
Crosser	Landis	Springer
Daughton, Va.	Lane	Starkey
Dolliver	Lemke	Stockman
Doughton, N. C.	McCowen	Sumner, Ill.
Dworschak	McDonough	Talle
Ellis	McGlinchey	Tarver
Feighan	McGregor	Thomas, Tex.
Fernandez	Madden	Vursell
Flood	Marcantonio	Welchel
Folger	Martin, Iowa	White
Gillette	Mason	Wilson
Gillie	Miller, Nebr.	Winter
Gordon	Morgan	Wood
Granahan	Murray, Wis.	
Grant, Ind.	O'Hara	

NOT VOTING—63

Almond	Boykin	Crawford
Anderson, Calif.	Bradley, Mich.	Curley
Andrews, N. Y.	Bradley, Pa.	De Lacy
Baldwin, Md.	Camp	Doyle
Bates, Mass.	Cannon, Fla.	Drewry
Bell	Cochran	Engel, Mich.
Bennet, N. Y.	Coffee	Gibson
Boren	Colmer	Gillespie

Granger	Mankin	Rooney
Grant, Ala.	Mansfield,	Sparkman
Hagen	Mont.	Stevenson
Harris	Mansfield, Tex.	Stewart
Hart	Miller, Calif.	Stigler
Hobbs	Norrel	Tolan
Hollfield	Norton	Torrens
Izac	Patrick	Vinson
Jackson	Peterson, Ga.	Welch
Kee	Reece, Tenn.	West
Kerr	Robertson,	Wickersham
LeCompte	N. Dak.	Winstead
Ludlow	Robinson, Utah	Wolfenden, Pa.
McGehee	Roe, Md.	

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Bates of Massachusetts for, with Mr. Mansfield of Montana against.

Mr. Andrews of New York for, with Mr. De Lacy against.

Mr. Sparkman for, with Mr. Vinson against.

Mr. Camp for, with Mr. Coffee against.

Mr. Jackson for, with Mr. Doyle against.

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Hart with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.

Mr. Colmer with Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Hollifield with Mr. LeCompte.

Mr. Izac with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.

Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Anderson of California.

Mrs. Mankin with Mr. Bennet of New York.

Mr. Norrell with Mr. Hagen.

Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Robertson of North Dakota.

Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Almond with Mr. Welch.

Mr. Roe of Maryland with Mr. Engel of Michigan.

Mr. Winstead with Mr. Gillespie.

Mr. Boykin with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BYRNE of New York, Mr. D'ALESSANDRO, Mr. FALLON, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. TIBBOTT, and Mr. HOWELL changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the conference report just agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a statement in connection with the vote on the conference report on the so-called Draft Act. At the time that vote was taken, through the courtesy of the Speaker, I was in his private office engaged on official business and did not know, because of my unfamiliarity with those sacred precincts, that the bells did not ring there. I was there waiting for the vote.

Had I been present I would have voted in favor of adoption of the conference report, and I would have arranged a live pair for the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BOYKIN] who requested me to do so.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that these remarks may appear in the RECORD at the conclusion of the proceedings on the conference report on the so-called Draft Act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE CEREMONIES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from a commission:

JUNE 21, 1946.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I am very grateful to you for having appointed me last Monday as a member of the committee to attend the Philippine celebration to be held in Manila on July 4, 1946. Unfortunately, because of certain pressing matters, I am unable to accept this appointment and must respectfully decline it.

Again thanking you for your consideration in appointing me and with every good wish, I am,

Sincerely yours,

JAMES DOMENGEAUX.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 414, Seventy-ninth Congress, the Chair appoints as a member of the commission to represent the United States at the ceremonies to be held at Manila on July 4, 1946, in celebration of the independence of the Philippines, to fill the existing vacancy thereon, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WORLEY].

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1947

Mr. GARY submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 5990) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5990) "making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 6, 17, 19, 22, 50 and 64.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 4, 5, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 35, 37, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 52, 54, 55, 57, 60, 61, 62, 63, 68, 69 and 72, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$174,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$190,850"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "purchase and maintenance of one passenger automobile"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$425,972"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$10,710,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,248,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,297,680"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$859,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$767,309"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"For the acquisition of parcel 101/25, known as the Emery estate, as a site for recreational, library and other community purposes in the discretion of the Commissioners, \$204,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$5,225,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,106,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$75,000", and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,630,657"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$723,260"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "'Victory' gardens and"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,033,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$581,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Capital outlay, District Training School: For the construction and equipment of laundry building, \$140,000; and for the improvement of roads, \$35,000; in all, \$175,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$586,152"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 66: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,450,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,211,923"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 67, and 71.

JOHN M. COFFEE,

J. VAUGHAN GARY,

DANIEL J. FLOOD,

EMMET O'NEAL,

KARL STEFAN,

WALT HORAN,

GORDON CANFIELD,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,

JOHN H. OVERTON,

ELMER THOMAS,

DENNIS CHAVEZ,

CLYDE R. HOEY,

JOSEPH H. BALL,

RAYMOND E. WILLIS,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5990), making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

No. 2, relating to the general fund: Includes the words "Veterans' Services" au-

thorized in Public Laws No. 376 and 385, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved since this appropriation bill passed the House, the funds for which is carried in a proposal of the Senate which is agreed to by the House conferees.

No. 3, relating to the office of the corporation counsel: Appropriates \$174,200, instead of \$182,530 as proposed by the Senate and \$165,870 as proposed by the House. It provides for the salaries of 1 assistant corporation counsel, P-6 and 1 clerk-stenographer, CAF-4.

No. 4, relating to the Auditor's office: Appropriates \$308,544 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$271,920 as proposed by the House.

No. 5, relating to the Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets: Appropriates \$124,500 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$121,391 as proposed by the House.

No. 6, relating to the Office of Recorder of Deeds: Eliminates language proposed by the Senate.

No. 7, relating to the Office of Recorder of Deeds: Appropriates \$190,850 instead of \$199,036 as proposed by the Senate and \$185,672 as proposed by the House. The amount added to the amount proposed by the House will provide the salaries of 1 guard, CPC-4, and 2 clerks, CAF-2.

No. 8, relating to the Public Utilities Commission: Language amendment proposed by Senate to authorize Public Utilities Commission to hold hearings upon any application made for the installation of meters in taxicabs if such Commission cares to do so.

No. 9, relating to the general administration expenses of the public schools: Includes language authorizing the purchase and maintenance of one passenger automobile for \$1,290 for the Franklin School, which is the administration building.

No. 10, relating to the general administration expenses of the public schools: Appropriates \$425,972 instead of \$430,372 as proposed by the Senate and \$421,572 as proposed by the House.

No. 11, relating to general supervision and instruction, public schools: Appropriates \$10,710,300 instead of \$10,881,200 as proposed by the Senate and \$10,539,900 as proposed by the House. The amount added to the amount proposed by the House will provide the salaries for 19 class 1-A elementary-school teachers, 2 class 2-A junior-high-school teachers, 3 class 2-C junior-high-school teachers, 2 class 3-A senior-high-school teachers, 2 class 5-A vocational-high-school teachers, 2 class 5-C vocational-high-school teachers, and provide \$106,000 for instruction for veterans.

No. 12, relating to operation of buildings and grounds and maintenance of equipment, public schools: Appropriates \$2,248,500 instead of \$2,264,500 as proposed by the Senate and \$2,218,520 as proposed by the House.

Nos. 13 and 16, relating to furniture, equipment, continuing construction and contract authorization for the Alexander Graham Bell (Abbott) Vocational School: Senate proposes elimination of all items for this school and House concurs in same.

No. 14, relating to furnishing and equipping Anacostia Senior High School, Logan Elementary School, Tyler Elementary School. Includes these schools along with others to receive funds for such purposes.

No. 15, relating to furnishing and equipping schools: Appropriates \$189,500 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$275,080 as proposed by the House.

No. 17, relating to Taft Junior High School: Eliminates the proposed additional construction to this school.

No. 18, relating to Logan School: Authorizes construction of an eight-room elementary-school addition to this school at cost of \$200,000.

No. 19, relating to Walker and Jones Schools: Eliminates construction of new

twenty-four-room elementary-school building to replace present school building.

No. 20, relating to Richardson School: Authorizes construction of a sixteen-room extensible elementary-school building at a cost of \$100,000.

No. 21, relating to the Anacostia Senior High School: Authorizes remodeling of present building at a cost of \$93,320.

No. 22, relating to the Cranch and Tyler Schools: Eliminates construction of new elementary-school building to replace present school.

No. 23, relating to Slowe School: Authorizes an amount of \$50,000 for construction of an eight-room extensible elementary-school building in the vicinity of Fifteenth and Hamlin Streets Northeast.

No. 24, relating to the Western Senior High School: Authorizes expenditure of \$147,900 for alterations at this school.

No. 25, relating to Terrell Junior High School: Authorizes not to exceed \$1,350,000 for plans and specifications and construction of new junior high school building to replace present school building.

No. 26, relating to Armstrong Senior High School: Authorizes not to exceed \$1,560,000 for plans and specifications for an addition, necessary remodeling of present building and treatment of grounds.

No. 27, relating to the Elliott Junior High School: Authorizes not to exceed \$350,000 for preparation of plans and specifications for an addition of ten classrooms, a gymnasium, necessary remodeling of the present building, and treatment of grounds.

No. 28, relating to construction of school buildings: Appropriates \$2,297,680, instead of \$3,348,200 as proposed by the Senate and \$2,008,000 as proposed by the House. This is in conformity with the action taken in amendments No. 17 to No. 27, inclusive.

No. 29, relating to free tuition of pupils who dwell outside the District of Columbia: Eliminates language proposed by the House to require pupils who dwell outside the District of Columbia to pay tuition for attending District schools.

No. 30, relating to operating expenses for the Public Library: Appropriates \$859,500 instead of \$906,210 as proposed by the Senate and \$848,900 as proposed by the House. It provides for the salaries of 2 librarians, P-2, and 2 junior librarians, P-1.

No. 31, relating to operating expenses, Recreation Department: Appropriates \$767,309 instead of \$782,719 as proposed by the Senate and \$751,900 as proposed by the House.

No. 32, relating to the acquisition of a parcel of land for the Recreation Department: Appropriates \$204,000 as proposed by the Senate for the purchase of parcel 101/95, known as the Emery estate on Georgia Avenue near Concord Avenue, for recreational, library, and other community purposes. It is understood that the amount herein stated is the full purchase price of the parcel of land.

No. 33, relating to Metropolitan Police: Appropriates \$5,225,000, instead of \$5,344,275 as proposed by the Senate and \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House.

No. 34, relating to the Fire Department: Appropriates \$3,106,000 instead of \$3,211,138 as proposed by the Senate and \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House.

No. 35, relating to Veterans' Services: Authorizes title of "Veterans' Services" for the new items that follow.

No. 36, relating to Veterans' Services: Appropriates \$75,000 instead of the \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate. This is a new item of appropriation authorized by the enactment of Public Law 376, 79th Congress.

No. 37, relating to Veterans Housing: Authorizes an appropriation of \$250,000 for providing necessary utilities for veterans' housing furnished and erected by the National Housing Administrator.

No. 38, relating to operating expenses, Health Department: Appropriates \$1,630,657

instead of the \$1,654,623 as proposed by the Senate and \$1,605,423 as proposed by the House.

No. 39, relating to operating expenses, Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sanatorium: Appropriates \$1,389,308 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,319,592 as proposed by the House.

No. 40, relating to operating expenses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: Authorizes \$8,750 as proposed by the Senate instead of the \$8,000 as proposed by the House. The increase is to provide for the salary increase authorized under Public Law 106.

No. 41, relating to operating expenses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: Authorizes \$1,500 as proposed by the Senate for a residence for the superintendent. This is now authorized by legislation.

No. 42, relating to operating expenses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: Appropriates \$3,150,000 instead of \$3,841,148 as proposed by the Senate and \$2,341,148 as proposed by the House. A tremendous increase in personnel was requested, bringing the number of employees per patient to more than two employees for each patient, or in excess of any other comparable hospital concerning which the committee had any information. It is the thought of the committee that better administration rather than an overstaffing is the answer to the problem at this hospital, and the committee demands more efficient administration and better utilization of the services of employees.

Nos. 43, 44, 45 and 46, relating to care and treatment of indigent persons under contracts by medical charities: Appropriates \$225,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$185,000 as proposed by the House. The increases are found necessary because of higher costs of operation and inability to secure contracts at the former prices.

No. 47, relating to operating expenses, child care, Family Welfare Service: Appropriates \$723,260 instead of \$758,380 as proposed by the Senate and \$638,140 as proposed by the House.

No. 48, relating to Capital outlay, child care, Family Welfare Service: Appropriates \$50,000 as proposed by the Senate for an additional amount for the construction of a receiving home and classification center. An appropriation of \$285,000 is available but has been found insufficient to meet requirements.

No. 49, relating to public assistance and children's services: Authorizes language as proposed by the Senate for vocational rehabilitation of disabled residents of the District of Columbia in accordance with Public Law 113, approved July 6, 1943.

No. 50, relating to public assistance and children's services: Appropriates \$55,500 as proposed by the House instead of \$63,500 as proposed by the Senate.

No. 51, relating to public assistance and children's services: Eliminates language for the "supervision of" Victory gardens and permits the change in name to "Victory" gardens.

No. 52, relating to public assistance and children's services: Eliminates the words "of home gardens" in conformity with the change in name in the preceding amendment.

No. 53, relating to public assistance and children's services: Appropriates \$2,033,500 instead of \$2,041,500 as proposed by the Senate and \$2,008,500 as proposed by the House.

No. 54, relating to public assistance and children's services: Eliminates the word "home" and inserts in lieu thereof the word "Victory" relative to gardens, and in conformity with earlier amendments.

No. 55, relating to operating expenses, Juvenile Correctional Service: Appropriates \$499,908 as proposed by the Senate instead of the \$475,748 as proposed by the House.

No. 56, relating to operating expenses, Adult Correctional Service: Appropriates \$2,200,000 instead of \$2,238,407 as proposed by the Senate and \$1,873,407 as proposed by the House. The reduction from the amount

as proposed by the Senate is to be made in personnel.

No. 57, relating to capital outlay, Adult Correctional Service: Appropriates \$116,600 as proposed by the Senate for improvements at the jail.

No. 58, relating to operating expenses, District Training School: Appropriates \$581,600 instead of \$587,120 as proposed by the Senate and \$542,580 as proposed by the House. The amount authorized provides for 1 P-2 physician, 22.5 CPC-2 attendants and 2 P-1 parole officers, and \$5,000 for provisions.

No. 59, capital outlay, District Training School: Appropriates \$140,000 instead of \$420,000 as proposed by the Senate for construction and equipment of laundry building and employees' housing by eliminating all employees' housing; and \$35,000 instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the Senate for improvement of roads.

No. 60, relating to operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings: Authorizes language for "uniforms and caps for guards" as proposed by the Senate.

No. 61, relating to operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings: Appropriates \$548,200 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$545,700 as proposed by the House. Provides funds for uniforms and caps for guards authorized in amendment No. 60.

No. 62, relating to Department of Inspections: Authorizes three members of board of special appeal and two members of electrical examining board at \$300 per annum each as proposed by the Senate to provide fire inspection of hotels, etc.

No. 63, relating to Department of Inspections: Appropriates \$421,100 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$408,500 as proposed by the House.

No. 64, relating to Department of Vehicles and Traffic: Reinstates language proposed by House.

No. 65, relating to Department of Vehicles and Traffic: Appropriates \$586,152 instead of \$603,852 as proposed by the Senate and \$547,600 as proposed by the House. Eliminates \$11,500 for traffic lights and \$6,200 for payment of director of Motor Vehicle Parking Facility as the activity is to be directed by the Director of Traffic.

No. 66, relating to operating expenses, Water Department: Appropriates \$1,450,000 instead of \$1,476,600 as proposed by the Senate and \$1,420,000 as proposed by the House.

No. 68, relating to capital outlay, Washington Aqueduct: Authorizes funds for construction of new mixing and sedimentation basins for the Dalecarlia filter plant and completion of clear water basin at the same plant.

No. 69, relating to capital outlay, Washington Aqueduct: Appropriates \$1,980,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$989,000 as proposed by House. Increased amount to take care of items mentioned in amendment No. 68.

No. 70, relating to National Capital Parks: Appropriates \$1,211,923 instead of \$1,223,846 as proposed by the Senate and \$1,200,000 as proposed by the House.

No. 72, relating to purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles: Eliminates language as to ceiling price for automobile as it is necessary to purchase heavier cars for the Fire Department.

AMENDMENTS REPORTED IN DISAGREEMENT

Following is a statement of the amendments reported in disagreement and of the motion that has been authorized by the managers on the part of the House to be made in regards to each:

Amendment No. 1, relating to the contribution that the Federal Government will make towards the expenses of the District of Columbia. The House has approved \$6,000,000 and the Senate proposes an amount of \$10,000,000. A motion to further insist on

the amount approved by the House will be made.

Amendment No. 67, relating to the sale by the Secretary of the Treasury of securities held for and on account of the water fund of the District of Columbia. A motion to concur in the Senate amendment will be offered.

Amendment No. 71, relating to employees that assert the right to strike against the Government of the United States or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States. A motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment will be offered with an amendment reading as follows:

"Sec. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or the Government of the District of Columbia or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States or the Government of the District of Columbia, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States or the Government of the District of Columbia, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States or the Government of the District of Columbia, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or the Government of the District of Columbia or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States or the Government of the District of Columbia, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law."

JOHN M. COFFEE,
J. VAUGHN GARY,
DONALD J. FLOOD,
EMMET O'NEAL,
KARL STEFAN,
WALT HORAN,
GORDON CANFIELD,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CONFERENCE REPORT—INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BILL, 1947

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6335) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 24, 1946.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 11 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the conferees on the part of the House, after extended meetings and deliberations with the conferees of the Senate, have finally reached an agreement. This conference report is by no means what all Members of the House want. Several of the items as finally agreed upon are more than some of us thought they should be. Some of the cuts are deeper than the Senate conferees thought could be justified. I am glad to tell the House, however, we have reached what we believe is a fair and reasonable agreement. Our conferees recognized the fact that we could not have our way in every instance, but the following figures speak for themselves.

The Interior bill as passed by the Senate provided for \$341,890,768. The conferees agreed on a total of \$247,167,036 so the Senate receded on a total of \$94,723,732.

This conference report as it is presented now provides appropriations totaling \$241,167,036. The House bill provided \$179,426,847. The House receded on \$67,740,189. The total budget estimates were for \$350,357,230, so the bill is under the budget estimates by \$103,190,194.

The fact is this is the best record for economy of any annual supply bill that I have had anything to do with during my years as a member of this committee. The reduction of \$103,190,194 below budget estimates on the annual supply bill is still a record breaker for economy.

I might point out the fact that there were some budget estimates that went to the other body after the bill passed the House. For example, at Sitka Island in Alaska there are some Navy installations in which the taxpayers have invested more than \$50,000,000. It was found that those installations could be taken over for a fine Indian hospital and school, but it will require more than \$2,000,000 to do the job properly. Budget estimates were also sent to the Senate for two additional schools in the Navaho country, where there are more than 14,000 Navaho children who are not now in school. So that called for considerable additional funds for construction items.

Between the time the bill passed the House and the time it passed the Senate, the House committee held hearings on the Navaho situation and also on the Sitka Island Indian school and hospital project.

We were convinced that it would be good business and would be good economy to provide money for these purposes in the bill, and therefore the House conferees agreed to those construction items which run the Indian item up considerably but which, of course, will not recur in next year's bill.

As I say, this is a compromise bill. For instance, some Members have asked me about the Grazing Service, over which there was considerable controversy. The Grazing Service has been increased over the House figure by nearly \$400,000, but it has been reduced from a Budget estimate of \$1,784,000 and from a current-year appropriation of \$1,293,000 to \$802,500 for the next fiscal year.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma direct our attention for a moment to the appropriations for the Bureau of Mines, especially relating to the amount which has been covered in the conference report for the further development of the synthetic liquid fuels program?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes; I shall be glad to. If the gentleman will turn to page 68 of the bill, he will find, as I am sure he recalls, that the bill as it passed the House carried a total of \$3,500,000 for synthetic liquid fuels. As passed by the Senate it was increased to \$7,000,000. The conferees, after considerable deliberation and with additional evidence, some of which I am glad to say was furnished by the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia, who is the coauthor of the synthetic-fuels legislation and has been tremendously interested in this great program, agreed on the sum of \$5,250,000. The conferees feel that this is a very fair and reasonable compromise.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I thank the gentleman for his statement. It is gratifying to know of the action taken. This money is being well spent, and the results will more than justify the funds to be used. I express our thanks to the House conferees for agreeing to this increased sum. Its use carries forward the purposes of the original authorization bill and also the actual expenditures vitally necessary for the synthetic liquid-fuels program. The work being conducted in several States, including West Virginia, is progressing most satisfactorily.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I am happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia even though he may ask me about funds under the Pitman-Robertson bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. The gentleman is suffering from a guilty conscience, because that is what I am going to ask him about.

We have over \$14,000,000 to the credit of that fund. The Budget recommended that we be given \$3,000,000, and the distinguished subcommittee in reporting a \$2,000,000 item to the House did not give us any explanation of why they cut it \$1,000,000 below the Budget estimate—a trust fund amounting to over \$14,000,000.

I should like to know what is in the conference report, and if it is not \$3,000,000, why is it less?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I may say to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Virginia, who has been very

diligent and interested in this particular item, that if he waits for the gentleman from Oklahoma to become conscience-stricken for having lopped off a million dollars in appropriation, that he will be a lot older than Methuselah, who lived a thousand years. Seriously, I will say that because of the shortage of materials, particularly lumber, the House committee did reduce that item as it did nearly every other item in the bill. As it passed the House it carried \$2,000,000 and as it passed the Senate \$3,000,000. So after much deliberation and on the part of the conferees, keeping in mind the deep interest of the gentleman from Virginia and several of his interested friends in his State and mine, the House conferees finally agreed to raise that item by \$500,000 providing a total of \$2,500,000, which we thought was a very fair compromise.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. Speaker, will the able gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia who I suspect is going to ask something about mine inspectors or some related item that he is tremendously interested in with reference to his people in West Virginia whom he represents so well.

Mr. NEELY. I thank the eminent gentleman for his gracious observation. He will recall that the House adopted two important amendments to the bill as it was reported from the Committee on Appropriations. One of these was offered by the statesman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. Its purpose was to increase the number of mine inspectors. The other was proposed by me. Its object was to assure the operation of an adequate number of mine rescue cars through investigation of explosives such as are used in mining, and widespread diffusion among miners of information designed to promote their safety. Will the gentleman please inform us whether these items, as approved by the House are still in the bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct, and if the gentleman will turn to page 65 of the bill he will find that both items are included in the bill as passed by the House.

Mr. NEELY. I am very much obliged to the distinguished gentleman.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. For which the gentleman is largely responsible.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the distinguished minority member of the conference committee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES], who has rendered a very valuable and patriotic service to this committee in helping reduce the expenditures of government.

(Mr. JONES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, the overall result of this conference report is very good. As a matter of fact, I think it is still the best conference report, and the best appropriation bill if it becomes law, that has ever passed the House in

many years as compared with the Budget estimates.

As the bill passed the House it contained appropriations of \$179,426,847. The bill as it passed the Senate contained appropriations of \$341,891,768. You can readily see there was a considerable difference between the House and Senate bill, and I make the statement in complete honesty that the chairman of our subcommittee, the chairman of the conference committee on behalf of the House, worked as hard and as diligently as any Member I have seen any place to keep down expenditures. There was no division along party lines and there was no disagreement as far as objectives were concerned to try to save the taxpayers' money. If a Republican had sat as chairman of the House conferees I do not know that any better result would have been attained, because the chairman of our committee did earnestly and conscientiously try to resist the pressure constantly exerted by the conferees from the other body to spend more and more money.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the work of the conferees. The conferees have reported a bill which contains appropriations totaling \$247,000,000 instead of \$341,000,000 as passed by the Senate and instead of \$179,000,000 as passed by the House. The Budget estimates, you will remember, with which we were dealing, were \$350,357,230. This conference report is a reduction of \$103,190,194 below the Budget estimates.

The conferees have reported a bill that is 30 percent above the House figures, yet we are still 29.4 percent below the Budget figures. We cut 60 percent of the Senate increases.

The only point of disagreement is in the reclamation construction amendments. You will remember that when we had the bill before the House we had taken great pride as a committee—we were all of one accord—cutting horizontally every item and treating every Member alike. The Senate adopted a different theory and a different plan. The Senate conferees conceived the idea, in the name of the veteran, that some projects were more worthy and deserved more funds for the fiscal year 1947 because they were subject to earlier completion. I do not take much stock in voting huge increases to some project on the theory that it will assist the veteran and leave other projects go unaccelerated with the House's lower, economical figure. For that matter, I do not subscribe to the theory of letting every agency of the Government set up a program for veterans. I think all veterans' legislation should be championed by the Veterans' Administration, and what we choose to do for the veteran should be done by the Veterans' Administration. We make a big mistake when we let other agencies of the Government chisel in on a veterans' program. Every agency of Government wants to use or exploit the veteran to increase public expenditures for its agency. They always use the popular individual or organization at the moment to increase their appropriations. I think that has been unsatisfactory Governmental wise. It is not an honest way to help and serve the veterans of

World War I and World War II. Whatever I am going to do for the veteran, I want to do through the Veterans' Administration and let someone in that agency of the Government be responsible.

The projects proposed by the Senate conferees which could be completed, you will find on page 47 and continuing to page 55 of the bill. These projects did not stay within the limitation of the Budget estimate. They went over the Budget estimate, while some projects that I considered just as worthy remained at the economical House figure, which is part of the \$179,000,000.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. I was listening very intently to the fine presentation that the gentleman from Ohio was making. Could the gentleman give me the reasons in the minds of the conferees for the amount of the cut that was made in the Columbia River Basin from \$27,400,000, as stated by the Senate, down to an agreement of \$18,000,000. The House permitted \$13,007,140. While this raises the appropriation \$5,000,000, I feel it is not enough.

Mr. JONES. That is one of the projects that I had in mind criticizing, because it is a long-range project and cannot possibly be completed in the near future. In other words, it is inconsistent with the theory used by the Senate conferees; this is: projects possible of completion with funds in this bill should be given millions ahead of schedule in 1947. Columbia Basin project cannot be put into operation in the next fiscal year, and should have remained at the \$13,000,000 House figure.

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Is it not necessary that the schedule for the project be maintained? Its magnitude demands that the schedule be maintained in order to reach the objective of completion of the project.

Mr. JONES. I recognize the point made by the gentleman. In other words, the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, has stepped up the schedule of reclamation construction projects, but by the rule that was supposed to have been adopted by the conferees, only those projects that could be completed within the year should have received increases by the conferees. My complaint is: In addition to those projects possible of completion in 1947, we added the Columbia River Basin project. It was increased \$5,000,000, and it should not have been. Had we stuck to the Interior Department schedule and made percentage-wise increases, the Columbia River Basin project would have been no worse or better off than all the others. This conference report dropped the schedule plan and accelerated some projects and deferred others that were to be completed in 1952. Under this conference plan the Columbia River Basin should have received no more than \$13,000,000.

Another item of two projects that should have gotten nothing, in my opinion, is the water conservation and utilization project described in amend-

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

JUNE 25, 1946—Ordered to be printed

Mr. COFFEE, from the committee of conference, submitted
the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5990]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5990) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 6, 17, 19, 22, 50 and 64.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 4, 5, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 35, 37, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 52, 54, 55, 57, 60, 61, 62, 63, 68, 69, and 72, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$174,200; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$190,850; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: *purchase and maintenance of one passenger automobile*; ; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$425,972; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$10,710,300; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$2,248,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$2,297,680; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$859,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$767,309; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

For the acquisition of parcel 101/25, known as the Emery estate, as a site for recreational, library and other community purposes in the discretion of the Commissioners, \$204,000.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$5,225,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$3,106,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$75,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,630,657; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$3,150,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$723,260; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "*Victory*" gardens and; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$2,033,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$2,200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$581,600; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert *Capital outlay, District Training School: For the construction and equipment of laundry building, \$140,000; and for the improvement of roads, \$35,000; in all, \$175,000.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$586,152; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 66:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,450,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,211,923; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 67, and 71.

JOHN M. COFFEE,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
DANIEL J. FLOOD,
EMMET O'NEAL,
KARL STEFAN,
WALT HORAN,
GORDON CANFIELD,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
ELMER THOMAS,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
CLYDE R. HOEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
RAYMOND E. WILLIS,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5990) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

No. 2, relating to the general fund: Includes the words "Veterans' Services" authorized in Public Laws 376 and 385, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved since this appropriation bill passed the House, the funds for which is carried in a proposal of the Senate which is agreed to by the House conferees.

No. 3, relating to the Office of the Corporation Counsel: Appropriates \$174,200, instead of \$182,530 as proposed by the Senate and \$165,870 as proposed by the House. It provides for the salaries of one assistant corporation counsel, P-6 and one clerk-stenographer, CAF-4.

No. 4, relating to the Auditor's office: Appropriates \$308,544 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$271,920 as proposed by the House.

No. 5, relating to the Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets: Appropriates \$124,500 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$121,391 as proposed by the House.

No. 6, relating to the Office of Recorder of Deeds: Eliminates language proposed by the Senate.

No. 7, relating to the Office of Recorder of Deeds: Appropriates \$190,850 instead of \$199,036 as proposed by the Senate and \$185,672 as proposed by the House. The amount added to the amount proposed by the House will provide the salaries of one guard, CPC-4, and two clerks, CAF-2.

No. 8, relating to the Public Utilities Commission: Language amendment proposed by Senate to authorize Public Utilities Commission to hold hearings upon any application made for the installation of meters in taxicabs if such Commission cares to do so.

No. 9, relating to the general administration expenses of the public schools: Includes language authorizing the purchase and maintenance of one passenger automobile for \$1,290 for the Franklin School, which is the administration building.

No. 10, relating to the general administration expenses of the public schools: Appropriates \$425,972 instead of \$430,372 as proposed by the Senate and \$421,572 as proposed by the House.

No. 11, relating to general supervision and instruction, public schools: Appropriates \$10,710,300 instead of \$10,881,200 as proposed by the Senate and \$10,539,900 as proposed by the House. The amount added to the amount proposed by the House will provide the

salaries for 19 class 1A elementary-school teachers, 2 class 2A junior-high-school teachers, 3 class 2C junior-high-school teachers, 2 class 3A senior-high-school teachers, 2 class 5A vocational-high-school teachers, 2 class 5C vocational-high-school teachers, and provide \$106,000 for instruction for veterans.

No. 12, relating to operation of buildings and grounds and maintenance of equipment, public schools: Appropriates \$2,248,500 instead of \$2,264,500 as proposed by the Senate and \$2,218,520 as proposed by the House.

Nos. 13 and 16, relating to furniture, equipment, continuing construction and contract authorization for the Alexander Graham Bell (Abbott) Vocational School: Senate proposes elimination of all items for this school and House concurs in same.

No. 14, relating to furnishing and equipping Anacostia Senior High School, Logan Elementary School, Tyler Elementary School: Includes these schools along with others to receive funds for such purposes.

No. 15, relating to furnishing and equipping schools: Appropriates \$189,500 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$275,080 as proposed by the House.

No. 17, relating to Taft Junior High School: Eliminates the proposed additional construction to this school.

No. 18, relating to Logan School: Authorizes construction of an eight-room elementary-school addition to this school, at cost of \$200,000.

No. 19, relating to Walker and Jones Schools: Eliminates construction of new 24-room elementary-school building to replace present school building.

No. 20, relating to Richardson School: Authorizes construction of a 16-room extensible elementary-school building, at a cost of \$100,000.

No. 21, relating to the Anacostia Senior High School: Authorizes remodeling of present building, at a cost of \$93,320.

No. 22, relating to the Cranch and Tyler Schools: Eliminates construction of new elementary-school building to replace present school.

No. 23, relating to Slowe School: Authorizes an amount of \$50,000 for construction of an eight-room extensible elementary-school building in the vicinity of Fifteenth and Hamlin Streets NE.

No. 24, relating to the Western Senior High School: Authorizes expenditure of \$147,900 for alterations at this school.

No. 25, relating to Terrell Junior High School: Authorizes not to exceed \$1,350,000 for plans and specifications and construction of new junior high school building to replace present school building.

No. 26, relating to Armstrong Senior High School: Authorizes not to exceed \$1,560,000 for plans and specifications for an addition, necessary remodeling of present building and treatment of grounds.

No. 27, relating to the Elliott Junior High School: Authorizes not to exceed \$350,000 for preparation of plans and specifications for an addition of 10 classrooms, a gymnasium, necessary remodeling of the present building, and treatment of grounds.

No. 28, relating to construction of school buildings: Appropriates \$2,297,680, instead of \$3,348,200 as proposed by the Senate and \$2,008,000 as proposed by the House. This is in conformity with the action taken in amendments No. 17 to No. 27, inclusive.

No. 29, relating to free tuition of pupils who dwell outside the District of Columbia: Eliminates language proposed by the House to re-

quire pupils who dwell outside the District of Columbia to pay tuition for attending District schools.

No. 30, relating to operating expenses for the Public Library: Appropriates \$859,500 instead of \$906,210 as proposed by the Senate and \$848,900 as proposed by the House. It provides for the salaries of two librarians, P-2, and two junior librarians, P-1.

No. 31, relating to operating expenses, Recreation Department: Appropriates \$767,309 instead of \$782,719 as proposed by the Senate and \$751,900 as proposed in the House.

No. 32, relating to the acquisition of a parcel of land for the Recreation Department: Appropriates \$204,000 as proposed by the Senate for the purchase of parcel 101/25, known as the Emery estate on Georgia Avenue near Concord Avenue, for recreational, library, and other community purposes. It is understood that the amount herein stated is the full purchase price of the parcel of land.

No. 33, relating to Metropolitan Police: Appropriates \$5,225,000 instead of \$5,344,275 as proposed by the Senate and \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House.

No. 34, relating to the Fire Department: Appropriates \$3,106,000 instead of \$3,211,138 as proposed by the Senate and \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House.

No. 35, relating to Veterans' Services: Authorizes title of "Veterans' Services" for the new items that follow.

No. 36, relating to Veterans' Services: Appropriates \$75,000 instead of the \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate. This is a new item of appropriation authorized by the enactment of Public Law 376, Seventy-ninth Congress.

No. 37, relating to veterans' housing: Authorizes an appropriation of \$250,000 for providing necessary utilities for veterans' housing furnished and erected by the National Housing Administrator.

No. 38, relating to operating expenses, Health Department: Appropriates \$1,630,657 instead of the \$1,654,623 as proposed by the Senate and \$1,605,423 as proposed by the House.

No. 39, relating to operating expenses, Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sanatorium: Appropriates \$1,389,308 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,319,592 as proposed by the House.

No. 40, relating to operating expenses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: Authorizes \$8,750 as proposed by the Senate instead of the \$8,000 as proposed by the House. The increase is to provide for the salary increase authorized under Public Law 106.

No. 41, relating to operating expenses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: Authorizes \$1,500 as proposed by the Senate for a residence for the superintendent. This is now authorized by legislation.

No. 42, relating to operating expenses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: Appropriates \$3,150,000 instead of \$3,841,148 as proposed by the Senate and \$2,341,148 as proposed by the House. A tremendous increase in personnel was requested, bringing the number of employees per patient to more than two employees for each patient, or in excess of any other comparable hospital concerning which the committee had any information. It is the thought of the committee that better administration rather than an overstaffing is the answer to the problem at this hospital, and the committee demands more efficient administration and better utilization of the services of employees.

Nos. 43, 44, 45 and 46, relating to care and treatment of indigent persons under contracts by medical charities: Appropriates \$225,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$185,000 as proposed by the House. The increases are found necessary because of higher costs of operation and inability to secure contracts at the former prices.

No. 47, relating to operating expenses, child care, Family Welfare Service: Appropriates \$723,260 instead of \$758,380 as proposed by the Senate and \$688,140 as proposed by the House.

No. 48, relating to Capital outlay, child care, Family Welfare Service: Appropriates \$50,000 as proposed by the Senate for an additional amount for the construction of a receiving home and classification center. An appropriation of \$285,000 is available but has been found insufficient to meet requirements.

No. 49, relating to public assistance and children's services: Authorizes language as proposed by the Senate for vocational rehabilitation of disabled residents of the District of Columbia in accordance with Public Law 113, approved July 6, 1943.

No. 50, relating to public assistance and children's services: Appropriates \$55,500 as proposed by the House instead of \$63,500 as proposed by the Senate.

No. 51, relating to public assistance and children's services: Eliminates language for the "supervision of" Victory gardens and permits the change in name to "Victory" gardens.

No. 52, relating to public assistance and children's services: Eliminates the words "of home gardens" in conformity with the change in name in the preceding amendment.

No. 53, relating to public assistance and children's services: Appropriates \$2,033,500 instead of \$2,041,500 as proposed by the Senate and \$2,008,500 as proposed by the House.

No. 54, relating to public assistance and children's services: Eliminates the word "home" and inserts in lieu thereof the word "Victory" relative to gardens, and in conformity with earlier amendments.

No. 55, relating to operating expenses, Juvenile Correctional Service: Appropriates \$499,908 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$475,748 as proposed by the House.

No. 56, relating to operating expenses, Adult Correctional Service: Appropriates \$2,200,000 instead of \$2,238,407 as proposed by the Senate and \$1,873,407 as proposed by the House. The reduction from the amount as proposed by the Senate is to be made in personnel.

No. 57, relating to capital outlay, Adult Correctional Service: Appropriates \$116,600 as proposed by the Senate for improvements at the jail.

No. 58, relating to operating expenses, District Training School: Appropriates \$581,600 instead of \$587,120 as proposed by the Senate and \$542,580 as proposed by the House. The amount authorized provides for 1 P-2 physician, 22.5 CPC-2 attendants, and 2 P-1 parole officers, and \$5,000 for provisions.

No. 59, capital outlay, District Training School: Appropriates \$140,000 instead of \$420,000 as proposed by the Senate for construction and equipment of laundry building and employees' housing by eliminating all employees' housing; and \$35,000 instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the Senate for improvement of roads.

No. 60, relating to operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings: Authorizes language for "uniforms and caps for guards" as proposed by the Senate.

No. 61, relating to operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings: Appropriates \$548,200 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$545,700 as proposed by the House. Provides funds for uniforms and caps for guards authorized in amendment No. 60.

No. 62, relating to Department of Inspections: Authorizes three members of board of special appeal and two members of electrical examining board at \$300 per annum each as proposed by the Senate to provide fire inspection of hotels, etc.

No. 63, relating to Department of Inspections: Appropriates \$421,100 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$408,500 as proposed by the House.

No. 64, relating to Department of Vehicles and Traffic: Reinstates language proposed by House.

No. 65, relating to Department of Vehicles and Traffic: Appropriates \$586,152 instead of \$603,852 as proposed by the Senate and \$547,600 as proposed by the House. Eliminates \$11,500 for traffic lights and \$6,200 for payment of Director of Motor Vehicle Parking Facility as the activity is to be directed by the Director of Traffic.

No. 66, relating to operating expenses, Water Department: Appropriates \$1,450,000 instead of \$1,476,600 as proposed by the Senate and \$1,420,000 as proposed by the House.

No. 68, relating to capital outlay, Washington Aqueduct: Authorizes funds for construction of new mixing and sedimentation basins for the Dalecarlia filter plant and completion of clear water basin at the same plant.

No. 69, relating to capital outlay, Washington Aqueduct: Appropriates \$1,980,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$989,000 as proposed by House. Increased amount to take care of items mentioned in amendment No. 68.

No. 70, relating to National Capital Parks: Appropriates \$1,211,923 instead of \$1,223,846 as proposed by the Senate and \$1,200,000 as proposed by the House.

No. 72, relating to purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles: Eliminated language as to ceiling price for automobile as it is necessary to purchase heavier cars for the Fire Department.

AMENDMENTS REPORTED IN DISAGREEMENT

Following is a statement of the amendments reported in disagreement and of the motion that has been authorized by the managers on the part of the House to be made in regards to each:

Amendment No. 1, relating to the contribution that the Federal Government will make toward the expenses of the District of Columbia. The House has approved \$6,000,000 and the Senate proposes an amount of \$10,000,000. A motion to further insist on the amount approved by the House will be made.

Amendment No. 67, relating to the sale by the Secretary of the Treasury of securities held for and on account of the water fund of the District of Columbia. A motion to concur in the Senate amendment will be offered.

Amendment No. 71, relating to employees that assert the right to strike against the Government of the United States or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States. A motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment will be offered with an amendment reading as follows:

SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

JOHN M. COFFEE,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
DANIEL J. FLOOD,
EMMET O'NEAL,
KARL STEFAN,
WALT HORAN,
GORDON CANFIELD,

Managers on the Part of the House.



DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 28, 1946
For actions of June 27, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 125

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated third deficiency appropriation bill. House passed bill to continue Land Bank Commissioner loans, with amendment providing for FCA study of how similar loans could be made through land-bank system. Senate continued debate on conference report on price-control bill. Senate committee reported Government corporations appropriation bill. Rep. LeFevre blamed OPA and strikes for farm-machinery shortage. Rep. Jensen criticized export subsidies on soil-depleting crops and lack of export subsidies on beef and pork.

HOUSE

1. THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Began debate on this bill, H.R. 6885 (pp. 7743-67). Agreed to resolution waiving points of order (p. 7743). Most of the debate was on the UNRRA item.
As reported (see Digest 124) this bill also included an item of \$57,000 for packing, transporting, etc., of household goods and personal effects of employees transferred from D.C. in order to be restored to duty in decentralized agencies after service in the armed forces.
2. LAND BANK COMMISSIONER LOANS. Passed with amendment H.R. 6477, to authorize continuation of Land Bank Commissioner loans until July 1, 1951; to limit such loans to refinancing for the period July 1, 1946, to July 1, 1951, except as may be otherwise specified by Congressional resolution; and to authorize repayment to the Treasury of capital in excess of that necessary to carry on the functions of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (pp. 7767-74). During the debate Rep. Flannagan, Va., explained the provisions of the bill, commended FCA, and listed those for and against the bill (pp. 7768-73).
Agreed to Rep. Flannagan's amendment to provide for an FCA study of how similar loans could be made through the land-bank system (p. 7773).
3. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 6496 (pp. 7733-5).
4. D.C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. Agreed to conference report on this bill, H.R. 5990, and acted on amendments in disagreement (pp. 7735-43).

5. HOUSING. Passed without amendment S. 2341, to amend the National Housing Act so as to extend the authority of the Federal Housing Administrator to insure mortgages on existing houses, which otherwise would expire June 30, 1946 (p. 7767). This bill was reported earlier in the day (p. 7778).
6. FOREIGN RELATIONS. Received from this Department proposed legislation to provide for the inclusion of the Secretary of Agriculture as a member of the Export-Import Advisory Board and of the National Advisory Council of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 7778.)
7. PENALTY MAIL. Received from the Postmaster General a tabulated report by departments and agencies on penalty mail for the period July 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946. To Post Office and Post Roads Committee. (p. 7778).
8. BANK HOLIDAYS. The D.C. Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6744, to provide that every Saturday shall be a holiday for banks and building and loan associations (H.Rept. 2386) (p. 7778).
9. WAR POWERS. Received the conference report on H.R. 5716, to continue parts of the Second War Powers Act, including priorities powers (p. 7767).
The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6890, to amend the First War Powers Act regarding claims for property transferred to the Alien Property Custodian (H.Rept. 2398) (p. 7778).

SENATE

10. PRICE CONTROL. Continued debate on the conference report on H.R. 6042, to amend and extend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 7783-862). There was discussion of prices on agricultural products throughout the debate. In urging removal of price controls on livestock and meat, Sens. Moore (Okla.) and Wilson (Iowa) quoted Secretary Anderson's testimony before congressional committees (pp. 7789-93, 7803-4).
11. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H.R. 6777 (S.Rept. 1617) (p. 7780). Sen. McKellar, Tenn., gave notice of a motion to suspend the rule and propose an amendment to this bill to provide that: "In order to meet emergencies or contingencies arising subsequent to approval of the Budget and not provided for in the Budget program, a corporation or agency covered by the provisions of this act may, with the approval of the President, adjust its budget program to provide, within the limits of available funds and borrowing authority, for the immediate initiation of programs authorized by law and not specifically set forth in the Budget." (p. 7782.)
12. MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H.R. 6837 (S. Rept. 1590) (p. 7780).
13. COAST GUARD APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H.R. 6428 (S.Rept. 1616) (p. 7780).
14. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. Both houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 6429 (pp. 7732, 7745, 7802). This bill will now be sent to the President.
15. TRADE MARKS. Agreed to reconsideration of the vote for agreement to the conference report on H.R. 1654, to provide for the registration and protection of

expended without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes to 10 percent as proposed by the Senate instead of 5 percent as proposed by the House.

No. 20: Clarifying amendment.

No. 21: Makes the appropriation for public works outside the United States available for expenditure without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes as proposed by the Senate.

No. 22: Permits disbursements and accounting of appropriations for public works as one fund as provided by the Senate.

Nos. 23, 24, 25, and 26: These amendments all deal with the appropriations for the Bureau of Aeronautics. The effect of the action taken is to appropriate \$305,760,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$312,845,800 as provided by the Senate but with certain redistributions of the appropriation as proposed by the Senate. The Senate increase which was eliminated was for the production of training devices. It is the intention of the conferees that the appropriation for "Research, Navy," may be available for the production of these devices.

No. 27: Appropriates \$5,963,000 for the pay and allowances of the Marine Corps Reserve as proposed by the Senate instead of \$15,634,000 as provided by the House.

No. 28: Corrects a total.

Nos. 29, 30, and 31: Appropriates, in each instance, 50 percent of the increase added by the Senate for the pay of civilian employees of the Marine Corps.

No. 32: Corrects a total.

No. 33: Appropriates \$2,857,000 for general expenses of the Marine Corps Reserve as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,800,000 as provided by the House.

Nos. 34 and 35: Corrects totals.

Nos. 36 to 45, inclusive: Appropriates, in each instance, 50 percent of the increase added by the Senate for the pay of civilian employees in the various bureaus and offices in Washington.

No. 46: Adopts Senate language clarifying intent of the House provision.

Nos. 47 to 54, inclusive: Appropriates, in each instance, 50 percent of the increase added by the Senate for the pay of civilian employees in the various bureaus and offices in Washington.

No. 55: Corrects a total.

No. 56: Appropriates \$1,500,000 for contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Hydrographic Office instead of \$1,425,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,650,000 as provided by the Senate.

No. 57: Eliminates language inserted by the Senate permitting, under certain conditions, time studies to be made of work performed by Government employees of the Navy Department.

No. 58: Action same as that taken on amendment No. 14.

No. 60: Clarifying amendment.

No. 61: Adopts language inserted by the Senate preventing the use of funds appropriated in the bill for expenses incident to the care of surplus materials.

Nos. 63 to 70, inclusive: These amendments all deal with the Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration. Under the House provisions the War Shipping Administration would become merged with the Maritime Commission on July 1, 1946, and the War Shipping Administration would be liquidated by December 31, 1946. The Senate provided that the merger would take place on October 1, 1946, with liquidation to follow on March 1, 1947. The amendments as agreed to will require the merger to take place on September 1, 1946, and liquidation to become effective on December 31, 1946.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The following amendments are reported in disagreement:

No. 1, relating to cost-of-living allowances for civilian employees of the Navy Depart-

ment in foreign countries. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 12, relating to the naval procurement fund: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 19, relating to use of public works funds: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 59, relating to limitations on expenditure of funds to pay salary and wages of anyone who engages in a strike against the Government, or who is a member of an organization that asserts the right to strike against the Government, etc. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 62, relating to language permitting the Secretary of the Navy to delegate certain authority. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

HARRY R. SHEPARD,
ALBERT THOMAS,
THOMAS D'ALESSANDRO, Jr.,
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,
WALTER C. FLOESER,
NOBLE J. JOHNSON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, this is the legislative branch appropriation conference report. There is absolute unanimity on the part of the conferees as to what is contained in the report. Unless the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] desires recognition, I will move the previous question.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, there is nothing in dispute in the bill. I have nothing further to say.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 54: Page 57, strike out all of section 107 and insert a new section, to read as follows:

"Sec. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the

above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5990) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 25, 1946.)

Mr. GARY (interrupting the reading of the statement). Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as there is nothing controversial in the conference report or the statement which the Clerk is reading until the amendments in disagreement are reached, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the statement may be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 1: Page 1, line 8, strike out "\$6,000,000" and insert "\$10,000,000."

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1.

May I say, however, in making this motion that the House did not include this amount in its bill because they felt it was a legislative matter. The amendment was added by the Senate. The House managers felt that they were under instructions from the full committee.

The motion is made, however, for the sole purpose of bringing the matter before the House. Some members of the subcommittee feel that an increase in the amount is justified and the motion is made without prejudice to their right to take any position they wish.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Flood moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 1 and concur in the same.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, when the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia had this bill under consideration the matter of the Federal contribution was discussed. It was generally believed by the majority of the membership of the subcommittee that while the sum of \$6,000,000 which represents the Federal contribution to the District of Columbia was out of date the committee itself was powerless to include that it in its bill for presentation to the House because it would be subject to a point of order.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that Public Law No. 225 of the Seventy-sixth Congress specified that Federal lump sum should be \$6,000,000, the committee felt that the legislative committee on the District of Columbia should go into this matter, study it and bring in some authorization legislation. When the bill reached the Senate, that body increased the Federal contribution from the authorized amount of \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000. Your committee reached an agreement with the leadership to bring the report here and give the House an opportunity for a separate vote on the problem of Federal contribution to the District of Columbia.

For the information of the House, may I say that in 1923 the Federal contribution was on a 60-40 basis. Before that it was on a 50-50 basis. Public Law 225 of the Seventy-sixth Congress authorized the Federal contribution, as I said before, of \$6,000,000. In 1924 the contribution of the Federal Government to the District was over \$9,000,000; in 1925, \$9,000,000; in 1931 it was nine and a half million dollars; and then it started dropping down in 1933, at which time it was \$7,775,000; in 1934 and 1936 it was \$5,700,000; and in 1937, 1938, and 1939 it was \$5,000,000 even. Therefore, the Federal Government was paying more back in 1923, when the budget for the District of Columbia was around \$19,000,000, than it is at the present time, when the budget is around \$76,000,000. It is generally thought that the real-estate tax here is very low, and I agree that it is. Many people in Washington feel the same way. The nontaxable land, such as the Federal Government property, runs over \$708,000,000. The nontaxable District land is over \$91,000,000, and the land belonging to foreign governments and foreign people, which is not taxable, runs over \$122,000,000. Therefore, this cuts the taxable land down to around 49 percent. However, that is not the entire picture, and the taxpayers of the District of Columbia really have a case in point here. For this reason, your committee thought we should bring this question out in the open and see how the Members felt about it.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. At what rate is real estate taxed in the District of Columbia?

Mr. STEFAN. At \$1.75 a hundred, or \$17.50 per \$1,000.

Mr. DONDERO. On what basis is real estate assessed in the District of Columbia?

Mr. STEFAN. I will tell the gentleman from Michigan that it is supposed to be assessed at actual valuation, but my information is that it is not entirely on complete full assessed valuation. I agree that the taxes of real estate are low in the District of Columbia, and no one is arguing that point. Certainly it is lower than in my State of Nebraska.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The members of the legislative committee for the District of Columbia, and the Members of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia, have had this problem and challenge before them for many, many years. The gentleman from Nebraska, now speaking, has given most careful attention to the considerations involved. I think that I should say for the record that I made a special study of this matter and I am of the considered opinion that the Federal contribution is not commensurate with that which the District of Columbia deserves. I trust that the contention made by the gentleman now speaking and others who join him will be given favorable consideration by this House of the proposal offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Representative FLOOD.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that contrary to a popular opinion that our constituents do not desire adequate Federal contribution that the opposite is true. I believe that the men and women throughout America take justifiable pride in their national capital, and they desire the Congress always to be fair about a problem of this type, and I do commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD] and I join him heartily in his movement.

Mr. STEFAN. We want to do what is fair.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield in order that I may propound a question to the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. If the gentleman and his committee, who are charged with the legislative duty and responsibility of reporting legislation affecting the interests of the District of Columbia feel that the Federal contribution to the District of Columbia should be increased, why does not the gentleman's committee bring legislation before the House to increase it rather than to urge the Committee on Appropriations to legislate on the subject?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I think the inquiry made by the gentleman from Georgia is certainly pertinent to this discussion. I do not have the responsibility now of the chairmanship of the District of Columbia Committee, and I cannot speak for our able chairman except to say that as a member of that committee, and in the past its chairman, we did bring from time to time such legislation before the House of Representatives.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], a member of the District of Columbia Legislative Committee and also the Committee on Appropriations, and interested in the appropriations for the District of Columbia, will remember that not once but many times the legislative committee has acted for an increased Federal contribution. I have always supported such efforts.

Mr. STEFAN. Your subcommittee is bringing this matter before you, following the gentleman's suggestion in the committee that there should be some legislation, but we are in a different position now. The Senate has written an increase into this bill and we bring that to you for the consideration of the House, to vote it up or vote it down.

Mr. TARVER. Will the gentleman continue to yield to me in order that I may address a further inquiry to the gentleman from West Virginia?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. TARVER. If I understood the gentleman correctly a few moments ago, he undertook to speak for the Committee on the District of Columbia and to voice its views.

Mr. RANDOLPH. No, I spoke individually and so stated at the very outset of my remarks.

Mr. TARVER. Very well. The gentleman's committee has not reported the legislation up to this time, during the present Congress.

Mr. RANDOLPH. That is correct.

Mr. TARVER. When they did report it during previous Congresses, it was overwhelmingly rejected by this House.

Mr. RANDOLPH. It was rejected by the House. I once again say to the gentleman from Nebraska and Georgia that I speak individually. I am in favor of the proposal which is made and will support it just as vigorously as I can, with my voice and vote.

Mr. STEFAN. We bring it again before the House for rejection or adoption. I feel, however, that there should be some real consideration given to the taxpayers of the District of Columbia, especially in view of the rising prices of everything, the shrinkage in the amount of land, and many other circumstances which work to the disadvantage of the taxpayers of the District. I am told we have several thousand Nebraska people here. Many have purchased property. They want representation.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. As a member of the subcommittee, may I say that it was natural that this matter should come before the subcommittee. We reviewed past appropriation totals; inquired as to taxing rates, and discussed all forms of revenue-raising. We were convinced that the Federal participation in the expenses of the District of Columbia should be increased if the expansion program of the Commission is to prevail. At the same time we feel that every taxing method should be reviewed by the Legislative Committee and appropriate suggestions made by them. I am sure that if the Legislative Committee holds hearings it will arrive at the same conclusion. I do

hope the House acts wisely on this preferential motion.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I include a statement from local civic associations on this subject:

STATEMENT ADOPTED BY CIVIC ASSOCIATIONS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ON JUNE 25, 1946

The undersigned organizations, representing in the aggregate a majority of the residents of the District of Columbia, urge the Congress to adopt the provisions for an increase of \$4,000,000 in the Federal payment contained in the District of Columbia appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1947 as passed by the Senate, as a temporary expedient pending the adoption of legislation providing a method of measuring the Federal payment.

There are innumerable compelling reasons testifying to the equity of an increased Federal payment which have convinced those who have studied District of Columbia fiscal conditions—members of the Senate and House Subcommittees on Appropriations for the District of Columbia—that now is the time to recognize the obligation of the National Government to its National Capital.

For example, between 1934 and 1945 Federal Government land holdings increased 17.7 percent and now approximate 42 percent of the total area of the District, exclusive of streets and alleys.

During the fiscal year 1945 the "free taxes" of the Federal Government, the value of water delivered, and the cost of improving, operating, maintaining, and policing parks owned by the Federal Government amounted to \$14,638,800. Substantial additional costs are charged to local taxpayers such as the care of Federal prisoners and hospital patients and the education of nonresidents—all of which contribute toward requiring of District of Columbia residents more revenue per capital annually than is the case in the great majority of comparable major American cities.

During the past 25 years general fund costs of operation alone have increased 50 percent per capita, not including the recent 14-percent pay raise to District of Columbia employees adopted by the Congress. During the same period the per capital Federal payment to the District of Columbia has been cut from \$23.04 to \$6.38, or 75 percent.

We urge the Congress to recognize now that Washington is the Nation's Capital which was created for the benefit of all the people of the United States. It is governed by those people through you, their elected representatives in the Congress. Moral reasons as well as those involving fiscal equity support our belief that the United States should render full justice to the Nation's Capital City through bearing its fair share of its costs.

Washington Board of Trade; Federation of Citizens' Associations; Central Labor Union, A. F. of L.; American Legion; Washington Real Estate Board; Federation of Business Men's Associations; Washington Industrial Union Council, CIO; Washington Building Congress; Washington Restaurant Association; Merchants and Manufacturers Association; Hotel Association of Washington, D. C.; Washington Zonta Club; Motion Picture Theater Owners of the District of Columbia; American Veterans of World War II, District of Columbia Department; Women's Bar Association of the District of Columbia; Home Builders Association of Metropolitan Washington; District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution; District of Columbia Building and Loan League; District of Columbia Chapter, American Institute of

Real Estate Appraisers; Voteless District of Columbia League of Women Voters; The Washingtonians; Society of Natives; Association of Oldest Inhabitants of the District of Columbia; Laundry-Dry Cleaning Owners Association; Cosmopolitan Club; Master Builders' Association, Inc.; Graphic Arts Association of Washington; Kiwanis Club of Washington, D. C.

NOTE.—Original signed by representatives of the above organizations.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD].

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to see that all the members of the subcommittee on appropriations for the District of Columbia, on both sides of the aisle, apparently feel that my motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment should be supported, and I have the impression that the chairman of the subcommittee, the distinguished gentleman from Washington [Mr. COFFEE], is of the same opinion. I think the gentleman from Georgia is supported in his suggestions by the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], and I agree.

Yes, there should be some yardstick, there should be some formula, and I suppose that should come from the Legislative Committee of the District of Columbia, but until that time arises there is no reason why we should not now raise this Federal contribution. If and when the legislative yardstick and formula is presented we can make any readjustments that may be necessary.

The subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia, began hearings on the District of Columbia appropriation bill for 1947 on February 25, 1946. Those hearings continued through March 8 and comprised some 1,100 pages. In that period of time, there appeared before the committee, not only the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, but every department head, so that a careful examination of the hearings before the subcommittee will give anyone interested a good picture of the municipal set-up, its progress and its problems. In the very beginning of the hearings, the Committee realized that they had a problem confronting them vastly different from that of the preceding years. The amount of increases provided for was somewhat staggering, and forcibly called our attention to the fact that we were no longer dealing with a small town but with a great city that had suddenly almost reach full maturity. We realized that the time had come when the inequitable relationship existing between the District and the Federal Government should be finally and definitely adjusted. We had hoped that our subcommittee and the full committee might take the lead in bringing this to pass and, with that in mind, we made certain representations to the full committee which we were unable to bring to fruition. I am glad that another body has seized the opportunity to attempt to adjust what is undoubtedly a very unjust financial relationship, and I am firmly convinced that every member of the subcommittee

feels exactly the same way I do because they have studied the matter and are acquainted with the Federal-District fiscal relationship.

This subject matter may be new to some of the Members of the House, but it is an age-old argument which some of us here have taken a considerable amount of time to analyze. There are a few highlights and points which I would like to get across to you for your consideration.

Point 1: In the second session of the Seventy-seventh Congress, the bill defining the real property exempt from taxation in the District of Columbia was passed. With the bill's approval, the Committee on the District of Columbia submitted a unanimously adopted report, from which I quote the following:

There is another class of property which is accorded exemption under this bill from taxation, and that is federally owned property. The inclusion of this property raises the age-old question of what part the Federal Government should play in the operating expenses of the District government. For many years the Federal Government contributed to such expenses a sum equal to 60 percent thereof. And this at a time when the land holdings of the Government were less than one-third of the present holdings, and the value of the buildings erected thereon was pitifully small as compared to the colossal figure which now represents their valuation. While the growth of the Federal holdings was taking place, and the value increased to a staggering figure the Congress, periodically and consistently, lowered the Federal contribution annually until today it is less than 10 percent or \$6,000,000. This creates a situation which ought to receive the early, if not the immediate consideration, of the Congress of the United States.

In these days of adjustment, it is important that the capital city should know what to expect in the way of funds for its maintenance and operation. There is no reason to pass legislation of a piecemeal character, and it should not be difficult to arrive at a fair and equitable figure which will render it unnecessary, year after year, for the officials of the District of Columbia to resort to haphazard and makeshift measures to collect a sufficient amount of revenue to run the affairs of the city. This committee feels that proper adjustment in the fiscal relationship between the two governments should be brought about without delay and recommends immediate steps be taken by the Congress.

This was 1942. Let us assume our responsibility, now.

Point 2: The total land area of the District of Columbia, exclusive of streets and alleys, is 31,068 acres. The taxable land is steadily decreasing and, as territorial limitations are definitely defined, there is no way to expand. Hardly more than 15,000 acres of land is now taxable in the entire District of Columbia. During the period of July 1, 1934, to July 1, 1945, the Federal Government acquired 1,946 acres of land in the District valued at \$28,607,544. During the period July 1, 1934, to July 1, 1945, total tax-exempt land increased by 2,031 acres. This is a very serious problem. We are told by those who should know that, because of this reduction in taxable land area and certain other changes, many families who were substantial taxpayers are moving beyond the District line. This is a Federal city; we will continue to exempt embassy property, charitable and national

organization property; and we will continue to fill the city with a shifting population. Therefore, let us assume our responsibility now.

Point 3: A shifting, unstable, changeable population may be satisfactory from a political viewpoint, but from the local financial "love of city and civic pride" viewpoint, such a population is not ideal. In 1930 the population was 486,869. That population has been increased over 90 percent. In 1930 the United States was paying \$9,000,000 toward the expense of the District, and in 1931 \$9,500,000. It is evident that, as the District revenues increased due to population increase, the Congress felt that the people of the District should assume more and more of the burden. The national characteristics of the city at times were apparently completely forgotten, and the services rendered to the Federal Government by the taxpayers of the District were likewise almost completely forgotten. No matter how great the population or how adequate the revenues, our responsibility should not be evaded. Let us assume our responsibility now.

Point 4: There are over 350,000 persons gainfully employed in the District of Columbia, but because of our insistence on relieving certain taxpayers, only a little more than 85,000 individuals filed income-tax returns last year with the District tax assessor. Think of it.

All District of Columbia real estate is valued at \$2,304,000,000.

The United States owns \$986,000,000. The District of Columbia owns \$98,454,000.

Private exempt is \$122,250,000, which leaves taxable \$1,382,000,000. As you think of it, remember that the taxable area is steadily decreasing and that expansion is out of the question.

Notwithstanding this record, the revenues per capita in the District of Columbia are higher than in most cities of comparable size. By a very substantial margin, they exceed Buffalo, Milwaukee, San Francisco, Baltimore, Cleveland, St. Louis, and Pittsburgh. The small group who are compelled to pay the taxes are doing their part. Let us assume our responsibility now.

Point 5: Congress has exclusive legislative control over the District and Congress does not hesitate to exercise that control, regardless of the wishes of the District officials. In most instances, District officials are consulted, but in a great many we proceed regardless of their wishes and even without consultation.

The plain fact is that Congress has authorized, in many instances, appropriations to be paid for by local taxpayers without the slightest idea of where the money was coming from.

The plain fact is that we have relieved ourselves and thousands upon thousands of our constituents from paying taxes in the District of Columbia.

The plain fact is that we have endeavored to satisfy selfish interests and selfish groups without attempting to ascertain all the facts in connection with the items they have advocated.

The plain fact is that by far the great majority of our members know little or

nothing of the District Government and have little or no time to bother with it.

The plain fact is that until we can create a joint legislative and appropriation committee, formed into a single city council for District affairs, Congress is going to continue doing a messy job for the District.

Point 6: We have created a municipal corporation, and we have made no provision whatsoever for its protection in this body. When we passed the 40-hour-week law, the pay acts providing for overtime and night differential, was there a single individual in the Congress who gave any thought whatsoever to how this legislation might affect the intricate functions of our municipal structure? Certainly not. And neither did anyone consider the manner in which the municipal corporation was going to find the funds to meet its obligations, imposed upon it by this body without consultation or consideration. In 1943, we added to the District of Columbia expenses through overtime and bonuses \$2,043,257. This increased in 1944 to \$3,588,093; in 1945 to \$3,830,238; in 1946 to \$7,720,798; and in 1947 to over \$11,000,000.

Point 7: On page 24 of the hearings before the subcommittee, there is shown a summary of the free taxes and value of free water rendered the Federal Government and the cost of improvement, operation, maintenance, and policing all parks owned by the Federal Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945:

Taxes-----	\$12,407,257
Free water-----	872,095
Improvements, maintenance, and policing of nationally owned parks-----	1,009,466
Expenses of National Capital Park and Planning Commission-----	53,705
Operation, maintenance, and policing National Zoological Park-----	296,277
Total-----	14,638,800

This represents just a portion of the items that could be fairly and justifiably allocated as District charges against the Federal Government and has nothing to do with the broader aspects which are hardly susceptible of calculation. Your constituents and mine located in the Nation's Capital, in the vast majority of cases, maintain their voting privileges back in their States, and pay little or nothing toward the maintenance, operation, and upkeep of the municipal structure. And those others, the smaller group—natives or lifetime residents—who pay the principal portion of the bill are also subjected to disenfranchisement. Let us assume our responsibility, now.

Point 8: Many say that the real explanation of congressional contempt for the fiscal rights and civic needs of Washington is that the District of Columbia is voteless. They suggest that, if the District had capable representation here and in the Senate, we would not quibble for a moment on whether the Federal lump-sum payment to the District budget should be six million or twelve million. Let us kill this idea that Con-

gress has no respect for anything but votes. Let us assume our responsibility now.

Point 9: When you question the tax paid on real estate of \$1.75 per hundred valuation, you should know that this valuation represents, full, fair-market value. You should also bear in mind that there are only 149,372 pieces and parcels of land taxable in the entire District, and, as many individuals own more than 1 piece of property, the number of people paying real-estate taxes is considerably less than this figure. This small number of individuals paid into the District treasury last year \$24,225,718. It looks to me like the real-estate owners are paying their share. Let us assume our responsibility now.

Point 10: The officials of the District are awake to the seriousness of the problems confronting the municipality and are engaged in a study of the entire tax structure. They know that many additional millions in revenue will be necessary to maintain Washington as a progressive, modern, and wholesome city, worthy of being the Nation's Capital. The 6-year plan as proposed by the very energetic and capable Engineer Commissioner shows foresight and broad vision. This appears to be a comprehensive program to develop the city in accordance with modern needs and in keeping with service standards for the increased population.

Point 11: The District of Columbia is called upon to pay the expenses of many other activities which are not common to other municipalities. Some of the items that fall within this category are: Maintaining schools for nonresidents, use of Metropolitan Police in national functions, 60 percent of such purely Federal functions as the sedition trial, maintenance of Federal prisoners in District jails, and maintenance of a Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. Protests are made against these charges, but the taxpayers continue to pay. Let us assume our responsibility now.

Point 12: The time has come to assert the fact that we are interested in the local welfare and that we would maintain that interest, even though we lived in far-distant places. We are the custodians of the hopes of the residents of Washington and, as Representatives of the American people charged with shaping the policies of the District, we feel a special interest in the proper development of the seat of government. That proper development cannot proceed in an orderly manner if we are going to be niggardly in our financial relationship. Let us assume our responsibility now.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Why is it not possible for us to turn back a lot of this property to the private individuals, property that has been rented and made tax free by the Government during the last 3 or 4 years? If we did that we would give the District a great deal of revenue which they are not now getting, and we

would save this country a great deal of money that should be retained in the Treasury.

Mr. FLOOD. From time to time the gentleman's fiscal observations have had merit. I think that this is one.

Mr. RICH. That is one time. Now, let us get another time. Everybody has got his hand out now to take care of the people all over the land. It does not make any difference whether it is in the District of Columbia or your State or any other State. It is about time that the people of this country realized that the Federal Government is about bankrupt. It is about time for Congressmen to recognize that fact.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Flood] has expired.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Why cannot the District revalue the assessable property today, and then we could determine what the Federal contribution should be?

Mr. FLOOD. I can say to the distinguished gentleman that I think that is the problem that was introduced by the gentleman from Georgia for the legislative committee. There has been a tremendous increase in property valuation, from 300 to 500 percent in residential property and more than that in commercial property. But rent ceilings have not been imposed on commercial properties. However, the assessor tells us he has not even caught up with the current problem. I can say to the gentleman that a committee for the District of Columbia Commissioners is doing exactly what the gentleman just requested.

Mr. SHERIDAN. When will that committee report?

Mr. FLOOD. I believe within the next 2 or 3 weeks.

The third point I had in mind was this probable shifting and unstable and ever-changeable population. From a political viewpoint that might be very satisfactory. From the local financial point of view, where you have love of city or civic pride, such population is anything but ideal. In 1930 the population of this town was over 486,000. That population since 1930 has increased around 90 percent.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. Do you mind if I take 3 or 4 minutes and then I will be glad to yield.

Mr. RICH. Well, just right at that point.

Mr. FLOOD. Very well.

Mr. RICH. The reason why the population has increased in this District is because the Federal Government has increased the number of employees from 500,000 to over 3,000,000. That is the trouble. It is the fault of the administration.

Mr. FLOOD. I presume the gentleman from Pennsylvania is reiterating for an emphatic purpose. I have heard that from him many times.

Mr. Speaker, it is evident that the District revenues have increased as the population increased.

The Congress felt the people of the District should assume more and more of the burden. The national characteristics of this city, as has been mentioned by some of my colleagues so far, have been completely forgotten from time to time. The services rendered to the Federal Government by the taxpayers of the District were likewise almost completely forgotten. No matter how great its population or how adequate the revenue from that population, our responsibility should under no circumstances be avoided or evaded, as seems to be the instance. I should like to use the phrase, and I repeat it for purposes of emphasis: Let us assume our responsibility now.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

(Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Martin].

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. ELSAESSER] may revise and extend his remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection?

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a statement by civic organizations.)

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. KOPPLEMANN].

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, this is nothing on the world but an attempt to have the House, in connection with the passage of an appropriation bill, enact legislation which it has refused to enact when the proposal was submitted in prior years from the legislative committee having jurisdiction. Upon those occasions the proposition was overwhelmingly rejected by the House. The Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia included in its original report a statement indicating that it favored an increase in the Federal contribution to the governmental expenses of the District of Columbia. On motion submitted by myself in full committee I recall that language was stricken and that there was no objection to striking it out except upon the part of the mem-

bers of this subcommittee. For some reason it seems that when Members serve on committees or subcommittees dealing with fiscal or legislative problems of the District of Columbia they find it difficult to maintain a national viewpoint on those problems.

I cannot undertake to review in the 5 minutes which have been allotted to me the arguments for and against the proposal to increase the Federal contribution to the District, and I would not undertake to do so even if I had the time because I do not think that subject matter ought to be considered and determined by the House in connection with the passage of an appropriation bill.

It is admitted here that the legislative committee during this Congress, which has lasted now for 18 months, has not reported to the House any legislation on the subject, despite the statement of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] to the effect that he personally favors the enactment of such legislation. However, it is not improper to say that a great many people regard the District of Columbia as a taxpayers' paradise, and the committee doubtless realizes that no such legislation could be enacted.

The tax rates in the District are lower than in your district and mine, and I say that to every Member of the House. If any Member differs with that conclusion I will be glad for him to indicate that he does so differ.

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KUNKEL. I want to make an observation, not to differ with the gentleman's conclusion. The other day it was reported in the Washington papers that some property on Dupont Circle had sold for three times its assessed value. It was stated on the floor this morning that property in the District here is assessed at its full value.

Mr. TARVER. Yes. But I think all of us recognize the fact it is not assessed at full value.

The real-estate tax here, as I understand it, is \$17.50 per thousand, which takes the place of our county, State, municipal, school district, and all other types of taxes, and there is not a city of comparable size in the United States where higher taxes, including State and other taxes, than obtain in the District of Columbia are not paid. The gas tax here is 2 cents per gallon, whereas in most of the States it is 5, 6, and 7 cents.

The District of Columbia is very fortunately situated. The city of Washington would not be a city except for the Government of the United States and it does not have the burdens to bear in the way of taxes that your cities and mine have to bear. So the proposal to come in here at this time of troubled national financial conditions, when the Government owes \$270,000,000,000, and increase the Federal contribution at the expense of your constituents and mine to the government of the District of Columbia, when that government is already so much more fortunately situated than are the city governments in your

districts and my district, is to my mind, absolutely ridiculous.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope that the House will maintain the position which it has maintained in former years and decide at this time that it ought not to legislate in connection with an appropriation bill in contradiction of the actions which it has heretofore taken. I trust that the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Flood] will be overwhelmingly defeated so that we may not again be troubled with this proposal in connection with an appropriation bill.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, we are facing a responsibility which we owe at the present time to the people of the United States. That is, to be fair with the District of Columbia, to be fair and honest with our own constituents.

I have been looking over this bill a little bit and I find that the expenditures for public parks are \$1,200,000 a year. In my community with a population of about 3 percent of what the District has, our expenditure is more than 3 percent of that figure. We have the most beautiful set parks in central New York, and hundreds of thousands of people come there every summer to take advantage of the facilities which those parks offer. We pay for them out of our own tax money that we levy upon the real estate of the community. Our real-estate tax is \$32 a thousand or \$3.20 a hundred. The District of Columbia tax is \$17.50 a thousand, or \$1.75 a hundred. We have in our community as much exempt property in proportion as there is here in the District of Columbia. Our assessments are on 125 percent of value basis. The assessment in the District of Columbia are on a 65 percent of value basis, and have been for years.

Why would it hurt the District of Columbia to increase its tax rate so that it came more near in line with the communities elsewhere in the United States? The trouble with this situation is that it has not been given a thorough analysis by those who have urged that the tax rate be kept down here in the District and the money levied upon the people out in our home districts. Let us take this into consideration. Let us meet our responsibility. The gas tax here is 2 cents a gallon. The gas tax at home is 5 cents a gallon. Everything else is in the same proportion.

Are we to create a group which lives by special privileges here in the District of Columbia or should we treat them like human beings and treat them the way the folks back home are treated? That is the question. Should we give them \$4,000,000 beyond what they have or should we represent the people of the United States and meet our responsibilities to the people of the United States?

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. WILSON. Who determines the

valuation placed on the property in the District for taxation purposes?

Mr. TABER. The assessor.

Mr. WILSON. Who determines the tax rate?

Mr. TABER. The Commissioners.

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. SASSCER. In treating them like human beings, as the gentleman suggested, would he be willing to extend them the right of suffrage in the District?

Mr. TABER. Why, on some things; yes.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. What is the bonded indebtedness of the District of Columbia, if any?

Mr. TABER. Nothing, and I do not believe there is another community represented here that can tell that story. Because we have been so liberal with our gratuities to the District of Columbia they have no bonded indebtedness. Why should we do more?

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, Washington is to a greater extent than any other city on the globe the Capital of the world. It is one of the great cities of the world and ought to be supported in proportion.

Champ Clark, one of the greatest Speakers who ever presided over the House, once said that no man is educated until he had had three experiences: Until he had taught school, until he had run for office and been defeated, and until he had visited Washington. He said he proposed to some day introduce a bill which would provide expenses for every citizen in the United States to make one trip to Washington to see his own Capital. I grew up under his tutelage, inheriting his political philosophy and with it his interest in the adequate support of the Nation's Capital. I have spent a larger part of my life in Washington than in any other city. It is to that extent more my home town than any other town in which I have lived. I am deeply interested in it. I am under obligations to it and its institutions. But, Mr. Speaker, we should temper pride and appreciation with prudent business consideration of its obligation to the Nation as well as the Nation's obligation to it. We must face the fact that the average income per capita in Washington is greater than that of any other city in the Nation, that its average per capita wealth is greater and that taxes in proportion to benefits received are less than in any other American city—and under present conditions that means any other city of the world.

But, Mr. Chairman, this is neither the time nor the place to discuss the merits of the proposal. This is not a legislative bill and the committee reporting it is not a legislative committee. The questions involved are too intricate and too important to be decided offhand in a casual discussion here on the floor of the House.

I suggest that for the present you in-

sist upon the disagreement of the House to the Senate amendment and send the bill to conference.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL].

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, this motion to recede and concur presents to my mind a somewhat anomalous condition on the part of the members of the subcommittee who are supporting this motion. When the Budget estimates came before us, they provided that the District of Columbia should have \$6,000,000 for a contribution and \$81,500,000 by way of appropriations. This committee, of which some of the members are making and supporting this motion to provide \$10,000,000 instead of \$6,000,000, said, "We are willing to give you \$6,000,000 and \$72,000,000 plus by way of appropriations." The Senate took the bill passed by the House and said, "We are willing to give you \$6,000,000 and \$79,000,000, but we want to increase that \$6,000,000 by another \$4,000,000." So the House conferees agreed to \$76,700,000 by way of appropriation and declined to increase the \$6,000,000 contribution. Certain House committee members and conferees are supporting the motion to recede and concur and to give the District of Columbia an additional \$4,000,000. This amount is almost equal to the total amount that the House District of Columbia Appropriations Subcommittee was able to save out of the request for appropriations. So some members of this good committee, composed of fine and intelligent public servants, who have worked hard for years to save money and have found the total appropriation request saved by a little over \$5,000,000, are seeking to restore almost all the savings, by increasing the contribution by another \$4,000,000. Now a motion is made to increase the contribution by a sum almost equal to the result of their labors in paring the appropriations. Why trim appropriations at all, gentlemen? Why not give the sum the Budget asked for rather than to come here and ask to recede and concur by this amendment and give them a lump contribution which puts back practically all that this committee saved? It strikes me as a most amazing thing. It would have been better not to have any hearings if that was the feeling of some of the gentlemen on the committee. They should have said, "Since they ought to have \$10,000,000 and they only got \$6,000,000, let us not have any hearings and give them the full \$81,000,000." But, no, they took off some four or five million dollars and now they want to put most of it back again.

I concur fully, gentlemen, in the idea that an appropriations committee, except on smaller matters involving legislation should keep out of the legislative field. This matter has been before the Congress for a long time. It has been voted against by the Congress. This is increasing the amount more than it has been for many, many years. Certainly some legislative committee should go into that proposition and consider it thoroughly. Perhaps it is the right thing to do—I do not know. I am not speaking with any prejudice, but it is a matter for a legislative committee and not for an appropriations committee

particularly when the legislative committee has already been overruled on the proposition submitted today in this motion to recede and concur. The motion should be voted down.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I hope, in all fairness to the District of Columbia, in which we all take great pride as the Nation's Capital, that the House will adopt the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to recede and concur in the action of the Senate. I think we ought to look back a little bit on the history of this whole relationship between the Federal Government and the District of Columbia. It is not comparable to any other city. The gentleman talks about what other cities do and what they can do. But this is not a comparable situation. All of the land in the District of Columbia originally belonged to the Government, I believe, with some exceptions. That land was gradually sold off to private individuals and Congress adopted then a policy that, in view of the services which the Federal Government received, the Federal Government would pay 50 percent of operating the District of Columbia, as the Federal City—the Federal project, if you please. That situation went on from time to time and then the Congress began to do a little cheese paring and parsimonious operations on the District of Columbia and gradually cut that down by the appropriations, although the law calls for a 50-percent contribution. Subsequently, that law was changed. I want to recall to you what the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] told you awhile ago. He was giving you cold facts—that is, that in the District of Columbia there are properties exempt, by reason of the action of this body and by the fact that it is Government-owned property, to the extent of 50 percent of the property in the District of Columbia. It is exempt from taxation. The District government has to service all those properties. Now, that is not fair or right. We complain about conditions in the District of Columbia, yet when the District people come here and need something for a righteous cause we sit around and talk about saving a few dollars when we all want to see this city what it should be—the most beautiful city in the world. Still we are cheese paring and parsimonious with them all the time. It is not right. Let us be right and give them the \$10,000,000 that they ask. Let us remember that in the last few years the Government has taken over an enormous amount of taxable property and removed it from taxation, in order to build Government buildings and housing projects. Outside the District of Columbia the Government pays communities certain lump sums in lieu of taxation. Why are you not willing to do it in the United States Capital, that belongs to every man, woman, and child in this National Government, in which we all take pride?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] has expired.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I believe there is a happy solution to this dilemma that confronts us. I shall vote against the preferential motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD], to concur in the Senate amendment so that the bill can go back to conference. I then very respectfully suggest to the conferees that you reexamine the matter and see whether a compromise cannot be effected. After all, the only reason you brought it back was because you wanted some indication from the House, as I understand it. That can be worked out. Perhaps make it \$8,000,000. I concur in your views on this matter.

Since I came here in 1933 the Federal holdings have increased 17 percent. Forty-two out of every hundred acres in Washington today belong to the Federal Government. You cannot tax it. March out Massachusetts Avenue sometime and see all the beautiful embassies. They are not taxed. Every time a national organization appears before the Judiciary Committee to secure a Federal charter, it sets up a fine headquarters and by virtue of the Federal charter you cannot tax them. Therefore the District is broke today. Do not kid yourselves about it. The District is broke. The District Commissioners have been in my office from time to time imploring me and other members of the legislative committee to go along with a sales tax.

I was the one, and I say it modestly, who helped kill off the sales tax before. I am not so sure that I will take that attitude again. You cannot run a town on wind and water. When you talk about benefits to your constituents, how many of your boys in uniform came here to the Nation's Capital and enjoyed the benefits of this great city, the parks, and everything that go with it? I have some pride in the Nation's Capital. Let us not be so niggardly about it. I can challenge almost every tax figure that has been recited on the floor today. Of the 30 cities of comparable size in the United States, there are about 15 which have a tax rate higher than Washington. There are fifteen that have a tax rate lower than Washington. So there is a case for the conferees. I suggest you take it back and come back with a compromise. I am for you on this.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. SASSCER].

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Speaker, I hope this additional appropriation passed by the Senate will be agreed to by the House. As was stated a moment ago by my colleague the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], we should make the Capital of the United States the greatest, the most beautiful city in our country.

In the District of Columbia practically all taxes have to come from homes because there are no great industries or factories here to assess, and a great proportion of the land has gone to governmental use on which no tax can be assessed.

I wish in particular to point out one instance that very definitely shows the

need for more money here in the District, and that is the situation prevailing at the District Training School at Laurel, Md., to which unfortunates of insufficient mental capacity, non compos mentis, are sent. Due to lack of safety facilities and to lack of sufficient funds to properly care for these unfortunates a disgraceful situation prevails there. A short time ago this was brought into the public press. Some investigation has been made, and I hope it will be carried through. I thought first this condition was probably due to improper management, but upon investigation I find that the management is doing the best it can with grossly inadequate funds. I have not time to go fully into the letter which was sent to me by the District Commissioners as to this institution. I asked for a report on the more or less frequent escapes and crimes being committed by some of those who have escaped from the District Training School. In 1943 there were 340 absconders from this mental institution, 300 of whom are still at large. In 1944 there were 399 absconders, 391 of whom are still at large. In 1945 there were 331 absconders, with 306 still at large. In 1946 there were 286 absconders, with 275 of them still at large.

At this institution there are little children hopelessly insane, definitely of the idiot class. The inmates range from children to aged adults.

Due to lack of appropriation, due to a gross lack of security facilities, there over 300 escapes a year occur and over 300 inmates a year stay at large.

In this article that broke in the papers some months ago a sex crime was alleged to have been committed by one of those who escaped. I am told that some of the absconders are young feeble-minded girls without homes who go back onto the streets as prostitutes, and in some instances I understand they are still on the streets. I merely call that to the attention of the House to demonstrate the fact that the budget of the District of Columbia is grossly inadequate. The safety, health, and morals of the Capital City are being imperiled through loss of assessable basis and inadequate Federal contribution to offset this loss of revenue through Federal acquisition of land. If we are to maintain Washington as it should be, the most beautiful, most progressive, and greatest city in the Nation, then the Congress of the United States charged with legislating for a voteless people should see that adequate funds to augment their budget are voted to them.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Maryland has expired.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from New York [Mr. BUCK].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Virginia asked for some facts and I propose to give him some.

The District of Columbia has no bonded debt. The City of New York is bonded to the hilt. The District of Columbia has no sales tax. The City of New York has a sales tax of 2 percent. The tax rate in the District of Columbia is \$1.75 a hundred. The tax rate in the

city of New York is \$2.70. Assessed valuations in the city of New York are in excess of true value. I know of an instance in Washington where a property assessed at \$11,000 sold for \$35,000.

On the basis of the above figures I cannot see any possible justification for an increased Federal contribution to the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER. All time has expired.

The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Flood] to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Flood) there were—ayes 32, noes 69.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 112, nays 209, not voting 111, as follows:

[Roll No. 181]

YEAS—112

Almond	Gary	Marcantonio
Angell	Geelan	May
Bailey	Gordon	Monroney
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gorski	Morgan
Barrett, Pa.	Granahan	Morrison
Beall	Gregory	Murdock
Bender	Hagen	O'Brien, Mich.
Biemiller	Hale	O'Hara
Bland	Harless, Ariz.	O'Toole
Bloom	Hart	Outland
Bolton	Hartley	Pittenger
Brown, Ga.	Havener	Pratt
Buchanan	Hays	Price, Ill.
Buckley	Healy	Quinn, N. Y.
Bulwinkle	Hertter	Rabaut
Canfield	Heseltun	Rabin
Carnahan	Hinshaw	Randolph
Case, N. J.	Hobbs	Rayfiel
Combs	Holmes, Mass.	Riley
Cunningham	Holmes, Wash.	Robertson, Va.
D'Alesandro	Hook	Rogers, N. Y.
Daughton, Va.	Horan	Rowan
Delaney	Huber	Sadowski
James J.	Johnson, Calif.	Sasser
Delaney	Johnson	Savage
John J.	Luther A.	Simpson, Ill.
D'Ewart	Kelley, Pa.	Slaughter
Dingell	Keogh	Smith, Va.
Dolliver	Klein	Somers, N. Y.
Douglas, Calif.	Kopplemann	Stefan
Douglas, Ill.	LaFollette	Stockman
Elliott	Larcade	Sumners, Tex.
Engle, Calif.	LeFevre	Traynor
Fernandez	Lemke	Trimble
Flood	Lesinski	Voorhis, Calif.
Fogarty	Link	Weaver
Forand	McCormack	Woodhouse
Fulton	McMillan, S. C.	
Gardner	Manasco	

NAYS—209

Abernethy	Butler	Dondero
Allen, Ill.	Byrnes, Wis.	Drewry
Allen, La.	Campbell	Durham
Andersen	Cannon, Mo.	Dworshak
H. Carl	Carlson	Earthman
Andrews, Ala.	Case, S. Dak.	Eaton
Arends	Chapman	Eberharter
Arnold	Chelf	Ellis
Auchincloss	Chenoweth	Ellsworth
Barden	Chipfield	Elsasser
Barrett, Wyo.	Church	Elston
Bates, Ky.	Clason	Feighan
Beckworth	Clements	Fellows
Bennett, Mo.	Clevenger	Fenton
Bishop	Clippinger	Fisher
Blackney	Cole, Kans.	Flannagan
Bonner	Cole, Mo.	Folger
Brehm	Cooley	Fuller
Brown, Ohio	Cooper	Gallagher
Brumbaugh	Corbett	Gamble
Bryson	Crosser	Gathings
Buck	Curtis	Gavin
Buffett	Dirksen	Gearhart

Gerlach	Luce	Roe, Md.
Gifford	Lyle	Rogers, Fla.
Gillette	McConnell	Rogers, Mass.
Gillie	McCowan	Ryder
Goodwin	McDonough	Sabath
Gore	McGregor	Schwabe, Mo.
Gossett	McMillen, Ill.	Schwabe, Okla.
Graham	Madden	Scrivner
Grant, Ind.	Maloney	Shafer
Griffiths	Mankin	Sharp
Gross	Martin, Iowa	Sheppard
Gwynne, Iowa	Martin, Mass.	Sheridan
Hall	Mason	Sikes
Leonard W.	Mathews	Simpson, Pa.
Halleck	Merrow	Smith, Maine
Hand	Michener	Smith, Wis.
Hare	Miller, Nebr.	Spence
Hedrick	Mills	Springer
Hendricks	Mundt	Sullivan
Henry	Murray, Tenn.	Sundstrom
Hess	Murray, Wis.	Talbot
Hill	Norblad	Talle
Hoeven	O'Brien, Ill.	Tarver
Hoffman, Pa.	O'Konski	Taylor
Hope	O'Neal	Thom
Howell	Pace	Thomas, N. J.
Hull	Patman	Thomas, Tex.
Jarman	Peterson, Fla.	Thomason
Jenkins	Philbin	Tibbott
Jensen	Phillips	Towe
Johnson, Ill.	Pickett	Vorys, Ohio
Johnson, Ind.	Ploeser	Vursell
Johnson	Plumley	Wadsworth
Lyndon B.	Poage	Walter
Jonkman	Price, Fla.	Wastelewski
Judd	Priest	Weichel
Kean	Rains	White
Kearney	Ramey	Whitten
Kilburn	Rankin	Whittington
Kilday	Reed, Ill.	Wigglesworth
Kinzer	Reed, N. Y.	Wilson
Kirwan	Rees, Kans.	Winter
Knutson	Resa	Wolcott
Kunkel	Rich	Wolverton, N. J.
Landis	Rizley	Wood
Lane	Robison, Ky.	Woodruff
Lanham	Rockwell	Zimmerman
Lewis	Rodgers, Pa.	

NOT VOTING—111

Adams	Gibson	Miller, Calif.
Anderson, Calif.	Gillespie	Murphy
Andersen	Granger	Neely
August H.	Grant, Ala.	Norrell
Andrews, N. Y.	Green	Norton
Baldwin, Md.	Gwinn, N. Y.	Patrick
Barry	Hall	Patterson
Bates, Mass.	Edwin Arthur	Peterson, Ga.
Bell	Hancock	Pfeifer
Bennet, N. Y.	Harness, Ind.	Powell
Boren	Harris	Reece, Tenn.
Boykin	Hébert	Richards
Bradley, Mich.	Heffernan	Rivers
Bradley, Pa.	Hoch	Robertson
Brooks	Hoffman, Mich.	N. Dak.
Bunker	Holifield	Robinson, Utah
Byrne, N. Y.	Izac	Roe, N. Y.
Camp	Jackson	Rooney
Cannon, Fla.	Jennings	Russell
Celler	Johnson, Okla.	Short
Clark	Jones	Smith, Ohio
Cochran	Kee	Sparkman
Coffee	Keefe	Starkey
Cole, N. Y.	Kefauver	Stevenson
Colmer	Kelly, Ill.	Stewart
Courtney	Kerr	Stigler
Cox	King	Sumner, Ill.
Cravens	Latham	Taber
Crawford	Lea	Tolan
Curley	LeCompte	Torrens
Davis	Ludlow	Vinson
Dawson	Lynch	Welch
De Lacy	McGehee	West
Domengeaux	McGlinchey	Wickersham
Doughton, N. C.	McKenzie	Winstead
Doyle	Mahon	Wolfenden, Pa.
Engel, Mich.	Mansfield	Worley
Ervin	Mont.	
Fallon	Mansfield, Tex.	

So the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Holifield for, with Mr. Norrell against.

Mr. Doyle for, with Mr. Cravens against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Boykin with Mr. Short.

Mr. Sparkman with Mr. Latham.

Mr. Roe of New York with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.

Mr. Coffee with Mr. Crawford.
Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.
Mr. Colmer with Mr. Cole of New York.
Mr. Vinson with Mr. Hoffman of Michigan.
Mr. Peterson of Georgia with Mr. Jennings.
Mr. Camp with Mr. Keefe.
Mr. Mansfield of Montana with Mr. Jones.
Mr. Barry with Mr. Anderson of California.
Mr. McGlinchey with Mr. Harness of Indiana.

Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.

Mr. Kefauver with Mr. Taber.

Mr. Celler with Mr. Robertson of North Dakota.

Mr. Izac with Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Davis with Mr. August H. Andresen.

Mr. Jackson with Mr. Engel of Michigan.

Mr. De Lacy with Mr. LeCompte.

Mr. Rooney with Mr. Smith of Ohio.

Mr. Domengeaux with Mr. Welch.

Mr. Green with Miss Sumner of Illinois.

Mr. Fallon with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Byrne of New York with Mr. Bates of Massachusetts.

Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Adams.

Mr. Lynch with Mr. Gwinn of New York.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question recurs on the motion of the gentleman from Virginia that the House further insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Senate amendment No. 67: Page 54, line 6, insert the following:

Water fund, investment, District of Columbia: The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell United States securities now held for and on account of the water fund of the District of Columbia in such amounts as may be certified by the Commissioners as necessary and credit the proceeds of such sale to said water fund.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 71: Page 60, strike out all of lines to 22 inclusive, and insert the following:

"Sec. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the rights to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member

of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law."

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. GARY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 71, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Sec. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia, or who advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law."

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 680 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That during the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6885) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year end-

ing June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, all points of order against the bill or any provisions contained therein are hereby waived.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. MCCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

Mr. GAMBLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper editorial.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include certain excerpts.

Mr. HAGEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of housing and include a newspaper article.

Mr. CANFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper editorial and a newspaper article.

Mr. WILSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include in one an editorial appearing in Monday morning's Indianapolis Times and in the other some letters he recently received.

Mr. BUFFETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include some editorial material.

Mr. SHAFER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include some editorial material.

Mr. ARNOLD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include some editorial material.

Mr. WEAVER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article appearing in the Washington Star.

Mr. BLOOM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address made by John C. Payne, president of the Society of Authors, Composers, and Publishers.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therewith an address delivered by Maj. Paul H. Douglas entitled "A House Undivided."

The Public Printer advises me that the address will make two and two-thirds pages in the RECORD and will cost \$160. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed notwithstanding.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6885) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue for 3 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6885, with Mr. COOLEY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

[Mr. CANNON of Missouri addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill provides what we used to call "an enormous amount of money." The cash appropriations involved run into \$726,000,000. According to the report of the committee that is \$184,000,000 below the Budget estimates. That cut is made up very largely of \$120,000,000 that was provided in the Budget for the State Department set-up to be transferred for the handling of surplus property. That we eliminated. The surplus property situation is in a rather difficult situation and frankly it begins to have me disturbed.

I have in front of me the comparative analysis of receipts and disbursements on page 2 of the Treasury report. There the receipts for the month of June from surplus property are \$4,573,000. Down below there is an item "Surplus property disposal agencies, disbursements, \$32,644,000." We are only paying out \$32,600,000 to get back \$4,000,000. Maybe that is good business, but it seems to me that whatever we have in the way of collection agencies and business management in that surplus outfit ought to begin to get busy. It is about time that we begin to get in more money than we pay out and it is about time that this picture begin to show on the right side of the ledger.

There has been a reduction made in the proposal sent up here by the Budget to provide funds for the War Assets Administration in connection with its operations on surplus property. There we have made a cut in the amount that

was estimated for the corporation from a figure of \$545,000,000 to \$435,000,000. They have an enormous number of employees—probably they have to have—but I do think that there should be more speed and that there should be more cleaning up of the things that they have to do. Frankly, it does not present a satisfactory picture to me. I question whether that outfit will need any such volume of funds if it were run by a first-class businessman. I have been advised by people who should know that 10 percent would be a fair figure out of the receipts to cover expenses. The results we have been getting the last 2 months show more disbursements than receipts and we certainly are down in the pit when it comes to any efficiency in connection with the operations of the War Assets Administration. I would hope that we might get better results in the future out of this organization. If we do not, it is about time somebody found out what is going on and did something to remedy the situation.

In reference to OPA, that organization had a Budget estimate up here for \$142,000,000. The committee allowed \$106,650,000. We all know that under the bill that has passed the House and which will probably pass the Senate they are no longer empowered to get out crazy regulations providing for the control of production. They will not be able to keep production down as that bill is drawn in the way they have been able to do it for the last 12 months. They will have only straight pricing regulations, the small amount of rationing that is necessary with reference to sugar and the enforcement problem that will be legitimate.

They have been spending an enormous volume of funds upon propaganda, in violation of the law, and those funds should not be spent in the next year. In my opinion, we should adopt a rider to that language carried here which will prevent the use of these funds for propaganda purposes and we should cut out the crazy schemes for getting out all sorts of press releases that have misrepresented this whole picture and misrepresented the Congress to the entire Nation. It is about time that we began to wake up and realize our responsibilities and to put the brakes on a group of irresponsible bureaucrats.

There are other items involved here that seem to me need attention. The Civilian Production Administration has been allowed \$20,000,000.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. As to this advertising by OPA that the gentleman refers to, the gentleman reads the newspapers, and so does everybody else, and we certainly have seen plenty of ads in the newspapers by organizations that were certainly directly opposed to OPA. Now, should we expect OPA, as an agency of this Government in trying to keep the spiral of inflation from going wide, right out into the sky, to lie down and just take it? Would that satisfy everybody? I do not think so.

Mr. TABER. Let us see what the picture has been. The OPA has been putting out statements to the effect that if this bill that the House has passed is put through, that we would have uncontrolled inflation. We all know that the way in which they have throttled production in the last year that they have produced terrific black markets and uncontrolled inflation as well. It is going a long way for us to expect the Government of the United States to provide funds for a group of irresponsible bureaucrats to present misleading information to the people of the United States and to stir up all sorts of broadcasters and newspaper writers to make statements that we know are absolutely different from the facts that exist. They try to cover up their responsibility for this situation by talking about the things that are proposed without in any way having met their responsibilities or done the things that they should do to keep down the prices in this country and protect the consumers.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will further, in the first place, whatever they advertised, or whatever notices they broadcast, were not about the bill as it passed the House. If it was anything, it was against the proposed bill which did not pass in the House. Everybody admits that the proposed bill was unsatisfactory and every one around here feels somewhat relieved that that bill did not pass. That is No. 1.

The other thing is that we constantly hear them referred to as bureaucrats, but the OPA was organized for the protection of the people and, as such, as the people's agency, it has every right in the world to make it known to the people. It is their duty to make it known to the people, and it cannot make it known except by those charged with the enforcement of OPA, or the care of OPA, or whatever you want to call it.

Mr. TABER. I cannot agree with the gentleman that the OPA has been trying to protect the people. I have seen them operate and I am going to give you some illustrations.

Mr. RABAUT. I will agree with the gentleman that there have been some errors.

Mr. TABER. They have not protected the people. They have tried in every possible way, by wildcat regulations declaring the quantity of production of this thing and that that could be made, to throttle production and prevent the people from getting the things they need. They have also brought about large increases in prices by promoting scarcity. Those things have had a very bad effect upon our price situation. There has not been a normal trend of production that would result in the heading off of increases in prices. We have had enormous increases growing out of these things and we have had tremendous black markets. We have gotten right now to the point where our food situation is nearly all black market. We are not going to get any better if we give the OPA money to do things and continue this agitation that has resulted in their being in the position they are in. They would not be there if they had done

their duty and passed on these questions that have been presented to them with reference to prices. They would not have throttled production, they would have increased it, and we would have gotten through with this situation and would not need in any way to have price control.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

The Civilian Production Administration has been allowed \$20,000,000. We have in previous bills provided them with all the funds they need to look after the housing proposal. What kind of a mess they are going to make of that I do not know. I do know that they are not proceeding to handle the things as expeditiously and promptly as I would wish. What else there is for them to do it is difficult to say. I cannot understand how they can use \$20,000,000 this coming fiscal year.

The Selective Service has been allowed \$27,000,000 out of a Budget estimate of \$37,000,000. I am just using rough figures. There is no draft for July and there is no draft for August. If there are enlistments enough resulting from the increased pay and the efforts that are being made to make the men who are enlisting in the Army feel easier, we will have no draft in September or the rest of the year, according to the policy the Army has laid down. I do not believe that organization is going to need any \$27,000,000. I do not know what ought to be done, but I do believe there will be no occasion for them to use any such amount of money.

The lend-lease proposition was presented to us. I do not know how many Members of the House know what the situation is with reference to the lend-lease business at this time, but it has been extended and shipments to other countries have been projected down through the 31st of December.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Can the gentleman tell the committee just how much funds are available for lend-lease purposes at this time?

Mr. TABER. I will do the best I can, but I cannot tell exactly. The reason is that we found on checking up, their obligations to the Commodity Credit Corporation were overstated \$400,000,000.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Overstated?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Can the gentleman tell us who was responsible for that overstatement?

Mr. TABER. I do not know whether it was the Commodity Credit Corporation or the Lend-Lease Administration, or both, but I assume it was both. I would not figure a thing like that could happen without the—

Mr. WOODRUFF. A bit of conspiring, will we say?

Mr. TABER. Well, I do not know about conspiring—I would not say that. I would say it merely indicated lax book-keeping or accounting methods. I should

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 1, 1946
For actions of June 28 & 29, 1946
79th-2nd, Nos. 126 and 127

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received and sustained President's veto message on price-control bill; Rules Committee cleared measure to continue OPA until July 20. Senate passed Government corporations appropriation bill. Senate passed Cooley farm-credit bill. House passed third deficiency appropriation bill. House rejected President's reorganization plans. Both houses agreed to conference report on bill to continue priorities powers; President approved it. Senate passed Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill with item for food-conservation program. House Agriculture Committee reported bill to authorize continuation of farm-labor program. President approved selective-service continuation bill. Senate passed bill to continue Land Bank Commissioner loans. Senate passed bill to authorize FFMC to purchase GI loans.

SENATE - June 28

1. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 6777 (pp. 7995-9).

Debated an amendment by Sen. McKellar, presented at the direction of the Committee, to provide that, to meet emergencies or contingencies arising after approval of the budget, a corporation or agency covered by the bill may, with Presidential approval, adjust its budget program to provide, within the limits of available funds and borrowing authority, for immediate initiation of programs authorized by law and not specifically set forth in the budget (pp. 7996-9). Sen. Russell and others spoke in favor of the amendment, and Sen. Taft and others spoke against it; the amendment was then ruled out of order.

As reported by the Senate committee, the bill contains the following amounts for corporations under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture:

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, direct appropriation, \$7,880,000 (House figure, \$6,800,000; Budget estimate, \$7,880,000).

Commodity Credit Corporation, \$8,760,000 (House figure, \$8,000,000; Budget estimate, \$8,760,000).

Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, \$3,875,000 (House figure, \$3,750,000; Budget estimate, \$4,000,000).

Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, \$1,688,501 (House figure, \$1,500,000; Budget estimate, \$1,688,501).

Production Credit Corporations, \$1,644,912 (House figure, \$1,600,000; Budget estimate, \$1,736,993).

Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., \$391,000 (House figure, \$341,000; Budget estimate, \$441,000).

The \$40,000 provided in the Budget estimate and House bill for final liquidation expenses of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation was eliminated. The committee eliminated the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth provisos which had been inserted in the language for CCC by the House, as similar restrictions are contained in the act of April 12, 1945, Public Law 30, 79th Congress (which provided for continuation of CCC as an agency of the U. S. until June 30, 1947), and inserted the following new proviso: "Provided further, That no part of any funds appropriated in this act for the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be used, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, to make any payments to other than domestic producers, under any subsidy program operation not in effect on the date of enactment of this act."

2. PRICE CONTROL. Agreed, 47-23, to the conference report on H. R. 6042, to amend and extend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 7903-88). This bill was then sent to the President.
3. WAR POWERS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5716, to continue certain provisions of the Second War Powers Act, including priorities powers (7989-8046). This bill was then sent to the President.
4. COOLEY FARM-CREDIT BILL. Sen. Russell asked for consideration of this bill, H. R. 5991, but Sen. Wherry objected, stating that farm organizations tell him they did not have an opportunity to testify at the hearings (pp. 8000-1).
5. WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6837 (pp. 7989, 7992-5). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 7995).
6. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5990, and appointed conferees for a further conference (pp. 7991-2).
7. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 6739 (S. Rept. 1619)(p. 7902). The committee increased the appropriation items for the Food and Drug Administration by \$614,117.
8. FLOOD CONTROL. The Commerce Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6597, the omnibus flood-control bill (S. Rept. 1624)(p. 7902).
9. RESEARCH. The Naval Affairs Committee reported with amendments H. R. 5911, to establish an Office of Naval Research in the Navy Department (S. Rept. 1628) (p. 7902).
10. TRADE-MARKS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 1654, to provide for registration of trade-marks used in commerce (pp. 7989-91). This bill will now be sent to the President.
11. BANKRUPTCY. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6682, to amend sections 81-3, and repeal section 84, of the Bankruptcy Act (S. Rept. 1633)(p. 7902).
12. CLAIMS APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriations as follows: Claims for damages to private property (S. Doc. 227), claims allowed by GAO (S. Docs. 223, 225, and 224), judgments rendered by Court of

day when he was not on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Oh, certainly not.

Mr. HAWKES. There was no intention of doing anything contrary to the wishes of the Senator.

I should like to read into the RECORD the last paragraph of the statement I had printed in the RECORD yesterday. I should like to have it go into the RECORD as my statement at this point:

Although the words "used to violate the antitrust laws of the United States" are general in their nature, their meaning is clear. A registrant of a trade-mark might violate the antitrust laws by entering into an agreement to restrict output or to suppress competition and yet the use made by the registrant of his trade-mark in his business might have no legal, causal, or efficient relation to the violation of these laws. The relation of the trade-mark to these illegal acts might be purely physical or coincidental. If a trade-mark should be used as the legal, causal, and efficient instrumentality to effect a contract, agreement, or arrangement which violates the antitrust laws, then the actual use of the mark to carry out such a scheme would constitute a use in violation of the antitrust laws; but if the mark is in no true sense an essential legal element of the unlawful conduct, then the fact that the registrant may have violated the antitrust laws independently of the mark or its use would not bring paragraph (7) of paragraph (b) of section 33 into operation.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I might make a comment on what the Senator has said. I read the last sentence of his statement:

But if the mark is in no true sense an essential legal element of the unlawful conduct, then the fact that the registrant may have violated the antitrust laws independently of the mark or its use would bring paragraph (7) of paragraph (b) of section 33 into operation.

That is just shading it a little too much, as I pointed out to the Senator yesterday. Paragraph (7) was not intended, as I read it, to say, as the Senator has said in his statement, that the use of the trade-mark should be in itself the single, only, legal, causal, and efficient instrumentality which violates the law. In other words, what I want to make clear is that the use in the statement the Senator has read of the phrase "an essential legal element of the unlawful conduct" should not be interpreted as so narrowing the effect of a trade-mark violation of the antitrust law that nevertheless the trade-mark owner could use the trade-mark in such violation, but if it were shown that some other act were the proximate cause of the violation, then the trade-mark should become incontestable. That is what we mean when we say, as I have quoted the Senator's words, that the holder of the trade-mark must come into court with clean hands.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, would my fellow conferees agree that the Senator from New Jersey is not saying that he is insisting that the trade-mark must be the sole and efficient cause? The Senator from New Jersey is not saying that the trade-mark must be used in the violation of the antitrust laws as the sole and efficient cause, but it must at least be one of the active, proximate causes in the violation.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is correct.

Mr. HAWKES. I am thoroughly in agreement with that. In other words, the trade-mark, to have its incontestability removed, must have been a part of the process of violating the antitrust laws. The Senator from Wyoming agrees with that?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. There is no question about that.

Mr. HAWKES. I think we are all in agreement.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. O'MAHONEY submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5990) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 6, 17, 19, 22, 50 and 64.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 4, 5, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 35, 37, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 52, 54, 55, 57, 60, 61, 62, 63, 68, 69, and 72, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$174,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$190,850"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "purchase and maintenance of one passenger automobile"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$425,972"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$10,710,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,248,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,297,680"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$859,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$767,309"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"For the acquisition of parcel 101/25, known as the Emery estate, as a site for recreational, library and other community purposes in the discretion of the Commissioners, \$204,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$5,225,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,106,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$75,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,630,657"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$723,260"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "'Victory' gardens and"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,033,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$581,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Capital outlay, District Training School: For the construction and equipment of laun-

dry building, \$140,000; and for the improvement of roads, \$35,000; in all, \$175,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$586,152"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 66: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,450,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,211,923"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 67, and 71.

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
ELMER THOMAS,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
CLYDE R. HOEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
RAYMOND E. WILLIS,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOHN M. COFFEE,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
DANIEL J. FLOOD,
EMMET O'NEAL,
KARL STEFAN,
WALT HORAN,
GORDON CANFIELD,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 5990, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
June 27, 1946.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67 to the bill (H. R. 5990) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert:

"Sec. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or the Government of the District of Columbia or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States or the Government of the District of Columbia, or who advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States or the Government of the District of Columbia, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States or the Government of the District of Columbia, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a mem-

ber of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or the Government of the District of Columbia or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States or the Government of the District of Columbia, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law."

That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 1 to said bill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate No. 71.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment No. 1, request a further conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the same conferees at the further conference.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. OVERTON, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. HOEY, Mr. BALL, Mr. WILLIS, and Mr. FERGUSON conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT, 1947

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6837) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will proceed to state the committee amendments.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, before we begin consideration of the committee amendments I desire to make a brief statement with respect to what the bill does and what it means. I regret that the bill did not reach the Senate before last Monday. The Senate committee could not consider the bill until it reached this body. Hearings were started on Tuesday of this week, and they were held continuously until we had completed the repertoire of witnesses. Today is Friday, so we had only 4 days to consider a bill which calls for an appropriation of some \$7,000,000. I now desire to make a brief statement to explain just what the bill provides.

In presenting for the consideration of the Senate the Military Establishment appropriation bill for fiscal year 1947, I will at the outset state the total amounts which have been involved in the consideration of this bill. The War Department budget estimates for fiscal year 1947, as submitted by the President to the Congress on May 6, 1946, totaled \$7,246,335,200. On June 13, 1946, the President recommended certain adjustments in the budget estimates to elimi-

nate funds for the care and handing of property subsequent to its declaration of surplus. These adjustments were contained in House Document 657 and called for a net decrease in the budget estimates of some \$38,000,000, bringing the total submission to \$7,208,207,429. As passed by the House, H. R. 6837 provided for a total appropriation of \$7,091,034,700—a further decrease in the budget estimates of \$117,172,729. The bill which I am presenting for your consideration today provides a total appropriation to the War Department of \$7,595,449,868, which is an increase of \$504,415,168 over the amount passed by the House.

This bill is based upon the assumption that Army strength will total 1,550,000 on July 1, 1946, and will decrease to 1,070,000 by the end of fiscal year 1947. An average strength of 1,279,000 has been used in computing requirements. Of this average strength, it is estimated that 596,000 will be in the United States and 683,000 will be overseas. General Eisenhower, the Chief of Staff, has assured us that this average strength of 1,279,000 is the minimum required to efficiently perform his many tasks during fiscal year 1947.

In the very limited time available for the consideration of this bill the committee heard the testimony of General Eisenhower, the Chief of Staff; General Richards, budget officer for the War Department; and a number of the chiefs of the several operating agencies of the War Department. Based upon this testimony, the committee concluded that H. R. 6837 as passed by the House would not be adequate to finance the carrying out of the heavy responsibilities which must be discharged by the War Department and the Army during the fiscal year 1947. It must be borne in mind that though actual hostilities have ceased, there remain many tasks which must be efficiently performed if we are to have any assurance that the victories which were won at so great a sacrifice of American manpower and matériel will result in the complete restoration of peace and orderly existence for the peoples of the world.

In taking action upon this bill, the House reduced the budget estimates for "Government and relief in occupied areas" from a total of \$500,000,000 to a total of \$350,000,000. The Senate Appropriations Committee is of the opinion that the reduction of \$150,000,000 would have international repercussions, would jeopardize our occupation forces, and would greatly handicap the performance of the responsibilities which the United States Government has undertaken in Japan, Germany, Korea, and Austria. The committee, therefore, has restored the House reduction in this appropriation.

Based upon the testimony of the Chief of Staff, the Commanding General of the Army Ground Forces, and the Chief of Engineers, the committee reached the conclusion that insufficient funds were included in H. R. 6837, as passed by the House, to provide minimum essential facilities for the operation of our Army both at home and in foreign areas. The committee requested and was given rec-

31. FARM-LABOR PROGRAM. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6828, to authorize appropriations for continuation of the farm-labor supply program until June 30, 1947 (H. Rept. 2435)(p. 8131). An appropriation for this item has already been included in H. R. 6885, the third deficiency appropriation bill.
32. PERSONNEL. The Civil Service Committee reported with amendments H. R. 4718, to provide optional retirement for Government personnel who have rendered at least 25 years of service and have been separated from their employment, with a reduced annuity (H. Rept. 2443)(p. 8131).
The Claims Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4720, to provide for payment of claims of Government personnel on account of certain Comptroller General decisions regarding overtime, etc. (H. Rept. 2436)(p. 8131).
33. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6496 (pp. 8085-91). The Senate has not yet acted on the report.
34. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6056 (pp. 8118-25). The Senate has not yet acted on the report.
35. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL. Further conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 5990 (pp. 8125-6).
36. WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 6837 (p. 8117).
37. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 1 (p. 8131). The legislative program for this week, as announced by Majority Leader McCormack: Mon., F. D. Roosevelt ceremonies, OPA extension; Tues., consent and private calendars; Wed., railroad retirement; Thurs., no business; Fri. and Sat., British loan (p. 8127).

SENATE - June 29

38. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill; H. R. 6777 (pp. 8053-5).
Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Taft, Ohio, stating that the types of programs set forth in the 1947 budget of the Commodity Credit Corporation, within the funds available to it, are approved, but the subsidy program shall be subject to the provisions of H. R. 6042, the price-control bill which was vetoed (p. 8053).
Sen. George, Ga., spoke against the provision for a \$3,000,000 TVA fertilizer plant at Mobile, and Sen. McKellar, Tenn., defended the item (pp. 8053-4).
Sens. McKellar, Hayden, Russell, Overton, Thomas of Okla., Brooks, Bridges, and Gurney were appointed Senate conferees (p. 8055).
39. NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION. Debated S. 1850, to promote the progress of science and the useful arts, to secure the national defense, and to advance the national health and welfare (pp. 8055-8).
40. HOUSING. Sen. Knowland, Calif., deplored the shortage of material to carry on the veterans' housing program (pp. 8058-9).
41. FARM CREDIT. Passed as reported H. R. 6477, to continue Land Bank Commissioner loans, etc. (p. 8059).

42. RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION. Passed as reported S. J. Res. 156, to continue RFC (p. 8059).
43. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments H. R. 6739, this bill (pp. 8060-70). Conferees were appointed (p. 8070).
44. BANKRUPTCY. Passed without amendment H. R. 6682, to amend Secs. 81-3, and repeal Sec. 84, of the Bankruptcy Act (p. 8070). This bill will now be sent to the President.
45. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Wagner, N. Y., asked permission to introduce a measure to continue the price-control laws until July 20, but Sen. O'Daniel, Tex., objected. Sens. Barkley and others discussed the proposal (pp. 8070-2, 8074-5).
46. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6496 (pp. 8072-4).
47. FARM CREDIT. Passed without amendment S. 2280, to authorize the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation to purchase GI loans (p. 8075).
Passed as reported H. R. 5991, the Cooley farm-credit bill, with a committee amendment substituting the language of S. 1507, the Bankhead bill (pp. 8075-6).
48. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Sen. Morse, Oreg., inserted editorials favoring reorganization of Congress (pp. 8078-9).
49. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 1 (p. 8082).

BILLS INTRODUCED - June 29

50. RESEARCH. H. R. 6932, by Rep. Flannagan, Va., a revision of H. R. 6548 (the Flannagan bill) and H. R. 6692 (the Hope bill). To Agriculture Committee.
51. PRICE CONTROL. H. J. Res. 371 (see above), by Rep. Spence, Ky., to continue OPA until July 20. To Banking and Currency Committee.
H. Con. Res. 159, by Rep. Schwabe, Okla., to direct the President to prohibit the exportation of not over 2% of all durable goods produced, processed, or sold under the Price Control and Stabilization Acts. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 8132.)
52. ATOMIC ENERGY. H. Res. 688, by Rep. Luce, Conn., for development and control of atomic energy. To Rules Committee. (p. 8132.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX - June 29

53. FOREIGN RELIEF. Sen. Smith, N. J., inserted an address by Herbert Hoover of world famine (pp. A4011-2).
54. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Rep. Luce, Conn., inserted an editorial favoring reorganization of Congress (p. A4015).
Rep. Woodruff, Mich., inserted editorials favoring congressional reorganization (p. A4028).
55. CHEESE INDUSTRY. Sen. Wiley, Wis., inserted a Holiday Magazine article commending Wis. cheese (pp. A4016-7).
56. HAY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Doyle, Calif., describing the Calif. Hay

the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "That no funds in this paragraph shall be expended for the pay of any employee of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the maintenance of more than one major parts warehouse, or for the repair or overhaul of aircraft when such repair or overhaul cannot be performed by the Civil Aeronautics Administration through exchange or substitution of parts or materials maintained by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the cost of labor, parts and materials not maintained in stock would be in excess of \$200: *Provided further*, That all repair and overhaul of aircraft of the Civil Aeronautics Administration which cannot be performed within the foregoing limitation shall be done on contract after submission of bids."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, on roll call 190, I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "aye," and I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 56: Page 68, line 14, insert:

"The Navy Department is authorized to transfer without charge to the Coast and Geodetic Survey two AGP seaplane tenders, two PCS submarine chasers, and three SC submarine chasers from the reserve or surplus to the needs of the Navy Department, each of the seven vessels equipped with the necessary launches and ship's outfit."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 57: Page 69, line 17, after the matter stricken out, insert "(not to exceed \$5,757,000, \$1,557,000 of which is to be exclusively for the Office of Small Business at the seat of government)."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RABAUT moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 57 and concur in the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "(not to exceed \$4,500,000, \$500,000 of which is to be used at the seat of government for aids and services to small business)."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 58: Page 69, line 22, after the word "law" insert "including the purchase of commercial and trade reports; employment of aliens; temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classification laws (not exceeding \$50,000)."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 65: Page 72, line 2, after the word "patents" insert "and 10 cents per copy for design patents and certificates of trade-mark registration."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 73: Page 79, line 17, after the word "soundings" insert the following: "Provided further, That in the conduct of meteorological investigations in the Arctic region, pursuant to Public Law 296, approved February 12, 1946, the funds herein appropriated shall be available for the appointment of employees at rates to be fixed by the Chief of the Weather Bureau without regard to the civil-service laws and classification Act, but the maximum base rate of pay shall not be in excess of \$7,500 per annum and at no time more than three employees shall be in a pay status at such rate of pay, and no other employees shall receive in excess of the base rate of pay of \$5,000 per annum; the furnishing of food, shelter, and protective clothing and equipment, without repayment therefor, to employees of the Government assigned to Arctic stations; and the War and Navy Department are authorized in the fiscal year 1947, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to transfer without charge to the Weather Bureau materials, equipment, and supplies, surplus to the needs of the War and Navy Departments and necessary for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of Arctic weather stations: *Provided further*, That the unexpended balance of the amount appropriated for Arctic weather stations under authority of said act for the fiscal year 1946 is hereby merged with this appropriation and continued available for the purposes thereof until June 30, 1947."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 74: Page 80, line 18, insert:

"Maintenance and operation of meteorological facilities (Executive Order 9709): For all necessary expenses of maintenance and operation of meteorological facilities, by contract or otherwise, in foreign countries and in Territories and possessions of the United States, in accordance with Executive Order 9709, dated March 29, 1946, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$2,000,000, of which not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RABAUT moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 74, and concur in the

same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$2,000,000" named in said amendment insert "\$1,750,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 81: Page 95, line 24, strike out lines 24 and 25, and on page 96 strike out lines 1 to 17 inclusive and insert:

"SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5990) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, for the consideration of Senate amendment No. 1.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Senate amendment No. 1: Page 2, line 1, strike out "\$6,000,000" and insert "\$10,000,000."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist on its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 1.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. GARY) there were—ayes 98, noes 6.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 195, nays 100, not voting 137, as follows:

[Roll No. 191]

YEAS—195

Abernethy	Folger	Mills
Allen, Ill.	Fuller	Mundt
Allen, La.	Gallagher	Murray, Tenn.
Almond	Gamble	Murray, Wis.
Andersen	Gathings	Norblad
H. Carl	Gavin	O'Brien, Ill.
Andresen	Gearhart	O'Konski
August H.	Gifford	O'Neal
Andrews, Ala.	Gillette	O'Toole
Arends	Gillie	Pace
Arnold	Goodwin	Patman
Barrett, Wyo.	Gossett	Peterson, Fla.
Barry	Graham	Pfeifer
Bates, Ky.	Grant, Ind.	Philbin
Beckworth	Gregory	Phillips
Bell	Griffiths	Pickett
Bennett, Mo.	Gross	Plumley
Bishop	Gwynne, Iowa	Poage
Blackney	Halleck	Price, Fla.
Bland	Hand	Rabaut
Brehm	Hare	Ramey
Brown, Ohio	Hendricks	Reed, Ill.
Brumbaugh	Henry	Reed, N. Y.
Bryson	Hess	Rees, Kans.
Buck	Hill	Resa
Buffett	Hoch	Rich
Butler	Hoeven	Rizley
Byrnes, Wis.	Hoffman, Pa.	Robison, Ky.
Campbell	Hope	Rockwell
Cannon, Mo.	Howell	Roe, Md.
Carlson	Hull	Russell
Chapman	Jenkins	Ryter
Chelf	Jennings	Schwabe, Mo.
Chenoweth	Johnson, Calif.	Schwabe, Okla.
Chiperfield	Johnson, Ill.	Scrivner
Church	Johnson, Ind.	Shafer
Clark	Johnson	Short
Clason	Lyndon B.	Simpson, Pa.
Clements	Jones	Smith, Ohio
Clevenger	Jonkman	Smith, Wis.
Clippinger	Kean	Somers, N. Y.
Cole, Kans.	Kee	Spence
Cole, Mo.	Keefe	Springer
Cooley	Kerr	Sumner, Ill.
Cooper	Kilburn	Sundstrom
Courtney	Knutson	Taber
Cravens	Landis	Talbot
Crosser	Lane	Talle
Cunningham	Lanham	Thom
Curtis	Lea	Thomas, Tex.
Davis	Lewis	Thomason
D'Ewart	Luce	Tibbott
Dingell	Lyle	Vorvys, Ohio
Domengeaux	McConnell	Vursell
Dondero	McCowan	Walter
Durham	McDonough	Weichel
Earthman	McGregor	White
Eaton	McMillen, Ill.	Whittington
Elliott	Maloney	Wigglesworth
Ellis	Mankin	Wilson
Ellsworth	Martin, Iowa	Winter
Elston	Martin, Mass.	Wolcott
Fallon	Mathews	Wolverton, N. J.
Feighan	May	Wood
Fenton	Michener	Woodruff
Flannagan	Miller, Nebr.	Zimmerman

NAYS—100

Angell	Canfield	Delaney,
Bailey	Carnahan	John J.
Beall	Case, N. J.	Dirksen
Biemiller	Case, S. Dak.	Douglas, Calif.
Bloom	Combs	Douglas, Ill.
Bolton	Corbett	Doyle
Brown, Ga.	D'Alesandro	Engle, Calif.
Bunker	De Lacy	Fernandez

Flood	Jarman	Outland
Fogarty	Johnson	Pittenger
Forand	Luther A.	Price, Ill.
Fulton	Judd	Priest
Gary	Kelly, Pa.	Rabin
Geelan	Kelly, Ill.	Rains
Gordon	King	Randolph
Gorski	Kirwan	Richards
Granahan	Kopplemann	Riley
Green	LaFollette	Rogers, Fla.
Hagen	Larcade	Rogers, Mass.
Hale	LeFevre	Rowan
Hancock	Lemke	Sadowski
Harless, Ariz.	Lesinski	Sasscer
Havenner	Link	Savage
Hays	McCormack	Simpson, Ill.
Healy	McGlinchey	Slaughter
Hébert	McMillan, S. C.	Smith, Maine
Herter	Madden	Starkey
Heseltun	Manasco	Stefan
Hinshaw	Marcanonio	Sullivan
Hobbs	Monroney	Traynor
Holmes, Mass.	Murdock	Trimble
Holmes, Wash.	Neely	Wasielewski
Horan	O'Brien, Mich.	Weaver
Huber	O'Hara	Woodhouse

NOT VOTING—137

Adams	Gillespie	Patterson
Anderson, Calif.	Gore	Peterson, Ga.
Andrews, N. Y.	Granger	Ploeser
Auchincloss	Grant, Ala.	Powell
Baldwin, Md.	Gwinn, N. Y.	Pratt
Baldwin, N. Y.	Hall	Quinn, N. Y.
Barden	Edwin Arthur	Rankin
Barrett, Pa.	Hall	Rayfiel
Bates, Mass.	Leonard W.	Reece, Tenn.
Bender	Harness, Ind.	Rivers
Bennet, N. Y.	Harris	Robertson
Bonner	Hart	N. Dak.
Boren	Hartley	Robertson, Va.
Boykin	Hedrick	Robinson, Utah
Bradley, Mich.	Heffernan	Rodgers, Pa.
Bradley, Pa.	Hoffman, Mich.	Roe, N. Y.
Brooks	Hollifield	Rogers, N. Y.
Buchanan	Hook	Rooney
Buckley	Izac	Sabath
Bulwinkle	Jackson	Sharp
Byrne, N. Y.	Jensen	Sheppard
Camp	Johnson, Okla.	Sheridan
Cannon, Fla.	Kearney	Sikes
Celler	Kefauver	Smith, Va.
Cochran	Keogh	Sparkman
Coffee	Kilday	Stevenson
Cole, N. Y.	Kinzer	Stewart
Colmer	Klein	Stigler
Cox	Kunkel	Stockman
Crawford	Latham	Summers, Tex.
Curley	LeCompte	Tarver
Daughton, Va.	Ludlow	Taylor
Dawson	Lynch	Thomas, N. J.
Delaney	McGehee	Tolan
James J.	McKenzie	Torrens
Dolliver	Mahon	Towe
Doughton, N. C.	Mansfield,	Vinson
Drewry	Mont.	Voorhis, Calif.
Dworshak	Mansfield, Tex.	Wadsworth
Eberhart	Mason	Welch
Elsaesser	Morrow	West
Engel, Mich.	Miller, Calif.	Whitten
Ervin	Morgan	Wickersham
Fellows	Morrison	Winstead
Fisher	Murphy	Wolfenden, Pa.
Gardner	Norrell	Worley
Gerlach	Norton	
Gibson	Patrick	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Jensen.
 Mr. Robertson of Virginia with Mr. Bender.
 Mr. Havenner with Mr. Fellows.
 Mr. Rankin with Mr. Kunkel.
 Mr. Whittington with Mr. Mason.
 Mr. Voorhis of California with Mr. Rodgers of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. Tarver with Mr. Sharp.
 Mr. Hook with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.
 Mr. Johnson of Oklahoma with Mr. Taylor.
 Mr. Kilday with Mr. Ploeser.
 Mr. McKenzie with Mr. Latham.
 Mrs. Norton with Mr. Elsaesser.
 Mr. Morrison with Mr. Dolliver.
 Miss Pratt with Mr. Gillespie.
 Mr. Doughton of North Carolina with Mr. Auchincloss.

Mr. D'ALESANDRO and Mr. CARNAHAN changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. HENDRICKS, Mr. SHAFER, and Mr. ELSTON changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House agree to the further conference requested by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. COFFEE, GARY, FLOOD, O'NEAL, STEFAN, HORAN, and CANFIELD.

EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY PRICE CONTROL ACT AND STABILIZATION ACT

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 689, Rept. No. 2444), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That notwithstanding the provisions of any other rule of the House immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 371) extending the effective period of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and all points of order against said joint resolution are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the joint resolution and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the joint resolution shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the joint resolution for amendment the committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK AND HOUR OF MEETING ON TUESDAY

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask recognition in order to inquire of the majority leader as to the program for tonight and next week.

Mr. MCCORMACK. So far as the rest of the afternoon is concerned, I do not know that I can give much information to the House. I do not know of any conference reports. Would the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] inform the House as to the situation?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We have no further conference reports and there will be no more conference reports ready tonight. We will have conference reports ready on Monday.

Mr. MCCORMACK. That being the case, that gives the House very essential and valuable information.

Mr. TABER. Would it not be proper at this time perhaps to have arrangements made so that conference reports on Monday might be taken up on Monday even though they were not filed until then? Perhaps we ought to cover that tonight.

Mr. MCCORMACK. That is an excellent suggestion.

Mr. Rooney with Mr. Engel of Michigan.
Mr. Holifield with Mr. Corbett.
Mr. Peterson of Georgia with Mr. LeCompte.
Mr. McKenzie with Mr. Cole of Kansas.
Mr. Bulwinkle with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.

Mr. Daughton of Virginia with Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Welch.
Mr. James J. Delaney with Mr. Rodgers of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Anderson of California.

Mr. Rankin with Mr. Bates of Massachusetts.

Mr. Coffee with Mr. August H. Andresen.
Mr. Boykin with Mr. Hoffman of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Powell with Mr. Andrews of New York.

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I have a pair with the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. SLAUGHTER. Had he been present he would have voted "aye." I therefore withdraw my vote of "no," and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RENT CONTROL

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House Joint Resolution 372, reenacting and continuing the effective period of certain provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, in respect to the stabilization of rents for housing accommodations, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I cannot conceive how rents could be controlled without the control of other matters over which OPA exercises its powers. Certainly it would be unfair to attempt to control rents unless we attempted to control those things incident to rents and upon which rents are based.

There is a provision with respect to rents in the resolution we have just adopted and when the Committee on Banking and Currency takes up the consideration of OPA we expect to consider the control of rents. I certainly would not be in favor of any bill that did not control rents, because I think it is essential to the welfare of the American people; but I do object to the immediate consideration of this resolution at this time. I hope the matter will be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. KERR filed the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 6837) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the

amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6837) "making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 4, 11, 13, and 26.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, and 25, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement of the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$31,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,585,800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$597,900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$500,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$102,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$375,544,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$325,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$816,044,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$425,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: ", to be available until June 30, 1948"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$11,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 3, 27, and 28.

JOHN H. KERR,
JOE HENDRICKS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAULT,
FRANCIS CASE,
HARVE TIBBOTT,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ELMER THOMAS,
CARL HAYDEN,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
CHAS GURNEY,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
CLYDE M. REED,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6837) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1, relating to the appropriation "Contingencies of the Army," appropriates \$14,480,300, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$10,000,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 2, relating to the appropriation "Field Exercises," appropriates \$7,000,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$10,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4, relating to the appropriation "Pay of the Army": Restores the House provision with respect to military personnel engaging with publications of any branch or organization of the Army or military association under certain conditions.

Amendment No. 5, relating to the appropriation "Finance service," appropriates \$31,000,000, instead of \$30,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$31,578,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6, adjusts a total.

Amendment No. 7, relating to the appropriation "Horses, draft and pack animals", appropriates \$150,000, instead of \$100, as proposed by the House, and \$200,100, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8, adjusts a total.

Amendment No. 9, relating to the appropriation "Transportation service, Army", appropriates \$500,000,000, instead of \$475,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$524,664,256, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10, relating to the appropriation "Signal service of the Army", appropriates \$102,000,000, instead of \$100,000,000, as proposed by the House and \$104,115,112, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11, relating to the Appropriation "Air Corps, Army", strikes out the provision proposed by the Senate barring the use of Air Corps appropriations for research in or procurement of rockets or guided missiles which come under the "normal" cognizance of the Ordnance Department.

Amendment No. 12, relating to the appropriation "Engineer Service," appropriates \$375,544,000, instead of \$350,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$475,544,000, as proposed by the Senate. As to the amount agreed upon, it is the sense of the managers on the part of the House and Senate that the position of the House as expressed in the report of the House Committee on Appropriations on this bill (Report No. 2311) with respect to Tripler General Hospital, T. H., and

the acquisition of land for a hospital at San Juan, P. R., shall prevail.

Amendment No. 13, relating to the appropriation "Military posts," appropriates \$115,500,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$215,500,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14, relating to the appropriation "Barracks and quarters, Army," appropriates \$325,000,000, instead of \$300,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$350,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 15, adjusts a total.

Amendment No. 16, relating to the appropriation "Ordnance service and supplies, Army," appropriates \$327,719,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$315,000,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 17 and 18, relating to the appropriation for the National Guard, makes the appropriation available for alterations and additions to present structures, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19, relating to the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice, Army, appropriates \$281,500, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$167,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 20 and 21, relating to government and relief in occupied areas, provides for expenses incident to the operation of schools for American children, as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates \$425,000,000, instead of \$350,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$500,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 22 and 23, relating to "Atomic Service," includes the provision proposed by the Senate providing for the operation of community facilities necessary to the conduct of atomic service activities, and makes the appropriation available until June 30, 1948, instead of until expended, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24, relating to printing and binding, appropriates \$11,500,000, instead of \$10,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$13,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25, relating to Sec. 4 of the bill, strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the limitation proposed by the House upon expenditures for carrying into effect the provisions of paragraph 8 of Executive Order 9630 of September 27, 1945.

Amendment No. 26, relating to Sec. 20 of the bill, inserted by the Senate, strikes out such section, which pertains to expenditures and reimbursements as regards surplus property.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

Amendment No. 3, relating to reimbursements for expenses of detailed naval dental officers, and providing that detailed military and naval personnel may be in excess of the numbers otherwise authorized and appropriated for.

The House Managers will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 27, providing for a 10 per centum interchange as between appropriations, no appropriation, however, to be increased by more than 10 per centum thereby.

The House Managers will move to insist on disagreement to such amendment.

Amendment No. 28, changing a section number.

Disposition will depend upon action on Amendment No. 27.

JOHN H. KERR,
JOE HENDRICKS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
FRANCIS CASE,
HARVE TIBBOTT,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. GARY submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 5990) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate numbered 1 to the bill (H. R. 5990) "making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 1.

JOHN M. COFFEE,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
DANIEL J. FLOOD,
KARL STEFAN,
WALT HORAN,
GORDON CANFIELD,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
CLYDE R. HOEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
HOMER FERGUSON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate remaining in disagreement to the bill (H. R. 5990) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended as to such amendment, namely:

Amendment No. 1, relating to the amount of the Federal contribution toward the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

JOHN M. COFFEE,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
DANIEL J. FLOOD,
KARL STEFAN,
WALT HORAN,
GORDON CANFIELD,

Managers on the Part of the House.

AMENDING EMERGENCY FARM MORTGAGE ACT

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6477) to amend section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended, and section 3 of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act, as amended, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, line 19, after "Federal" insert "Farm."

Page 3, line 1, strike out "Agriculture and Forestry" and insert "Banking and Currency."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, has the gentleman conferred with the minority member of the committee, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE]?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I did.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I do not see him here and no one has said anything about it.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. The only change is that we require the Farm Credit Administration—

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I know nothing about it and I would prefer to know something.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I thought he had spoken to the minority leader.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. No; he has not.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I may say to the minority leader that the distinguished chairman and two other members of the committee were the only ones who were in favor of continuing this legislation and I am sure that by the agreement made the other day to continue it for 1 year more will take care of the Senate amendments.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. It is only a technical matter.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I hope the gentleman will withdraw his request.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my request.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on House Joint Resolution No. 371, just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I received unanimous consent some time ago to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include an address by William S. Bennet. I am informed by the Public Printer that this will exceed two pages of the RECORD and will cost \$160, but I ask that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, several days ago I asked unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a speech entitled "Top Public Relations Man of 1945." I am informed by the Public Printer that this will exceed two pages of the RECORD and will cost \$240, but I ask that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

JULY 1, 1946.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. COFFEE, from the committee of conference, submitted
the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5990]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate numbered 1 to the bill (H. R. 5990) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 1.

JOHN M. COFFEE,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
DANIEL J. FLOOD,
KARL STEFAN,
WALT HORAN,
GORDON CANFIELD,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
CLYDE R. HOEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
HOMER FERGUSON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate remaining in disagreement to the bill (H. R. 5990) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended as to such amendment, namely:

Amendment No. 1, relating to the amount of the Federal contribution toward the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

JOHN M. COFFEE,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
DANIEL J. FLOOD
KARL STEFAN,
WALT HORAN,
GORDON CANFIELD,

Managers on the Part of the House.



Mr. KERR. Because we made a mistake in the case of the Navy Department does not justify our making another mistake in the case of the War Department.

Mr. THOMASON. But it was given to the Navy Department on the theory that the War Department had it. Now you would take it from the War Department.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Just for the benefit of those who are complaining of the Navy Department, let me say that the Navy's justification is not predicated upon the War Department's having the transferability clause, but justification was made of the need of flexibility in the matter of expenditures.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recede and concur with an amendment.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Florida to recede and concur with an amendment.

The motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question recurs on the motion of the gentleman from North Carolina to recede and concur.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will announce the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 28: Page 69, line 6, strike out "20" and insert "22."

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KERR moves that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5990) making appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 1. Page 1, line 8, strike out "\$6,000,000" and insert "\$10,000,000."

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. GARY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sums stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert "\$8,000,000."

[Mr. REES of Kansas addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 73, noes 31.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 192, nays 102, not voting 138, as follows:

[Roll No. 198]

YEAS—192

Abernethy	Gille	Madden
Almond	Goodwin	Manasco
Andrews, Ala.	Gordon	Marcantonio
Angell	Gorski	Martin, Mass.
Arends	Granahan	Mathews
Auchincloss	Grant, Ind.	Michener
Bailey	Green	Monroney
Barden	Gwinn, N. Y.	Morgan
Barrett, Pa.	Gwynne, Iowa	Neely
Beall	Hale	Norblad
Bender	Hall	O'Brien, Ill.
Bennet, N. Y.	Edwin Arthur	O'Brien, Mich.
Biemiller	Hall	O'Hara
Blackney	Leonard W.	O'Toole
Bolton	Halleck	Outland
Brooks	Harless, Ariz.	Patterson, Fla.
Brown, Ga.	Hart	Pittenger
Brown, Ohio	Havenner	Pratt
Buchanan	Hays	Price, Fla.
Bunker	Healy	Price, Ill.
Byrne, N. Y.	Hedrick	Priest
Canfield	Hendricks	Quinn, N. Y.
Carlson	Herter	Rabaut
Carnahan	Heseltun	Rabin
Case, N. J.	Hess	Randolph
Chelf	Hill	Reed, Ill.
Church	Hinshaw	Resa
Combs	Hobbs	Rich
Cooley	Hoch	Richards
Corbett	Holmes, Mass.	Riley
Cravens	Holmes, Wash.	Rivers
D'Alesandro	Hook	Robertson, Va.
Delaney,	Howell	Rockwell
James J.	Huber	Rogers, Mass.
Delaney,	Jackson	Ryter
John J.	Jarman	Sasser
D'Ewart	Johnson, Calif.	Savage
Dingell	Johnson,	Shafer
Dirksen	Luther A.	Sheppard
Dolliver	Jonkman	Simpson, Ill.
Domengeaux	Judd	Smith, Maine
Dondero	Kean	Smith, Va.
Doughton, N. C.	Kee	Somers, N. Y.
Douglas, Calif.	Kelly, Ill.	Sparkman
Douglas, Ill.	Keogh	Spence
Doyle	Kerr	Starkey
Elliott	King	Stefan
Elston	Kinzer	Stockman
Engle, Calif.	Kirwan	Sullivan
Ervin	Kopplemann	Sumners, Tex.
Fallon	Kunkel	Talbot
Fellows	LaFollette	Thom
Fernandez	Larcade	Thomason
Fisher	Latham	Traynor
Flannagan	LeCompte	Trimble
Flood	Lemke	Voorhis, Calif.
Fogarty	Lesinski	Vorys, Ohio
Folger	Lewis	Vursell
Forand	Link	Walter
Fulton	Lyle	Wasielewski
Gallagher	Lynch	White
Gamble	McConnell	Wigglesworth
Gary	McCormack	Wolverton, N. J.
Gathings	McDonough	Woodhouse
Geelan	McGlinchey	Zimmerman
Gerlach	McMillan, S. C.	

NAYS—102

Allen, La.	Butler	Curtis
Andersen,	Byrnes, Wis.	Dworshak
H. Carl	Campbell	Ellis
Arnold	Cannon, Mo.	Elsaesser
Barrett, Wyo.	Case, S. Dak.	Felghan
Beckwith	Chapman	Fenton
Bennett, Mo.	Chipperfield	Gavin
Bishop	Clason	Gillette
Brehm	Clevenger	Gore
Brumbaugh	Cole, Mo.	Graham
Bryson	Cole, N. Y.	Gregory
Buck	Cooper	Griffiths
Buffett	Crosser	Gross

Hand	McMillen, Ill.	Rowan
Hare	Martin, Iowa	Sabath
Henry	Merrow	Schwabe, Mo.
Hoeven	Miller, Nebr.	Schwabe, Okla.
Hoffman, Pa.	Mills	Smith, Ohio
Hope	Mundt	Smith, Wis.
Hull	Murray, Tenn.	Springer
Jenkins	Murray, Wis.	Stevenson
Jensen	O'Konski	Sundstrom
Johnson, Ill.	O'Neal	Taber
Johnson, Ind.	Patman	Talle
Johnson,	Philbin	Thomas, Tex.
Lyndon B.	Phillips	Tibbott
Jones	Pickett	Towe
Keefe	Poage	Wadsworth
Kilday	Ramey	Weichel
Knutson	Rees, Kans.	Whitten
Landis	Rizley	Whittington
Lane	Robertson,	Wilson
Lanham	N. Dak.	Winter
McCowan	Robison, Ky.	Wolcott
McGregor	Roe, Md.	Woodruff

NOT VOTING—138

Adams	Engel, Mich.	Norton
Allen, Ill.	Fuller	Pace
Anderson, Calif.	Gardner	Patrick
Andresen,	Gearhart	Patterson
August H.	Gibson	Peterson, Ga.
Andrews, N. Y.	Gifford	Pfeifer
Baldwin, Md.	Gillespie	Ploeser
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gossett	Plumley
Barry	Granger	Powell
Bates, Ky.	Grant, Ala.	Rains
Bates, Mass.	Hagen	Rankin
Bell	Hancock	Rankin
Bland	Harness, Ind.	Reece, Tenn.
Bloom	Harris	Reed, N. Y.
Bonner	Hartley	Robinson, Utah
Boren	Hebert	Rodgers, Pa.
Boykin	Heffernan	Roe, N. Y.
Bradley, Mich.	Hoffman, Mich.	Rogers, Fla.
Bradley, Pa.	Hollifield	Rogers, N. Y.
Buckley	Horan	Rooney
Bulwinkle	Izac	Russell
Camp	Jennings	Sadowski
Cannon, Fla.	Johnson, Okla.	Scrivner
Celler	Kearney	Sharp
Chenoweth	Kefauver	Sheridan
Clark	Kelley, Pa.	Short
Clements	Kilburn	Sikes
Clippinger	Klein	Simpson, Pa.
Cochran	Lea	Slaughter
Coffee	LeFevre	Stewart
Cole, Kans.	Luce	Stigler
Colmer	Ludlow	Sumner, Ill.
Courtney	McGehee	Tarver
Cox	McKenzie	Taylor
Crawford	Mahon	Thomas, N. J.
Cunningham	Maloney	Tolan
Curley	Mankin	Torrens
Daughton, Va.	Mansfield,	Vinson
Davis	Mont.	Weaver
Dawson	Mansfield, Tex.	Welch
De Lacy	Mason	West
Drewry	May	Wickersham
Durham	Miller, Calif.	Winstead
Earthman	Morrison	Wolfenden, Pa.
Eaton	Murdock	Wood
Eberharter	Murphy	Worley
Ellsworth	Norrell	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs:

Mr. Rankin with Mr. Hoffman of Michigan.
 Mr. Barry with Mr. Ploeser.
 Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Horan.
 Mr. Boykin with Mr. Ellsworth.
 Mr. Rayfiel with Mr. Jennings.
 Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Eaton.
 Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Plumley.
 Mr. Celler with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.
 Mr. Klein with Mr. Kilburn.
 Mr. Coffee with Mr. LeFevre.
 Mr. Sikes with Mr. Mason.
 Mr. Vinson with Mr. Reed of New York.
 Mr. Colmer with Mr. Scrivner.
 Mr. Camp with Mr. Taylor.
 Mr. Peterson of Georgia with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. De Lacy with Mr. Kearney.
 Mr. Wood with Mr. Hartley.
 Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Gillespie.
 Mr. Bulwinkle with Mr. Fuller.
 Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Chenoweth.
 Mr. Pace with Mr. Short.
 Mr. Hollifield with Mr. Harness of Indiana.
 Mr. Kefauver with Mr. Gearhart.
 Mr. Izac with Mr. Allen of Illinois.

Mr. Mansfield of Montana with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.

Mr. May with Mr. Crawford.

Mr. BENDER changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

(A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days within which to extend their remarks in the RECORD immediately preceding the roll call by which this amendment was adopted.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

DAY CARE NURSERY SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. HEALY submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 5933) to authorize and direct the Board of Education of the District of Columbia to establish and operate in the public schools and other suitable locations a system of nurseries and nursery schools for day care of school-age and under-school-age children, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5933) to authorize and direct the Board of Education of the District of Columbia to establish and operate in the public schools and other suitable locations a system of nurseries and nursery schools for day care of school-age and under-school-age children, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, and agree to the same.

NED R. HEALY,
J. GLENN BEALL,
JNO. L. McMILLAN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CLYDE R. HOEY,
JAMES W. HUFFMAN,
H. ALEXANDER SMITH,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5933) to authorize and direct the Board of Education of the District of Columbia to establish and operate in the public schools and other suitable locations a system of nurseries and nursery schools for day care of school-age and under-school-age children, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 1 authorizes the Board of Public Welfare to administer the program rather than the Board of Education.

Amendment No. 2 limits the number of nurseries and nursery schools to 14, the number in operation at the present time.

Amendment No. 3 requires residence of 1 year in order to be eligible under this program.

Amendment No. 4 limits the authorization of funds to \$500,000 rather than \$500,000 annually as in the House bill.

JNO. L. McMILLAN,
NED R. HEALY,
J. GLENN BEALL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. HEALY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5933) to authorize and direct the Board of Education of the District of Columbia to establish and operate in the public schools and other suitable locations a system of nurseries and nursery schools for day care of school-age and under-school-age children, and for other purposes.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman explain the report?

Mr. HEALY. This was a bill which would provide for the continuation of the nursery schools, some known as day-care centers, in the District of Columbia. The Senate added four amendments to the bill passed by the House 2 weeks ago. The matter went to conference and the House conferees have agreed to the four Senate amendments.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman explain the Senate amendments?

Mr. HEALY. The first amendment of the Senate provides that the administration of the program shall come under the Board of Welfare of the District of Columbia rather than the Board of Education.

The second amendment would limit the number of nursery schools to 14, which is the number in operation at the present time. I might say that these schools have been operated since the discontinuance of Federal funds from funds provided by the District of Columbia war chest.

The third change made by the Senate would require a residence of 1 year in the District of Columbia in order to be eligible to send children to the schools under this program.

The fourth change of the Senate was to limit the appropriation to \$500,000 rather than \$500,000 annually as was provided in the bill adopted by the House.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The House provided a \$500,000 yearly program; this is limited to \$500,000 in total amount?

Mr. HEALY. Yes; in other words, it is a program limited to 1 year rather than making it a permanent program.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Was there full agreement among the House conferees?

Mr. HEALY. There was complete agreement among the conferees of both the House and the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION TO ASSISTANT JOURNAL CLERK

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Accounts, I send to the Clerk's desk a resolution (H. Res. 693) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That effective July 1, 1946, there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House until otherwise provided by law additional compensation to the Assistant Journal Clerk at the rate of \$400 per annum.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow after disposition of matters on the Speaker's desk and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PHILLIPS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a table and a radio address.

Mr. CLASON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from a local newspaper.

Mr. WEICHEL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in reference to the conference report on the bill H. R. 6837, and that the extension may appear following the remarks of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a manuscript entitled "California Observes Dairy Month." I am advised by the Public Printer that this will exceed 2 pages of the RECORD and will cost \$210. I ask that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HAND] is recognized for 20 minutes.

(Mr. HAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

SOCIAL SECURITY OR INSECURITY?

Mr. HAND. Mr. Speaker, for a good many weeks the House Committee on

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued

July 8, 1946

For actions of July 3, 4 & 5, 1946

79th-2nd, Nos. 130, 131, and 132

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed National Science Foundation bill. Senate committee reported bill to authorize Federal Security Agency to assist States in community recreation program. Senate received nomination of Littlejohn to be War Assets Administrator. House sent Cooley farm-credit bill to conference. Rep. Murray said Agriculture, not Appropriations, Committee should handle fertilizer legislation, and blamed South for fertilizer shortage in Midwest. House passed bill to include department heads under Civil Service Retirement Act. Senate committee reported price-control bill and Senate debated this bill. Senate passed omnibus flood-control bill. Senate passed vocational-education bill. Rep. Murray criticized continuation of slaughter control and sugar rationing.

SENATE - July 3

- 1. RESEARCH.** Passed with amendments S. 1850, to create a National Science Foundation to promote the progress of science and the useful arts, to secure the national defense, and to advance the national health and welfare; by a 48-18 vote (pp. 8323-34, 8336-60). Agreed to amendments by Sen. Hart, Conn.; to eliminate provisions for research on social sciences (pp. 8348-50).
- 2. PRICE CONTROL.** H. J. Res. 371, to continue price control until July 20, and S. J. Res. 172, for the same purpose, were referred to the Banking and Currency Committee (p. 8320). Sen. O'Daniel, Tex., moved that H. J. Res. 371 be referred to the Pensions Committee instead, but this motion was ruled out of order (p. 8320).
Sen. Wherry, Nebr., read and commented upon reports he has received from the American Meat Institute, National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, Cook Packing Co., and Nebraska Stockgrowers Association regarding price movements since July 1 (pp. 8321-3).
Sen. Pepper read and discussed information regarding price increases since July 1 (pp. 8362-3).
- 3. RECREATION.** The Education and Labor Committee reported without amendment S. 2070, to authorize the Federal Security Agency to assist the States in development of community recreation programs (S. Rept. 1648)(p. 8320).

4. CREDIT UNIONS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6372, to amend the Federal Credit Union Act in several particulars (S. Rept. 1647)(p. 8320).
5. UNESCO. The Foreign Relations Committee reported with amendments H. J. Res. 305, to provide for U. S. membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (S. Rept. 1649)(p. 8320).
6. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL. Concurred in a House amendment to a Senate amendment to this bill, H. R. 5990 (p. 8325). This bill will now be sent to the President.
7. WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6837, and Senate conferees were appointed for a further conference (p. 8326).
8. RIVERS AND HARBORS omnibus bill, H. R. 6407, was made the unfinished business (p. 8360).
9. NOMINATION; SURPLUS PROPERTY. Robert McGowan Littlejohn was nominated as War Assets Administrator (p. 8368).
10. ADJOURNED until Fri., July 5 (p. 8368).

HOUSE - July 3

11. FARM CREDIT. The final version of H. R. 6477 (see Digest 129, which was in error), extends authority for Land Bank Commissioner loans until July 1, 1947, authorizes FFMC to repay to the Treasury such portions of its capital as are not needed, and directs FCA to study and report to Congress on ways and means of making loans through the land bank system similar to those now made by the Land Bank Commissioner and to submit its report by Mar. 1, 1947.
Reps. Flannagan, Zimmerman, Cooley, Pace, Hope, Kinzer, and Andresen were appointed House conferees on the Cooley farm-credit bill, H. R. 5991 (p. 8377). Senate conferees were appointed July 1.
12. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Dirksen, Ill., commended the "restraint" of businessmen during the absence of price control (p. 8378).
Rep. Dondero, Mich., took the same position, saying businessmen's actions "ought to be an answer to the hysteria" (pp. 8378-9).
Rep. Jenkins, Ohio, discussed the price situation, stating that increases because of elimination of subsidies are not inflationary (pp. 8420-2).
13. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H. R. 6903, to provide benefits for certain U. S. employees who are veterans of World War II and lost opportunity for probational civil-service appointments because of service in the armed forces (pp. 8372-3).
Passed without amendment H. R. 5831, to include department heads under the Civil Service Retirement Act (pp. 8373-4).
Passed without amendment H. R. 6673, to modify the provision against concurrent receipts of retirement and Employees' Compensation Act benefits (p. 8374).
14. FERTILIZER; RESEARCH. Rep. Murray, Wis., spoke in favor of H. R. 6932, the Flannagan-Hope bill; criticized consideration of fertilizer legislation by the Appropriations, rather than the Agriculture Committee; and blamed the South for the fertilizer shortage in the midwest (pp. 8379).
15. STRATEGIC MATERIALS. Received the conference report on S. 752, to provide for

development and proving projects in various parts of the country. Apparently the Air Forces would like to see one huge main developmental center established, to be controlled by the Air Forces.

This view is sharply disputed by the Navy and by most of the Army nonflying services, who get along together much better, at least in the missile field, than do the Army Air Forces and the rest of the Army.

The missile program, particularly the long-range missile program, is still in its infancy, and with a whole new world in science and in the art of war still to be opened, it would be a profound mistake, it is held, to attempt at this time to sharply increase the limitations under which each service should develop missiles.

No one service or agency should have sole control or dominating control of missiles; all should participate and fully and freely exchange all information.

Each service must be free to develop missiles along functional lines—the Ground Forces, artillery weapons and antiaircraft missiles; the Navy, missiles launched from ships; the Air Forces, missiles launched from planes, etc.

To try to define at this time which—or if any—one service should control long-range missiles launched from the ground against an enemy's cities would be wrong, it is held.

RESEARCH GRANTS FAVORED

The Army Ground Forces and the Navy also feel that instead of putting \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000 in the physical facilities of a huge missile developmental center, it would be better to put the same amount into basic research grants to universities, institutions, etc., and to improvement of already existing facilities. Duplication of effort at this stage of rocket research and many minds working on the same problems is in accordance with industrial practice, and, far from being wasteful, is the only way to achieve maximum and quick results, it is held.

There is thus a basic cleavage about the form and organization of our missile research and developmental program should thus assume, with the behind-the-scenes struggle particularly bitter between Army Ordnance and the Army Air Forces.

It is not a struggle which is likely to be decided soon and it seems probable that the present form of coordinated research and development—rather than centralized direction and control—will continue for some time, since most scientists seem to be in sympathy with this approach.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. O'MAHONEY submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate numbered 1 to the bill (H. R. 5990) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 1.

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,

JOHN H. OVERTON,

DENNIS CHAVEZ,

CLYDE R. HOEY,

JOSEPH H. BALL,

HOMER FERGUSON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOHN M. COFFEE,

J. VAUGHAN GARY,

DANIEL J. FLOOD,

KARL STEFAN,

WALT HORAN,

GORDON CANFIELD,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, may I inquire from the Senator from Wyoming whether the conference report is a unanimous report so far as the Senate conferees are concerned?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes. All the members of the Appropriations Subcommittee, and, so far as I know, all Members of the Senate, agree with what is being done.

Let me explain to the Senator that the District of Columbia appropriation bill was agreed to in conference, with the exception of one amendment. Yesterday the House agreed to a compromise on that single amendment. The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], who is the ranking Republican Member, is in complete agreement with the motion which I am about to make.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the message from the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 5990, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
July 2, 1946.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1 to the bill (H. R. 5990) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum stricken out and inserted, insert "\$8,000,000."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the Senate increased the Federal contribution from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The conference agreement is \$8,000,000.

I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1.

The motion was agreed to.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. WHITE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	George	McCarran
Andrews	Gerry	McClellan
Ball	Gossett	McKellar
Barkley	Guffey	McMahon
Brooks	Gurney	Magnuson
Buck	Hart	Maybank
Burch	Hawkes	Mead
Bushfield	Hayden	Millikin
Byrd	Hill	Mitchell
Capehart	Hoey	Moore
Capper	Huffman	Morse
Carville	Johnson, Colo.	Murdock
Chavez	Johnston, S. C.	Murray
Donnell	Kilgore	Myers
Downey	Knowland	O'Daniel
Eastland	La Follette	O'Mahoney
Ferguson	Langer	Overton
Fulbright	Lucas	Pepper

Reed	Swift	Wherry
Revercomb	Taft	White
Robertson	Thomas, Okla.	Wiley
Russell	Thomas, Utah	Willis
Smith	Tunnell	Wilson
Stanfill	Wagner	Young
Stewart	Walsh	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BRIGGS] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] are detained on public business.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] is absent on official business, having been appointed a member of the President's Evaluation Commission in connection with the test of atomic bombs on naval vessels at Bikini.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent on official business, having been appointed to the Commission on the part of the Senate to participate in the Philippine independence ceremonies.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is absent on official business, attending the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the Secretary of State.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent on official business, attending the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the Secretary of State.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] is absent on official business, having been appointed a member of the President's Evaluation Commission in connection with the test of atomic bombs on naval vessels at Bikini.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORPON] is absent by leave of the Senate, being a member of a committee designated by the Senate to attend the atomic bombing at Bikini.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business as a member of the Special Committee on Atomic Energy.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] are absent on official business, being members of the Commission appointed to attend the Philippine independence ceremonies.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy-four Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

NURSERY AND NURSERY SCHOOLS FOR DAY CARE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HOEY submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R.

5933) to authorize and direct the Board of Education of the District of Columbia to establish and operate in the public schools and other suitable locations a system of nurseries and nursery schools for day care of school-age and under-school-age children, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, and agree to the same.

CLYDE R. HOEY,
JAMES W. HUFFMAN,
H. ALEXANDER SMITH,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

NED R. HEALY,
J. GLENN BEALL,
JNO. L. MCMILLAN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I send to the desk the conference report on the Military Establishment appropriation bill, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be read.

The report was read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6837) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes: having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 4, 11, 13, and 26.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, and 25, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$31,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,585,800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$597,900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$500,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$102,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$375,544,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$325,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$816,044,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$425,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "to be available until June 30, 1948"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$11,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 3, 27, and 28.

ELMER THOMAS,
CARL HAYDEN,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
CHAN GURNEY,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
CLYDE M. REED,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOHN H. KERR,
JOE HENDRICKS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
FRANCIS CASE,
HARVE TIBBOTT,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the report was considered, and agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the papers from the House showing the action of the House on certain amendments still in disagreement.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore, laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 6837, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
July 2, 1946.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3 to the bill (H. R. 6837) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, and concur therein; and

That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 27 and 28 to said bill.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, there is really only one amendment that is in disagreement.

The Senate added to the bill a clause providing for a 10-percent transfer, under which the War Department could take 10 percent from one fund and transfer it to another. The House is not agreeable to that 10-percent transfer. That was the issue before the conference committee.

I now move that the Senate further insist upon its amendments Nos. 27 and 28 to the bill; ask a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Acting President pro tempore appointed Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. OVERTON, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BROOKS, and Mr. REED conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (S. 1850) to promote the progress of science and the useful arts, to secure the national health and welfare, and for other purposes.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I send forward a group of amendments which I ask to have read and considered en bloc as one amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. The amendment offered by the Senator from New Jersey will be read.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the amendment.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I wonder if unanimous consent cannot be obtained to dispense with the reading of the remainder of the amendment. It is, as I understand, merely perfecting.

Mr. SMITH. I should be glad to accept the suggestion of the Senator from Washington. I might say that it is simply a perfecting amendment to which I shall speak in a few moments.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator will explain the amendment. I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the amendment be dispensed with and that it be printed in full in the RECORD.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment proposed by Mr. SMITH is as follows:

On page 2, beginning in line 14, strike out through line 7 on page 3 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 3. (a) There is hereby established an independent agency of the Federal Government to be known as the National Science Foundation (hereinafter referred to as the 'Foundation'), to be administered by a National Science Board created in section 4 (and hereinafter referred to as the 'Board')."

On page 3, line 15, strike out "Administrator" and insert "Board"; on line 16 strike out "after receiving the advice of the Board"; on line 17, beginning with "Administrator", strike out through "have" in line 19 and insert "Board, except that until the Board has."

On page 4, lines 2, 4, and 11, strike out "Administrator" and insert "Board."

On page 4, line 18, beginning with "The", strike out through "Board" in line 22 and insert "The National Science Board."

[PUBLIC LAW 493—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 544—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 5990]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there are appropriated for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, out of (1) the general fund of the District of Columbia, hereinafter known as the general fund, such fund being composed of the revenues of the District of Columbia other than those applied by law to special funds, and \$8,000,000, which is hereby appropriated for the purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated (to be advanced July 1, 1946), (2) the highway fund, established by law (D. C. Code, title 47, ch. 19), and (3) the water fund, established by law (D. C. Code, title 43, ch. 15), sums as follows:

From the general fund: All sums appropriated under the following heads: General administration, fiscal service, compensation and retirement fund expenses, District debt service (excluding those items designated as payable from the highway fund), regulatory agencies, public schools, Public Library, Recreation Department, Metropolitan Police, Fire Department, policemen's and firemen's relief, Veterans' Services, courts, Health Department, public welfare, public works (excluding those items designated as payable from the highway and water funds), National Guard, National Capital Parks, National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and National Zoological Park;

From the highway fund: All sums appropriated under District debt service and public works designated as payable from the highway fund; and

From the water fund: All sums appropriated under public works and Washington aqueduct, designated as payable from the water fund; namely:

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For all expenses necessary for the offices named under this general head, including, in addition to the objects specified respectively under each head, personal services; lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; and printing and binding:

Executive office, plus so much as may be necessary to compensate the Engineer Commissioner at such rate in grade 8 of the professional service of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, as may be determined by the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Commissioners; \$11,910 for examination of estimates of appropriations without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; \$250 to aid in support of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws; general

advertising in newspapers and legal periodicals in the District of Columbia but not elsewhere, unless the need for advertising outside the District of Columbia shall have been specifically approved by the Commissioners, including notices of public hearings, publication of orders and regulations, tax and school notices, and notices of changes in regulations; and \$20,000 for expenses in case of emergency, such as riot, pestilence, public insanitary conditions, flood, fire, or storm, and for expenses of investigations; \$195,300: *Provided*, That the certificate of the Commissioners shall be sufficient voucher for the expenditure of \$1,500 of this appropriation for such purposes as they may deem necessary.

Office of the corporation counsel, including extra compensation for the corporation counsel as general counsel of the Public Utilities Commission; \$4,500 for the settlement of claims not in excess of \$250 each, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the Act approved February 11, 1929 (45 Stat. 1160), as amended by the Act approved June 5, 1930 (46 Stat. 500); and judicial expenses, including witness fees and expert services, in District of Columbia cases before the courts of the United States and of the District of Columbia; \$174,200.

Board of Tax Appeals, \$17,800.

FISCAL SERVICE

For all expenses necessary for the offices named under this general head, including, in addition to the objects specified respectively under each head, personal services; books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; and printing and binding:

Assessor's office, including advertising notice of taxes in arrears July 1, 1946, to be reimbursed by a charge of 75 cents for each lot or piece of property advertised, \$461,400: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for the payment of advertising the delinquent tax list for more than once a week for two weeks in the regular issue of one newspaper published in the District of Columbia.

Collector's office, including refunding, wholly or in part, erroneous payments of taxes, special assessments, school tuition charges, payment for lost library books, rents, fines, fees, or collections of any character, which have been erroneously covered into the Treasury to the credit of the general fund, including the refunding of fees paid for building permits authorized by the District of Columbia Appropriation Act approved March 2, 1911 (36 Stat. 967), \$218,400: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for such refunds of payments made within the past three years.

Auditor's office, \$308,544.

Purchasing Division, \$77,827.

COMPENSATION AND RETIREMENT FUND EXPENSES

For compensation and retirement fund expenses, as follows:

District government employees' compensation: For carrying out the provisions of section 11 of the District of Columbia Appropriation Act approved July 11, 1919, authorizing compensation for employees of the government of the District of Columbia suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, \$62,000.

Workmen's compensation, administrative expenses: For reimbursement to the Employees' Compensation Commission for administration of the law providing compensation for disability or death resulting from injury to employees in certain employments in the District of Columbia, \$99,200.

District government employees' retirement: For financing of the liability of the government of the District of Columbia, created by the Act approved May 22, 1920, as amended (5 U. S. C. 707a), \$1,193,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Civil-service retirement and disability fund".

DISTRICT DEBT SERVICE

For reimbursement to the United States of funds loaned, in compliance with section 4 of the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), as amended, and section 3 of the Act of December 20, 1941 (55 Stat. 847), including interest as required thereby, \$800,000.

District debt service (payable from highway fund): For reimbursement to the United States of funds loaned, including interest as required, in compliance with sections 3 and 4 of the Act of December 20, 1941 (55 Stat. 847), as amended, \$125,000.

REGULATORY AGENCIES

Regulatory agencies: For all expenses necessary for agencies named under this general head, including, in addition to the objects specified respectively under each head, personal services, books of reference and periodicals, and printing and binding:

Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, including witness fees, and \$1,000 for the purchase of samples, \$79,307.

Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole, \$35,300.

Coroner's office, including juror and witness fees, and repairs to the morgue, \$30,820.

Department of Insurance, \$52,700.

Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets, including maintenance and repairs to markets, \$2,500 for purchase of commodities and for personal services in connection with investigation and detection of sales of short weight and measure, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, and for the purchase, including exchange, of one motor vehicle, \$124,500: *Provided*, That the Disbursing Officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the Superintendent of the Department of Weights, Measures, and Markets, upon requisition previously approved by the Auditor of the District of Columbia, sums of money, not exceeding \$200 at any one time, to be used exclusively in connection with investigations and detection of short weights and measures.

License bureau, \$25,898.

Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board, \$46,468.

Office of Administrator of Rent Control, \$45,200.

Office of Recorder of Deeds, including lawbooks, purchase of one passenger-carrying motor vehicle, and \$100 for equipment and medical supplies for rest room, \$190,850.

Poundmaster's Office, including uniforms for dog catchers, \$27,950.

Public Utilities Commission, including a people's counsel and

newspapers, \$112,500: *Provided*, That no appropriation in this Act shall be used for or in connection with the preparation, issuance, publication, or enforcement of any regulation or order of the Public Utilities Commission requiring the installation of meters in taxicabs, or for or in connection with the licensing of any vehicle to be operated as a taxicab except for operation in accordance with such system of uniform zones and rates and regulations applicable thereto as shall have been prescribed by the Public Utilities Commission: *Provided further*, That the foregoing provision shall not be construed to prevent the Public Utilities Commission from holding a hearing upon any application that may be made for the installation of meters in taxicabs.

Zoning Commission, \$19,600.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

OPERATING EXPENSES

General administration: For all expenses necessary for the general administration of the public-school system of the District of Columbia, including personal services; printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; purchase and maintenance of one passenger automobile; \$425,972, of which \$10,000 shall be immediately available.

General supervision and instruction: For all expenses necessary for supervision, instruction, and education in the teachers colleges and in the day, evening, and summer public schools of the District of Columbia, and the education of foreigners of all ages in the Americanization schools; including personal services; printing and binding; textbooks, lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; and subsistence supplies for pupils attending the schools for crippled children; \$10,710,300, of which \$300,000 shall be immediately available: *Provided*, That hereafter no part of the funds appropriated for the public schools shall be available for the operation of any school which denies to legally adopted children the same treatment as that given to children living with their natural parents.

Vocational education, George-Deen program: For all expenses necessary for the development of vocational education in the District of Columbia in accordance with the Act of June 8, 1936 (49 Stat. 1488), including personal services, and allowances for privately owned automobiles used for the performance of official duties within the District of Columbia (not to exceed \$100 per annum for each automobile), \$139,600.

Operation of buildings and grounds and maintenance of equipment: For all expenses necessary for the operation of school buildings and grounds and the purchase and repair of equipment, including personal services, insurance and operation, maintenance, and repair of District-owned or borrowed automobiles used in driver-training courses, \$2,248,500, of which \$150,000 shall be immediately available.

Repairs and maintenance of buildings and grounds: For all expenses necessary for the repair, maintenance, and improvement of school buildings, mechanical equipment, and school grounds, including personal services; printing and binding; \$815,000, of which \$100,000 shall be immediately available: *Provided*, That this appro-

priation shall be available for making repairs to other municipal buildings, subject to reimbursement from other applicable appropriations for the cost of such work, and a report of all such expenditures shall be submitted to Congress in the annual Budget.

Auxiliary educational services: For the maintenance and instruction of deaf and dumb persons of the District of Columbia admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, and for the maintenance and instruction of colored deaf mutes of teachable age, and blind children, of the District of Columbia, in Maryland or some other State, by contract entered into by the Commissioners, for the transportation of children attending schools or classes established by the Board of Education for physically handicapped children, and for carrying out the provisions of the Act of December 16, 1944 (58 Stat. 811), \$89,600.

Teachers' retirement appropriated fund: To carry out the purposes of the Act of January 15, 1920, as amended by the Act of June 11, 1926 (44 Stat. 727), \$609,000: *Provided*, That the Treasury Department shall prepare the estimates of the annual appropriations required to be made to the teachers' retirement fund, and shall make actuarial valuations of such fund at intervals of five years, or oftener if deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Commissioners are authorized to expend from money to the credit of the teachers' retirement fund not exceeding \$5,000 per annum for this purpose, including personal services, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

For furnishing and equipping the following school buildings: Chamberlain Vocational High School, Davis Elementary School, Dunbar Senior High School, Phelps Vocational High School, Randall Junior High School, Richardson Elementary School, Anacostia Senior High School, Logan Elementary School, Tyler Elementary School, and new elementary school in the vicinity of East Capitol Street and Benning Road Southeast, \$189,500, to remain available until expended.

For construction, as follows:

For continuing the construction of the Miller Junior High School, including recreation facilities and treatment of grounds, in the vicinity of Forty-ninth Street and Washington Place Northeast, \$400,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$7,770 may be transferred to the credit of the appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect, construction services", and be available for the preparation of plans and specifications for said building;

The contract authorization of \$1,190,000 for the construction of the Alexander Graham Bell (Abbot) Vocational School, contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, Public Law 269, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, is hereby rescinded, and the unobligated balances of appropriations heretofore made for beginning and continuing construction of this school shall be covered into the general fund of the District of Columbia;

For continuing the construction of the Spingarn Senior High School, to be located in the vicinity of Twenty-fourth Street and Benning Road Northeast, \$500,000;

For continuing construction of a new junior high school building (Sousa), including recreation facilities and treatment of grounds, to

be located in the vicinity of Thirty-fourth Street and Minnesota Avenue Southeast, \$400,000, and the limit of cost of said building as specified in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, is increased to \$1,350,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$7,770 may be transferred to the credit of the appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect, construction services", and be available for the preparation of plans and specifications for said building;

For beginning construction of a new twenty-four-room elementary school building, including an assembly hall-gymnasium, recreation facilities, and treatment of grounds, in the vicinity of East Capitol Street and Benning Road Southeast, \$300,000, and the Commissioners are authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for such building at a total cost not to exceed \$600,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$12,600 may be transferred to the credit of the appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect, construction services", and be available for the preparation of plans and specifications for said building;

For completion of the second floor of the Davis Elementary School, removal of the present temporary building, and treatment of grounds, \$38,000;

For an additional amount for the construction of an eight-room elementary-school addition to the Logan School, including an assembly hall-gymnasium, recreation facilities, treatment of grounds, and the necessary remodeling of the present building, \$200,000;

For an additional amount for the construction of a sixteen-room extensible elementary-school building, including an assembly hall-gymnasium, and treatment of grounds, in the vicinity of Fifty-third and Blaine Streets Northeast (Richardson School), \$100,000;

For the construction of a seven-room addition on the third floor of the Anacostia Senior High School, including the necessary remodeling of the present building, \$93,320, and the limit of cost as specified in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, is increased to \$95,000;

For an additional amount for the construction of an eight-room extensible elementary-school building (Slowe), four rooms to be left unfinished, to be located in the vicinity of Fifteenth and Hamlin Streets Northeast, \$50,000;

For building improvements and alterations at Western Senior High School, including structural changes in the gymnasiums, \$147,900, and the limit of cost as specified in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1946, is increased to \$150,000;

For the preparation of plans and specifications for a new junior high school building to replace the present Terrell Junior High School building, including recreation facilities and treatment of grounds, to be constructed at a total cost of not to exceed \$1,350,000, on a site in the vicinity of First and Pierce Streets Northwest, \$28,350, which amount may be credited to the appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect, construction services";

For the preparation of plans and specifications for an addition to the Armstrong Senior High School, including the necessary remodeling of the present building and treatment of grounds, to be constructed at a total cost of not to exceed \$1,560,000, \$32,760, which amount may be credited to the appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect, construction services";

For the preparation of plans and specifications for an addition to the Eliot Junior High School, including ten classrooms, a gymnasium, necessary remodeling of the present building, and treatment of grounds, to be constructed at a total cost not to exceed \$350,000, \$7,350, which amount may be credited to the appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect, construction services";

In all, for construction, including preparation of plans and specifications, \$2,297,680, to be immediately available as one fund and to remain available until expended, to be disbursed and accounted for as "Capital outlay, construction public schools, District of Columbia".

For the purchase of sites as follows:

In the vicinity of Pomeroy Road, Douglas Place, and Stanton Road Southeast, to provide for a new junior high school and a new twenty-four-room elementary school, and for school playground purposes;

At the Shaw Junior High School, to replace present playground area needed for building alterations, and to provide additional playground space;

For an additional amount for the school building and playground sites specified for the public schools in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, \$100,000, to remain available until expended.

In all, for sites, \$296,200, to remain available until expended, and to be disbursed and accounted for as "Capital outlay, school building and playground sites, public schools, District of Columbia".

Section 6 of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Act, approved May 10, 1916, as amended, shall not apply from July 1 to September 15, 1946, to teachers of the public schools of the District of Columbia when employed by any of the executive departments or independent establishments of the United States Government.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

OPERATING EXPENSES

For all expenses necessary for the operation of the Public Library, including personal services; extra services on Sundays and holidays; newspapers, books, periodicals, and other printed material, including payment in advance for subscription thereto; music records, sound recordings, and educational films; printing and binding; alterations, repairs; fitting up buildings; care of grounds; and rent of suitable quarters for branch libraries in Anacostia, Chevy Chase, and Woodridge; \$359,500: *Provided*, That the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the librarian of the Public Library, upon requisition previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, not exceeding \$50 at the first of each month, for the purchase of certain books, pamphlets, periodicals, or newspapers, or other printed material.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

For an additional amount for the acquisition of sites for branch libraries in Brookland, Tenley, Benning, and Cleveland Park, to be approved by the board of library trustees and the Commissioners, \$30,000, to remain available until expended.

For the preparation of plans and specifications for construction of branch library buildings in Benning, Brightwood, Woodridge, and

Cleveland Park, and for remodeling of existing structure at Mount Pleasant, \$32,200.

The unexpended balances of the amounts made available by the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1940, for the preparation of plans and specifications for the new central building of the Public Library of the District of Columbia shall remain available for the same purposes and under the same conditions and limitations until June 30, 1947.

RECREATION DEPARTMENT

Operating expenses: For all expenses necessary for operation and maintenance of recreation facilities in and for the District of Columbia, including personal services; books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; and printing and binding; \$767,309.

Capital outlay: For improvement of various municipal playgrounds and recreation centers, including erection of shelter houses, and preparation of architectural and landscaping plans, \$156,700.

For the acquisition of parcel 101/25, known as the Emery estate, as a site for recreational, library and other community purposes in the discretion of the Commissioners, \$204,000.

The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the superintendent of recreation, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia and upon such security as the Commissioners may require of said superintendent, sums of money to be used for the expense of conducting its activities under the trust fund created by the Act of April 29, 1942, the total of such advancements not to exceed \$1,000 at any one time.

METROPOLITAN POLICE

For all expenses necessary for the Metropolitan Police, including pay and allowances and other personal services; the present property clerk with the rank and pay of inspector; the present acting sergeant in charge of police automobiles with the rank and pay of sergeant; the present acting sergeant in charge of the police radio station with the rank and pay of lieutenant; the present private in charge of purchasing and accounts with the rank and pay of sergeant; corporals at \$2,600 per annum each; technicians with additional compensation of \$240 per annum each; not to exceed four detectives in the salary grade of captain; meals for prisoners; rewards for fugitives; medals of award; books of reference, periodicals, newspapers, and photographs; printing and binding; rental and maintenance of teletype system; travel expenses incurred in prevention and detection of crime; \$3,000 for expenses of attendance, without loss of pay or time, at specialized police training classes and pistol matches, including tuition and entrance fees; \$2,500 for expenses of the police training school, including travel expenses of visiting lecturers or experts in criminology; police equipment and repairs to same; insignia of office, uniforms, and other official equipment, including cleaning, alteration, and repair of articles transferred from one individual to another, or damaged in the performance of duty; purchase, exchange, and maintenance of passenger-carrying motor vehicles; expenses of harbor patrol; and the maintenance of a suitable place for the reception and detention of

girls and women over seventeen years of age, arrested by the police on charge of offense against any laws in force in the District of Columbia, or held as witnesses or held pending final investigation or examination, or otherwise; \$5,225,000, of which amount \$16,000 shall be exclusively available for expenditure by the Superintendent of Police for prevention and detection of crime, under his certificate, approved by the Commissioners, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended.

For all expenses necessary to enable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to maintain public order and protect life and property in said District during the period of public recognition extended to returning military or naval personnel or visiting dignitaries, including the cost of removing and relocating streetcar loading platforms, roping of streets, erection of stands, printing of signs, and operation of temporary comfort stations, \$5,000: *Provided*, That the certificate of the Commissioners shall be sufficient voucher for the expenditure of \$1,000 of this appropriation for such purposes as they may deem necessary.

The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the Superintendent of Police upon the approval of the Commissioners, sums of money to be used in the prevention and detection of crime, the total of such advancements not to exceed \$5,000 at any one time.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

For all expenses necessary for the Fire Department, including pay and allowances and other personal services; books of reference and periodicals; printing and binding; uniforms and other official equipment, including cleaning, alteration, and repair of articles transferred from one individual to another, or damaged in the performance of duty; purchase, operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles; repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds; \$3,106,000: *Provided*, That the Commissioners, in their discretion, may authorize the construction, in whole or in part, of fire-fighting apparatus in the Fire Department repair shop.

POLICEMEN'S AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF

For policemen's and firemen's relief and other allowances as authorized by law, \$1,875,000.

VETERANS' SERVICES

For all expenses necessary to provide services to veterans and war workers, including personal services without regard to classification or civil-service laws, and printing and binding, \$75,000.

Utilities for veterans' housing: For all expenses necessary to enable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to provide necessary utilities for veterans' housing furnished and erected by the National Housing Administrator, including necessary sewers, water, and streets for temporary housing for families of servicemen and for veterans and their families, \$250,000, to be immediately available.

COURTS

District of Columbia courts: For all expenses of the following District of Columbia courts, including personal services; witness fees and compensation of jurors; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; printing and binding; lodging and meals for jurors, bailiffs, and deputy United States marshals while in attendance upon jurors, when ordered by the courts; and meals for prisoners:

Juvenile court, \$173,131, of which \$470 shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), and of which \$11,200 shall be available for payment to the United States Public Health Service for furnishing psychiatric service, including the detail of necessary medical and other personnel: *Provided*, That the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the chief probation officer of the juvenile court upon requisition previously approved by the judge of the juvenile court and the auditor of the District of Columbia, not to exceed \$50 at any one time, to be expended for travel expenses to secure the return of absconding probationers.

Municipal court, including pay of retired judges and \$525 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$406,225: *Provided*, That deposits made on demands for jury trials in accordance with rules prescribed by the court under authority granted in section 11 of the Act approved March 3, 1921 (41 Stat. 1312), shall be earned unless, prior to three days before the time set for such trials, including Sundays and legal holidays, a new date for trial be set by the court, cases be discontinued or settled, or demands for jury trials be waived: *Provided further*, That hereafter the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the clerk of the court, upon requisition previously approved by the Auditor of the District of Columbia, sums of money not exceeding \$500 at any one time, to be used for the payment of witness fees.

Municipal court of appeals, \$67,700, of which \$500 shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

United States courts: For reimbursement to the United States for services rendered to the District of Columbia by the Judiciary and the Department of Justice as specified under the head "United States courts for the District of Columbia" in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1947, and in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1947, \$682,000.

Probation system: For all expenses necessary for the probation system, including personal services, \$125 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), and printing and binding, \$41,800.

Office of Register of Wills: For all expenses necessary for the Office of Register of Wills, including personal services; \$500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); lawbooks,

books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; printing and binding; and contract statistical services, \$112,500.

Commission on Mental Health: For all expenses necessary for the Commission on Mental Health, including an executive secretary at \$3,640 per annum and physician-members at \$4,520 per annum, and other personal services; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; and printing and binding; \$29,100.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Operating expenses, Health Department (excluding hospitals): For all expenses necessary for the general administration, medical services, laboratories, and inspection services of the Health Department, including the enforcement of the Acts relating to the prevention of the spread of contagious and infectious diseases in the District of Columbia; the maintenance of tuberculosis and venereal-disease clinics and dispensaries; the conduct of hygiene and sanitation work in schools; the maintenance of a dental-health service; the maintenance of a maternal and child-health service; housekeeping assistance in cases of authentic indigent sick; the maintenance of a nursing service; the maintenance of a psychiatric service; the maintenance of an emergency ambulance service; the operation and maintenance of laboratories; out-patient relief of the poor, including medical and surgical supplies, artificial limbs, and pay of physicians, and the enforcement of the Acts relating to the drainage of lots and abatement of nuisances in the District of Columbia, the Act relating to the adulteration of foods, drugs, and candy, the Act relating to the manufacture and sale of mattresses, the Act relating to the manufacture, sale, and transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and the Act relating to the sale of milk, cream, and ice cream; such expenses to include cadet nurses at stipends and allowances to be fixed by the Commissioners, two physicians at \$4,600 per annum each, to be appointed without regard to civil-service laws, and other personal services; contract investigational service; books and periodicals; uniforms; rent; printing and binding; purchase, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying motor vehicles; manufacture of serum in indigent cases; and allowances for privately owned automobiles used for the performance of official duties (not to exceed \$264 per annum for each automobile for employees other than dairy-farm inspectors and not to exceed \$312 per annum for each automobile for dairy-farm inspectors); \$1,630,657: *Provided*, That the Commissioners may, without creating any obligation for the payment of money on account thereof, accept such volunteer services as they may deem expedient in connection with the establishment and maintenance of the medical services herein provided for: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$200 may be expended for special services in detecting adulteration of drugs and foods, including candy and milk.

Operating expenses, Glenn Dale Tuberculosis Sanatorium: For all expenses necessary for the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Glenn Dale, Maryland, including personal services; compensation of consulting physicians at rates to be fixed by the Commissioners; rental, purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of busses and an ambulance; school

books, books of reference, and periodicals; printing and binding; classroom supplies; and repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds; \$1,389,308, of which not to exceed \$5,000 shall be for the compensation of convalescent patients to be employed in essential work of the sanatorium and as an aid to their rehabilitation at rates and under conditions to be determined by the Commissioners; but nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as conferring employee status on patients whose services are so utilized.

Operating expenses, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For all expenses necessary for Gallinger Municipal Hospital and the Tuberculosis Hospital at Fourteenth and Upshur Streets Northwest including personal services; one superintendent at \$8,750 per annum plus \$1,500 per annum for a residence; one deputy superintendent at \$6,650 per annum; not to exceed five full-time chief medical officers at \$6,650 per annum each and two associate medical officers at \$5,180 per annum each, to be appointed without reference to civil-service requirements; not to exceed \$20,000 for temporary per diem services; reference books and periodicals; musical instruments and music; expenses of commencement exercises, entertainments, and the training school for nurses; printing and binding; expenses incident to furnishing proper containers for the reception, burial, and identification of the ashes of all human bodies of indigent persons that are cremated at the public crematorium and remain unclaimed after twelve months from the date of such cremation; and repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds; \$3,150,000: *Provided*, That hereafter no part of any appropriation for Gallinger Municipal Hospital or the Health Department shall be used for furnishing, other than at rates prescribed by the Commissioners, clinical services, drugs, pharmaceutical preparations, or X-ray service, to persons who are not indigent, except in emergency cases or where the Commissioners determine it to be necessary in the public interest.

Medical charities: For care and treatment of indigent patients under contracts to be made by the Health Officer of the District of Columbia and approved by the Commissioners with institutions, as follows: Children's Hospital, \$80,000; Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, \$55,000; Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, \$65,000; Washington Home for Incurables, \$25,000; in all, \$225,000.

Columbia Hospital and Lying-in-Asylum: For general repairs, including labor and material to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol, \$8,000.

Freedmen's Hospital: For reimbursement to the United States for services rendered to the District of Columbia by Freedmen's Hospital, as specified under the head, "Freedmen's Hospital", in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947, \$400,000.

PUBLIC WELFARE

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

For all expenses necessary for the general administration of public welfare in the District of Columbia, including personal services; printing and binding; lawbooks, city directories, books of reference, and periodicals; and contract investigational services; \$110,094.

FAMILY WELFARE SERVICE

Operating expenses, child care: For all expenses necessary for placing and visiting children; board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of the Board of Public Welfare by the courts of the District, including white girls committed to the National Training School for Girls, and all children accepted by said Board for care, as authorized by law; temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, with authority to pay not more than \$6,000 each to institutions under sectarian control, not more than \$3,360 for continuous maintenance of foster homes for temporary or emergency board and care of nondelinquent children, and not more than \$400 for burial of children dying while beneficiaries under this appropriation; maintenance, under jurisdiction of the Board of Public Welfare, of a suitable place in a building entirely separate and apart from the house of detention for the reception and detention of children under eighteen years of age arrested by the police on charge of offense against any laws in force in the District of Columbia, or committed to the guardianship of the Board, or held as witnesses, or held temporarily, or pending hearing, or otherwise; such expenses to include personal services; books of reference and periodicals; printing and binding; and rental, repair, and upkeep of building; \$723,260: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the purpose of visiting any ward of the Board of Public Welfare placed outside the District of Columbia and the States of Virginia and Maryland, and a ward placed outside said District and the States of Virginia and Maryland shall be visited not less than once a year by a voluntary agent or correspondent of said Board, and said Board shall have power to discharge from guardianship any child committed to its care.

Capital outlay, child care: For an additional amount for the construction of a receiving home and classification center in parcel 141/68, \$50,000.

Public assistance and children's services: For all expenses necessary for certification of persons eligible for any public benefits which are or may become available as may be approved by the Commissioners, relief and rehabilitation for purposes of employment of indigent residents of the District of Columbia, to be expended under rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioners; vocational rehabilitation of disabled residents of the District of Columbia in accordance with the provisions of the Act of July 6, 1943 (Public Law 113); aid to dependent children in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 14, 1944 (Public Law 340); assistance against old-age want, as authorized by law; pensions for needy blind persons, as authorized by law; services for children in their own homes; distribution of surplus commodities and relief milk to public and charitable institutions; \$55,500 for all necessary expenses, including personal services without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, for the carrying out, under regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioners of a "penny milk" program for the school children of the District, including the purchase and distribution of milk under agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture, and for the carrying out of a food-conservation program in the District of Columbia, including

"Victory" gardens and the canning of the products thereof; maintenance pending transportation, and transportation, of indigent non-resident persons; burial of indigent residents of the District of Columbia; including for all such purposes, personal services; books of reference and periodicals; and printing and binding; \$2,033,500: *Provided*, That collections from the milk program shall be paid to the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, for deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District, and that reimbursement for canning of "Victory" garden products shall be in kind and for the benefit of public-welfare institutions of the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That the auditing and disbursing of funds under this appropriation, and the accounting therefor, including all employees engaged in such work and records relating thereto, shall be under the supervision and control of the Auditor of the District of Columbia.

Operating expenses, institutions for the indigent: For all necessary expenses for the Home for the Aged and Infirm and the Municipal Lodging House, and the Temporary Home for Former Soldiers and Sailors, including personal services; printing and binding; subsistence of interns; repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds; operation and maintenance of passenger automobiles; care and maintenance of women and children under contracts to be made by the Board of Public Welfare and approved by the Commissioners with the Florence Crittenton Home, Saint Ann's Infant Asylum and Maternity Hospital, and House of Mercy; training and employment of the blind under contracts to be made by the Board of Public Welfare and approved by the Commissioners with the Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind; and for aid and support of the National Library for the Blind; \$377,714.

JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL SERVICE

Operating expenses: For all expenses necessary for the operation of the Industrial Home School, the Industrial Home School for Colored Children, and the National Training School for Girls, including personal services; subsistence of interns; books of reference and periodicals; printing and binding; repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds; purchase, operation, and maintenance of passenger automobile; securing suitable homes for paroled or discharged children; and care and maintenance of boys committed to the National Training School for Boys by the courts of the District of Columbia under a contract to be made by the Board of Public Welfare with the Attorney General at a rate of not to exceed \$2 per day for each boy so committed; \$499,908: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the maintenance of white girls in the National Training School for Girls: *Provided further*, That the salary of the superintendent of the National Training School for Girls shall be at the rate of \$3,640 per annum.

ADULT CORRECTIONAL SERVICE

Operating expenses: For all expenses necessary for the operation of the jail and the workhouse and reformatory, including personal services; subsistence of interns; compensation of consulting physician and

dentist at rates to be fixed by the Commissioners; attendance of guards at pistol and rifle matches; uniforms and caps for guards; newspapers, books of reference, and periodicals; rental of motion-picture films; repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds; purchase, exchange, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor busses; support, maintenance, and transportation of prisoners transferred from the District of Columbia; expenses of interment of deceased inmates; discharge gratuities; electrocutions; shipping remains of deceased prisoners to their homes in the United States; identifying, pursuing, recapturing (including rewards therefor), and returning to institutions, escaped inmates and parole and conditional-release violators; and returning released prisoners to their residences, \$2,200,000.

Capital outlay: For structural improvements at the jail, including outside walls and fences, guard towers, and control gates, \$116,600.

Working capital fund: To provide a working capital fund for such industrial enterprises at the workhouse and reformatory as may be approved by the Commissioners, \$50,000: *Provided*, That the various departments and institutions of the District of Columbia and the Federal Government may purchase, at fair market prices as determined by the Commissioners, products and services of said industrial enterprises, and orders for such products and services shall be considered as obligations upon appropriations in the same manner as orders for contracts placed with private contractors: *Provided further*, That receipts from the sale of products and services shall be deposited to the credit of said working capital fund, and said fund, including all receipts credited thereto, shall be used as a permanent revolving fund for all necessary expenses of such enterprises, including personal services; and the payment to inmates or their dependents of such pecuniary earnings as the Commissioners may deem proper: *Provided further*, That as soon as practicable after the close of each fiscal year the Commissioners shall transfer all accumulated profits arising from the year's operations under said fund to the general revenues of the District of Columbia for such fiscal year.

MENTAL REHABILITATION SERVICE

Operating expenses, District Training School: For all expenses necessary for the operation of the District Training School, including personal services; books of reference and periodicals; printing and binding; purchase, exchange, operation, and maintenance of passenger automobiles; compensation of consulting physicians at rates to be fixed by the Commissioners; subsistence of interns; and repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, \$581,600.

Capital outlay, District Training School: For the construction and equipment of laundry building, \$140,000; and for the improvement of roads, \$35,000; in all, \$175,000.

The appropriation of \$70,000 for the construction of a third floor and a permanent roof to the hospital and administration building, District Training School, contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, is made available also for necessary repairs and alterations to the existing building.

Saint Elizabeths Hospital: For support of indigent insane of the District of Columbia in Saint Elizabeths Hospital, as provided by law, \$3,778,000.

Deportation of nonresident insane: For all necessary expenses for deportation of nonresident insane persons, as provided by law, including persons held in the psychopathic ward of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital, including personal services; books of reference; and printing and binding; \$45,000.

The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the Director of Public Welfare, upon requisitions previously approved by the Auditor of the District and upon such security as the Commissioners may require of said Director, sums of money to be used for placing and visiting children; returning escaped prisoners, conditional releases, and parolees; and deportation of nonresident insane persons; the total of such advancements not to exceed \$2,000 at any one time.

PUBLIC WORKS

Office of chief clerk: For all expenses for the office of chief clerk, including personal services; books of reference and periodicals; printing and binding; maintenance and repair of wharves; and \$750 for affiliation with the National Safety Council, Incorporated; \$42,000.

Office of Municipal Architect: For all expenses necessary for the Office of Municipal Architect, including personal services, books of reference and periodicals, and printing and binding, \$80,000.

All apportionments of appropriations for the use of the Office of Municipal Architect in payment of personal services employed on construction work provided for by said appropriations shall be based on an amount not exceeding 3 per centum of a total of not more than \$2,000,000 of appropriations made for such construction projects and not exceeding $2\frac{3}{4}$ per centum of a total of the appropriations in excess of \$2,000,000, and appropriations specifically made in this Act for the preparation of plans and specifications shall be deducted from any allowances authorized under this paragraph: *Provided*, That reimbursements may be made to this fund from appropriations contained in this Act for services rendered other activities of the District government, without reference to fiscal-year limitations on such appropriations.

Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings: For all expenses necessary for care of the District buildings, including personal services, rental of postage meter equipment, uniforms and caps for guards, and printing and binding, \$548,200.

Surveyor's office: For all expenses necessary for the surveyor's office, including personal services, books of reference and periodicals, and printing and binding, \$108,900.

Department of Inspections: For all expenses necessary for the Department of Inspections, including the enforcement of the Act requiring the erection of fire escapes on certain buildings (48 Stat. 843) and the removal of dangerous or unsafe and insanitary buildings (34 Stat. 157; 49 Stat. 105); such expenses to include two members of the plumbing board at \$150 per annum each; two members of the board of examiners, steam engineers, at \$300 per annum each (the inspector of boilers to serve without additional compensation); \$6 per diem to each member of board of survey, other than the inspector of buildings, while actually employed in surveys of such dangerous and unsafe buildings; three members of board of special appeal and two members

of electrical examining board at \$300 per annum each; and other personal services; books of reference and periodicals; and printing and binding; \$421,100.

Operating expenses, Electrical Division: For all expenses necessary for the operation and maintenance of the District's communication systems, including personal services, and printing and binding; rental, purchase, installation, and maintenance of telephone, telegraph, and radio services; and street lighting, including the purchase, installation, and maintenance of public lamps, lamp posts, street designations, lanterns, and fixtures of all kinds on streets, avenues, roads, alleys, and public spaces, part cost and maintenance of airport and airway lights necessary for operation of the air mail to be expended in accordance with the provisions of sections 7 and 8 of the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1912 (36 Stat. 1008), and with the provisions of the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1913 (37 Stat. 181), and other laws applicable thereto; \$1,216,887: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for the payment of rates for electric street lighting in excess of those authorized to be paid in the fiscal year 1927, and payment for electric current for new forms of street lighting shall not exceed 2 cents per kilowatt-hour for current consumed.

Capital outlay, Electrical Division: For all expenses necessary for placing underground, relocating, and extending the telephone, police-patrol, and fire-alarm systems, \$80,000.

Central garage: For all expenses necessary for the purchase, exchange, operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying motor vehicles, work cars, field wagons, ambulances, and busses owned by the District of Columbia, including three chauffeurs for the Executive Office at \$2,100 per annum each and other personal services, and printing and binding, \$100,000.

All motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles owned by the District of Columbia shall be used exclusively for "official purposes" directly pertaining to the public service of said District, and shall be under the direction and control of the Commissioners, who may from time to time alter or change the assignment for use thereof or direct the joint or interchangeable use of any of the same by officials and employees of the District, except as otherwise provided in this Act; and "official purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and employees between their domiciles and places of employment, except as to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and in cases of officers and employees the character of whose duties makes such transportation necessary, and then only as to such latter cases when the same is approved by the Commissioners. No motor vehicles shall be transferred from the police or fire departments to any other branch of the government of the District of Columbia.

Operating expenses, Street and Bridge Divisions (payable from highway fund): For all operating expenses of the Street and Bridge Divisions, including operation, minor construction, maintenance, and repair of bridges; repairs to streets, avenues, roads, sidewalks, and alleys; reconditioning existing gravel streets and roads; and cleaning snow and ice from streets, sidewalks, cross walks, and gutters, in the discretion of the Commissioners; such expenses to include personal services; books of reference and periodicals; printing and binding;

and purchase, exchange, operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying motor vehicles, surveying instruments, implements, and equipment used in this work; \$1,530,000, of which amount \$45,000 shall be exclusively for snow removal purposes.

Capital outlay, Street and Bridge Divisions (payable from highway fund): For personal services and all expenses necessary for the grading, surfacing, paving, repaving, widening, altering, and otherwise improving streets, avenues, roads, and alleys, including curbing and gutters, directional and pedestrian islands at various intersections to permit of proper traffic-light control and channelization of traffic, drainage structures, culverts, suitable connections to storm-water sewer system, retaining walls, replacement and relocation of sewers, water mains, fire hydrants, traffic lights, street lights, fire-alarm boxes, police-patrol boxes, and curb-line trees, when necessary, Federal-aid highway projects under section 1 (b) of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1938, and highway structure projects financed wholly from the highway fund upon the approval of plans for such structures by the Commissioners: for carrying out the provisions of existing laws which authorize the Commissioners to open, extend, straighten, or widen streets, avenues, roads, or highways, in accordance with the plan of the permanent system of highways for the District of Columbia, and alleys and minor streets, and for the establishment of building lines in the District of Columbia, including the procurement of chains of title; and for assessment and permit work, paving of roadways under the permit system, and construction of sidewalks and curbs around public reservations and municipal and United States buildings, including purchase or condemnation of streets, roads, and alleys, and of areas less than two hundred and fifty square feet at the intersection of streets, avenues, or roads in the District of Columbia, to be selected by the Commissioners, \$4,615,000, to remain available until June 30, 1948, and, in addition, not to exceed \$50,000 of the \$200,000 made available in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, for engineering and economic investigations of projects for future construction and for surveys, plans, specifications, and estimates for post-war highway improvements, is reappropriated and made available for the same purposes until June 30, 1948: *Provided*, That appropriations contained in this Act for highways, sewers, city refuse, and the Water Division shall be available for snow removal when ordered by the Commissioners in writing: *Provided further*, That the Commissioners are hereby authorized to purchase a municipal asphalt plant at a cost not to exceed \$30,000: *Provided further*, That in connection with the highway planning survey, involving surveys, plans, engineering, and economic investigations of projects for future construction in the District of Columbia, as provided for under section 10 of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1938, and in connection with the construction of Federal-aid highway projects under section 1 (b) of said Act, and highway structure projects financed wholly from the highway fund, this appropriation shall be available for the employment of engineering or other professional services by contract or otherwise, and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classification laws, and for engineering and incidental expenses: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the construction and repair of pavements of street railways in

accordance with the provisions of the Merger Act (47 Stat. 752), and the proportion of the amount thus expended which under the terms of the said Act is required to be paid by the street-railway company shall be collected, upon the neglect or the refusal of such street-railway company to make such payment, from the said street-railway company in the manner provided by section 5 of the Act of June 11, 1878, and shall be deposited to the credit of the appropriation for the fiscal year in which it is collected: *Provided further*, That assessments in accordance with existing law shall be made for paving and repaving roadways, alleys, and sidewalks where such roadways, alleys, and sidewalks are paved or repaved with funds herein appropriated: *Provided further*, That in connection with projects to be undertaken as Federal-aid projects under the provisions of the Federal Aid Highway Act of December 20, 1944, the Commissioners are authorized to enter into contract or contracts for those projects in such amounts as shall be approved by the Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be used for payment to contractors and for other expenses in connection with the expense of design, construction, and inspection of grade-crossing elimination and other construction projects authorized under section 8 of the Act of June 16, 1936 (49 Stat. 1521), and section 1 (b) of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1938, pending reimbursement to the District of Columbia by the Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency, reimbursement to be credited to fund from which payment was made: *Provided further*, That the Commissioners are authorized to fix or alter the respective widths of sidewalks and roadways (including tree spaces and parking) of all highways that may be improved under appropriations contained in this Act: *Provided further*, That no appropriation in this Act shall be available for repairing, resurfacing, or paving any street, avenue, or roadway by private contract unless the specifications for such work shall be so prepared as to permit of fair and open competition in paving materials as well as in price: *Provided further*, That in addition to the provision of existing law requiring contractors to keep new pavements in repair for a period of one year from the date of the completion of the work, the Commissioners shall further require that where repairs are necessary during the four years following the said one-year period, due to inferior work or defective materials, such repairs shall be made at the expense of the contractor, and the bond furnished by the contractor shall be liable for such expense.

Department of Vehicles and Traffic (payable from highway fund): For all expenses necessary for the Department of Vehicles and Traffic, including personal services; purchase, installation, modification, operation, and maintenance of electric traffic lights, signals, controls, markers, and directional signs; printing and binding; purchase of motor-vehicle identification number plates; installation, operation, and maintenance of parking meters on the streets of the District of Columbia; \$20,000 for traffic safety education without reference to any other law; and for all expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the District of Columbia Motor Vehicle Parking Facility Act of 1942, approved February 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 90), including personal services (except a director) and printing and binding; \$586,152: *Provided*, That no part of this or any other

appropriation contained in this Act shall be expended for building, installing, and maintaining streetcar loading platforms and lights of any description employed to distinguish same, except that a permanent type of platform may be constructed from appropriations contained in this Act for street improvements when plans and locations thereof are approved by the Public Utilities Commission and the Director of Vehicles and Traffic: *Provided further*, That the street-railway company shall after construction maintain, mark, and light the same at its expense: *Provided further*, That fees from parking meters shall be deposited to the credit of the highway fund: *Provided further*, That the Commissioners are authorized and directed to designate, reserve, and properly mark appropriate and sufficient parking spaces on the streets adjacent to all public buildings in the District for the use of Members of Congress engaged on public business: *Provided further*, That the incumbent on July 1, 1944, of the authorized position of Registrar of Titles and Tags, whose duties shall be as prescribed in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, shall hereafter be continued for compensation purposes in grade 9 of the clerical, administrative, and fiscal service under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Division of Trees and Parking (payable from highway fund): For all necessary expenses for the Division of Trees and Parking, including personal services; books of reference and periodicals; and printing and binding, \$162,900.

Reimbursement of other appropriations (payable from highway fund): There are hereby authorized to be paid from the highway fund to other appropriations for the District of Columbia the following sums: \$9,775 to "General administration" (Office of Corporation Counsel); \$21,800 to "Fiscal service" (Collector's Office, \$4,555; Auditor's Office, \$12,720; Purchasing Division, \$4,525); \$4,000 to "Salaries and expenses, Office of Chief Clerk"; \$8,797 to "Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings"; \$2,028 to "Operating expenses, Electrical Division"; \$607,500 to "Metropolitan Police"; and \$32,000 to "National Capital Parks"; in all, \$685,900.

Refunding erroneous collections (payable from highway fund): To enable the Commissioners to refund collections erroneously covered into the Treasury during the present and past three fiscal years to the credit of the highway fund, \$1,500: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for refunds authorized by section 10 of the Act of April 23, 1924.

Operating expenses, Refuse Division: For all expenses necessary for collection and disposal of refuse and street cleaning, including personal services; printing and binding; books of reference and periodicals; repair and maintenance of plants, buildings, and grounds; and fencing of public and private property designated by the Commissioners as public dumps; \$2,726,400: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for collecting ashes or miscellaneous refuse from hotels and places of business or from apartment houses of four or more apartments having a central heating system, or from any building or connected group of buildings operated as a rooming, boarding, or lodging house having a total of more than twenty-five rooms.

Capital outlay, Refuse Division: For an additional amount for construction of proposed incinerator numbered 3 for refuse in parcel 141/13, including \$8,850 for construction services, \$283,000; for an additional amount for construction of a refuse transfer station on land owned by the District of Columbia in square 739 and on land to be acquired adjacent thereto for the transfer of city refuse from collection units to hauling units for transportation to remote disposal points, including \$4,440 for construction services, \$139,000; in all \$422,000.

Operating expenses, Sewer Division: For all expenses necessary for operating the District's system of sewage disposal; cleaning and repairing sewers and basins; operation and maintenance of the sewage pumping service and sewage treatment plant, including repairs to equipment, machinery, and structures; maintenance of public convenience stations; control and prevention of the spread of mosquitoes in the District of Columbia; and pro rata contribution of the District of Columbia to the expenses of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin in accordance with Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748); such expenses to include personal services; books of reference and periodicals; and printing and binding, \$915,500.

Capital outlay, Sewer Division: For construction of sewers and receiving basins; for assessment and permit work; for purchase or condemnation of rights-of-way for construction, maintenance, and repair of public sewers, \$1,000; for preparation of plans and specifications for constructing chemical treatment, sludge drying, and incineration facilities at the sewage treatment plant, \$45,000; and for the preparation of surveys, plans and specifications in connection with the construction of storm-water sewers, \$25,000; in all, \$1,900,000, and in the preparation of such surveys, plans and specifications, the Commissioners are authorized to employ consultants and other professional services by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and civil-service and classification laws: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$65,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for "Capital outlay, Sewer Division", including the acquisition and development of a site for storage of construction materials, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, is continued available until June 30, 1947.

Operating expenses, Water Division (payable from water fund): For all expenses necessary for operation and maintenance of the District of Columbia water distribution system; installing and repairing water meters on services to private residences and business places as may not be required to install meters under existing regulations, said meters to remain the property of the District of Columbia; replacement of old mains, service pipes, and divide valves; water waste and leakage survey; such expenses to include personal services; books of reference and periodicals; printing and binding; purchase, exchange, operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying motor vehicles; and refunding of water rents and other water charges erroneously paid in the District of Columbia, to be refunded in the manner prescribed by law for the refunding of erroneously paid taxes; \$1,450,000, to be available for such refunds of payments made within the past two years.

Capital outlay, Water Division (payable from water fund) : For extension of the District of Columbia water distribution system, laying of such service mains as may be necessary under the assessment system, laying mains in advance of paving and installing fire and public hydrants; for construction of approximately five thousand two hundred linear feet of twenty-four- and twenty-inch trunk line water main from the vicinity of Florida and West Virginia Avenues Northeast, to the vicinity of Mount Olivet and Bladensburg Roads Northeast; for the construction of a reinforced concrete roof on the ten-million-gallon reservoir located in Fort Stanton Park, including \$6,000 for engineering and other professional services by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and civil-service and classification laws; in all, \$615,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$285,000 of the appropriation for "Capital outlay, Water Division", shall continue available until June 30, 1948: *Provided further*, That the appropriations in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1943, for the construction of one or more elevated water tanks of approximately two million gallons capacity, and so forth, and for additional pumping equipment at the Anacostia pumping station are continued available until June 30, 1947.

Water fund, investment, District of Columbia : The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell United States securities now held for and on account of the water fund of the District of Columbia in such amounts as may be certified by the Commissioners as necessary and credit the proceeds of such sale to said water fund.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

Operating expenses (payable from water fund) : For all expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance, repair, and protection of Washington aqueducts and their accessories, and maintenance of MacArthur Boulevard; including personal services; books of reference and periodicals; printing and binding; purchase, installation, and maintenance of water meters on Federal services within the District of Columbia; purchase (including exchange), operation, and maintenance of two passenger-carrying motor vehicles; purchase and repair of rubber boots and protective apparel; \$903,725.

Capital outlay (payable from water fund) : For distribution baffles in Georgetown reservoir; ventilating system for the McMillan pumping station and transformer vault; increase capacity of Dalecarlia substation; repair and rehabilitation of McMillan filters; relocating Dalecarlia filter plant acid storage tanks; circulation facilities in First High and Second High reservoirs; McMillan filter plant improvements; utility relocations and plant interconnections at Dalecarlia; new mixing and sedimentation basins for the Dalecarlia filter plant (first half); thirty million gallon clear water basin at Dalecarlia (first third); and the United States Engineer Office, District Engineer, is authorized to enter into contract or contracts for the completion of the two last above-named projects at a total cost of not to exceed, respectively, \$967,000 and \$1,250,000; and for developing increased water supply for the District of Columbia and environs; and all necessary expenses incident thereto; including engineering and other professional services by contract or otherwise, without regard to section

3709 of the Revised Statutes and civil-service and classification laws; \$1,980,000, to continue available until expended.

Nothing herein shall be construed as affecting the superintendence and control of the Secretary of War over the Washington aqueduct, its rights, appurtenances, and fixtures connected with the same, and over appropriations and expenditures therefor as now provided by law.

NATIONAL GUARD

For all expenses necessary for the National Guard of the District of Columbia, including personal services; expenses of attendance at meetings of associations pertaining to the National Guard; books of reference and periodicals; printing and binding; expenses of camps, including hire of horses for officers required to be mounted, and for the payment of commutation of subsistence for enlisted men who may be detailed to guard or move the United States property at home stations on days immediately preceding and immediately following the annual encampments; damages to private property incident to encampment; reimbursement to the United States for loss of property for which the District of Columbia may be held responsible; cleaning and repairing uniforms, arms, and equipment; instruction, purchase, and maintenance of athletic, gymnastic, and recreational equipment at armory or field encampments; practice marches, drills, and parades; rent of armories, drill halls, and storehouses; care and repair of armories, offices, storehouses, machinery, and dock, including dredging alongside of dock; construction of buildings for storage and other purposes at target range; maintenance and operation of passenger-carrying motor vehicles; \$13,600, to be expended under the direction of the commanding general.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

For all expenses necessary for the National Capital Parks, including maintenance, care, and improvement of public parks, grounds, fountains, and reservations, propagating gardens and greenhouses, and the tourists' camp on its present site in East Potomac Park under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service; placing and maintaining portions of the parks in condition for outdoor sports, erection of stands, furnishing and placing of chairs, and services incident thereto in connection with national, patriotic, civic, and recreational functions held in the parks, including the President's Cup Regatta, and expenses incident to the conducting of band concerts in the parks; such expenses to include personal services; pay and allowances of the United States Park Police force; per diem employees at rates of pay approved by the Secretary of the Interior, not exceeding current rates of pay for similar employment in the District of Columbia; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; printing and binding; uniforming and equipping the United States Park Police force, including \$225 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); the purchase, issue, operation, maintenance, repair, exchange, and storage of revolvers, uniforms, ammunition, and radio equipment and the rental of teletype service; leather and rubber articles for the protection of

employees and property; and the purchase, exchange, operation, repair, and maintenance of passenger-carrying motor vehicles, bicycles, motorcycles, and self-propelled machinery; the hire of draft animals with or without drivers at local rates approved by the Secretary of the Interior; the purchase and maintenance of draft animals, harness, and wagons; \$1,211,923: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$10,000 of the amount herein appropriated may be expended for the erection of minor auxiliary structures.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

For all necessary expenses of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission except the acquisition of land as authorized by law (40 U. S. C. 71), including personal services in the District of Columbia; \$30 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying vehicles; stenographic reporting service, by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; and reference books, newspapers, and periodicals, \$58,000.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

For all expenses necessary for the National Zoological Park, including personal services; erecting and repairing buildings; care and improvement of grounds; travel, including travel for the procurement of live specimens; purchase, care, and transportation of specimens; purchase of one passenger-carrying vehicle, and maintenance and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase and exchange of bicycles, motorcycles, with or without side cars, for use of police; revolvers and ammunition; purchase of uniforms and equipment for police, and uniforms for keepers and assistant keepers; books and periodicals; and printing and binding; \$393,400, no part of which sum shall be available for architect's fees or compensation.

SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States, or of the District of Columbia unless such person is a citizen of the United States, or a person in the service of the United States or the District of Columbia on the date of the approval of this Act who being eligible for citizenship had theretofore filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines or nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the prosecution of the war effort.

SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or the Government of the District of Columbia or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States or the Government of the District of Columbia, or who advocates, or is a member of an

organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States or the Government of the District of Columbia, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States or the Government of the District of Columbia, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or the Government of the District of Columbia or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States or the Government of the District of Columbia, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 4. Whenever in this Act an amount is specified within an appropriation for particular purposes or object of expenditure, such amount, unless otherwise specified, shall be considered as the maximum amount which may be expended for said purpose or object rather than an amount set apart exclusively therefor.

SEC. 5. The Commissioners are authorized, under available appropriations in this Act, to contract for stenographic reporting services without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 6 Work performed for repairs and improvements under appropriations contained in this Act may be by contract or otherwise, as determined by the Commissioners.

SEC. 7. In purchasing motor-propelled or animal-drawn vehicles or tractors, or road, agricultural, manufacturing, or laboratory equipment, or boats, or parts, accessories, tires, or equipment thereof, the Commissioners or their duly authorized representatives may exchange or sell similar items and apply the exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in whole or in part payment therefor.

SEC. 8. Appropriations in this Act shall be available, when authorized by the Commissioners, for allowances for privately owned automobiles used for the performance of official duties at not to exceed \$264 per annum for each automobile, unless otherwise therein specifically provided.

SEC. 9. Appropriations in this Act shall be available for the payment of dues and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the District of Columbia Government, when authorized by the Commissioners.

SEC. 10. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell United States securities now held for and on account of the general fund of

the District of Columbia in such amounts as may be certified by the Commissioners as necessary and credit the proceeds of such sale to said general fund.

SEC. 11. Unless otherwise specifically provided, no appropriation for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1947 shall be expended to purchase any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons) at a cost, completely equipped for operation, and including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in excess of the maximum price therefor established by the Office of Price Administration, which amount shall be in addition to the amount required for transportation.

SEC. 12. This Act may be cited as the "District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947".

Approved July 9, 1946.

